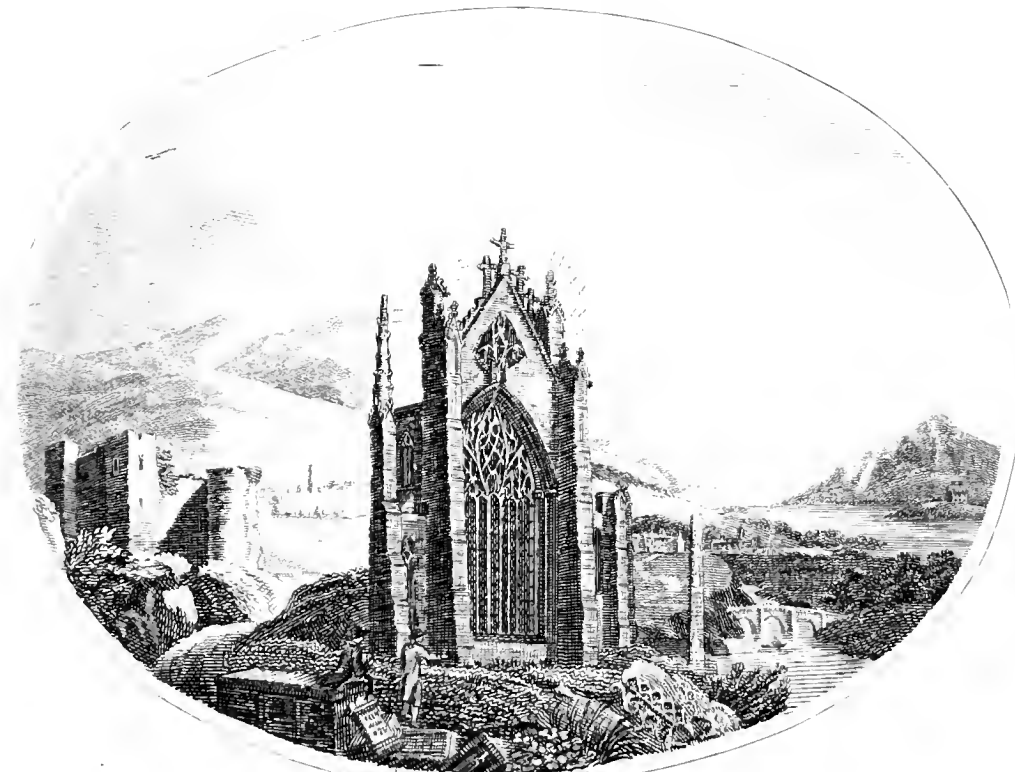






THE
Giant's
AND
Antiquities,
OF
CUMBERLAND.
VOL. I.



Emblem of Antiquities

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THE
HISTORY
OF THE
County of Cumberland,

AND SOME
PLACES ADJACENT,

FROM THE
EARLIEST ACCOUNTS TO THE PRESENT TIME:

COMPREHENDING

The Local History of the County;

ITS ANTIQUITIES, THE ORIGIN, GENEALOGY, AND PRESENT STATE OF THE
PRINCIPAL FAMILIES,

WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES;

ITS MINES, MINERALS, AND PLANTS, WITH OTHER CURIOSITIES,
EITHER OF NATURE OR OF ART.

Particular Attention is paid to, and a just Account given of every Improvement in Agriculture,
Manufactures, and the other Arts.

BY WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, F. A. S.

AUTHOR OF THE HISTORY OF DURHAM, &c.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

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1794.

TO
SIR JOH NSINCLAIR, BART. M. P.
PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,

AND TO
The Noblemen and Gentlemen,
MEMBERS OF THAT HONOURABLE INSTITUTION.

IT IS WITH GREAT DEFERENCE
THAT WE EMBRACE THE PERMISSION
WITH WHICH YOU HAVE HONOURED US,
TO DEDICATE THIS WORK TO YOU,
WHOSE ATTENTION
TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF YOUR COUNTRY
DEMANDS THE GRATEFUL TRIBUTE,
TOGETHER WITH
THE MOST RESPECTFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
OF YOUR HONOURED,
AND MOST OBLIGED
AND OBEDIENT HUMBLE SERVANTS,
W. HUTCHINSON.
F. JOLLIE, *Proprietor and Editor.*

CATALOGUE

OF

Cumberland Animals.

The following Catalogue of Cumberland Animals, with the short Observations annexed, were communicated by JOHN HEYSHAM, M. D. of CARLISLE.

CLASS I.

QUADRUPEDS.

DIV. I.—*Hoofed.*

SEC. I.—*Whole Hoofed.*

GENUS I.—*Horse.*

Definition of the GENUS.—*Hoof* consisting of one Piece—Six cutting Teeth in each jaw.

1. HORSE.] *Equus Caballus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 100. no. 1. Pen. Zool. 1.—In Cumberland we have almost every variety of this animal.

2. ASS. *Equus Asinus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 100. no. 2. Pen. Zool. 2.

3. MULE. *Equus Mulus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 101. no. 2. Pen. Zool.—The mule is the offspring of the horse and ass, or ass and mare; those produced by the two last are esteemed the best. The mule seldom propagates; none of the species of this genus ever vomits.

SEC. II. *Cloven Hoofed.*

GENUS II.—*Ox.*

Definition of the GENUS.—Horns bending out laterally.—Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.—Skin along the lower side of the neck pendulous.

4. BULL, COW, and OX. *Bos Taurus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 98. no. 1. Pen. Zool. 3.—We have almost every variety of this species in the county of Cumberland.—They are poisoned by eating yew hemlock, & aconite; & often die in consequence of eating gross, succulent clover, which fills and distends them to an amazing degree with wind. If this distention be observed in time, they are easily cured, by making a perforation with a sharp knife thro' the flank into the cavity of the belly; upon which the air rushes out with great violence, and procures imme-

diately relief. This county supplies London with large quantities of butter, which is salted, and preserved in skins or small casks.

GENUS III.—*Sheep.*

Definition of the GENUS.—Horns twisted spirally, and pointing outwards.—Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.

5. SHEEP. *Ovis aries*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 97. no. 1. Pen. Zool. 4.—Several varieties of this useful animal are now to be found in this county.

GENUS IV.—*Goat.*

Definition of the GENUS.—Horns bending backwards, and almost close at their base.—Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.—Male, generally bearded.

6. GOAT. *Capra Hircus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 94. no. 1. Pen. Zool. 5.—The goat is scarce in Cumberland, the cultivation of it being much neglected.

GENUS V.—*Deer.*

Definition of the GENUS.—Horns upright, solid, branched, annually deciduous.—Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.

7. STAG OR RED DEER. *Cervus Claphus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 93. no. 3. Pen. Zool. 6.—The stag may be yet said to range, almost in a state of nature, in the forests and hills of Martindale, in the neighbourhood of Ullswater.

8. FALLOW DEER. *Cervus Dama*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 93. no. 5. Pen. Zool. 7.—Fallow deer are now no where found in England, in a state of nature, but are kept in gentlemen's parks, and are partly domesticated. All the species of this genus want the gall bladder.

GENUS VI.—*Hog.*

Definition of the GENUS.—No horns, divided hoofs, cutting teeth in both jaws.

9. HOG or SWINE. *Sus ferus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 102. no. 1. Pen. Zool. 9.—We have now several varieties of this animal; all, however, in a state of domestication.—Immense quantities of bacon are annually sent from this county to London.—The present price of pork is from 6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d. per stone, 14lb to the stone.

DIV. II.—SEC. I.

DIGITATED QUADRUPEDS

With large canine teeth, separated from the cutting teeth.—Six cutting teeth in each jaw.—Rapacious, carnivorous.

GENUS VII.—Dog.

Definition of the GENUS.—Six cutting teeth, and two canine.—Five toes before, four behind.—Blunt claws.—Long visage.

10. DOG. *Canis familiaris*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 56. no. 1. Pen. Zool. 10.—We have a great variety of this species. Linnæus has given the general natural history of the dog, in so brief, and yet so accurate a manner, that I shall transcribe a part of what he says upon the subject.

“The dog eats flesh, and farinaceous vegetables, but not greens: its stomach digests bones: it uses the tops of grass as a vomit: it voids its excrements on a stone: it laps up its drink with its tongue: it voids its urine sideways, by lifting up one of its hind legs; and is most diuretic in company with a strange dog: *odorat anam alterius*. Its scent is most exquisite when its nose is moist: it treads lightly on its toes: scarce ever sweats, but when hot lolls out its tongue. It generally walks frequently round the place it intends to lie down on: its sense of hearing is very quick, even when asleep: it dreams: it goes with young sixty-three days, and commonly brings from four to eight or nine at a time; the male puppies resemble the dog, the female the bitch. It is the most faithful of all animals: is very docile; hates strange dogs: will snap at a stone when thrown at it: will howl at certain musical notes: all (except the South American kind will bark at strangers: dogs are rejected by the Mahometans.”)—The penis of a dog is furnished with a bone.

11. FOX. *Canis vulpes*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 59. no. 4. Pen. Zool. 11.—The penis of the fox, like the dog, is furnished with a bone. Compared with former times, the fox is now become a rare animal in Cumberland: it is called in this county, a todd.—Hence the names of Todd and Todd-hunter.

GENUS VIII.—Cat.

Definition of the GENUS.—Six cutting teeth, and two canine in each jaw.—Five toes before, five behind.—Sharp hooked claws, lodged in a sheath that may be exerted at pleasure.—Round head, short visage, rough tongue.

12. WILD CAT. *Felis Catus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 62. no. 6. Pen. Zool. 12.—Very few wild cats are now to be met with in any of our woods, except those bordering

on the lakes, and even there, they are far from being numerous.

13. DOMESTIC CAT. *Felis Catus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 62. no. 6.

GENUS IX.—Badger.

Definition of the GENUS.—Six cutting teeth, two canine in each jaw.—Five toes before, five behind.—Very long straight claws on the fore feet.—A transverse orifice between the tail and anus.

14. COMMON BADGER. *Ursus meles*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 70. no. 2. Pen. Zool. 3.—The badger is an indolent animal; burrows under ground, where it sleeps the whole day; feeds only at night. It lives upon roots, fruits, grass, and insects. Badger bathing is a common diversion in the north of England.

GENUS X.—Weasel.

Definition of the GENUS.—Six cutting teeth, two canine in each jaw; sharp nose, slender body.—Five toes before, five behind.

15. FITCHET OR FOULMART. *Mustela putorius*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 67. no. 7. Pen. Zool. 14.—The foulmart is not unfrequent in this county. It has an offensive smell; preys by night; and is extremely destructive to poultry and young game of all kinds. In winter it approaches the villages, where it commits great depredations in farm yards.

16. MARTIN. *Mustela martes*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 67. no. 6. Pen. Zool. 15.—The martin is much less frequent than the foulmart. It inhabits woods, and its smell is rather agreeable than otherwise.

17. FERRET. *Mustela furo*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 68. no. 8.—The ferret is not a native of England, or perhaps of Europe, but has long been domesticated in this county for the purpose of taking rabbits. It is said to be a mortal enemy to that animal. When a dead rabbit is, for the first time, presented to a young ferret, he flies upon it and bites it with fury; but if it be alive, he seizes it by the throat or nose, and sucks its blood. When let into the burrows of rabbits, he is muzzled, that he may not kill them in their holes, but oblige them to come out, to be taken in the nets. The ferret will produce with the foulmart, but whether the produce are fertile or not is uncertain.

18. ERMINE OR STOAT. *Mustela erminea*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 68. no. 10. Pen. Zool. 18.—It is said not to be unfrequent in the neighbourhood of Keswick.

19. COMMON WEASEL. *Mustela nivalis*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 69. no. 11. Pen. Zool. 17.—This, which is more numerous than any of the other species; though the smallest, is very destructive to game, poultry, eggs, &c. Among its numerous bad qualities, however, it is of use, being a great enemy to rats, which it frequently expels from the farmers barn. They are capable of being tamed, though few try the experiment. Old ones become white, except the tip of the tail which is brown.

GENUS XI.—Otter.

Definition of the GENUS.—Six cutting teeth, two canine, in each jaw.—Five toes on each foot, each toe palmated.

20. OTTER. *Mustela lutra*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 66. no. 2. Pen.

Pen. Zool. 19.—The otter, though not numerous, is an inhabitant of almost all our rivers and lakes, and is frequently hunted by hounds trained for the purpose.

SEC. II.

With only two cutting Teeth in each Jaw.

HERBIVOROUS, FRUGIVOROUS.

GENUS XII.—*Hare*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Two cutting teeth in each jaw; long ears; short tail; five toes before, four behind.

21. HARE. *Lepus timidus* Lin. Syst. 1. p. 77. no. 1. Pen. Zool. 20.—Although the hare has more enemies than any other animal, yet from its fertility and agility, it is every where plentiful.

22. RABBIT. *Lepus cuniculus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 77. no. 2. Pen. Zool. 22.—Cumberland formerly boasted of her numerous and extensive rabbit warrens; many of them are now, however, destroyed, and the ground is more usefully occupied in the cultivation of grain.

GENUS XIII.—*Squirrel*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Two cutting teeth in each jaw.—Four toes before, five behind.—Tufted ears.—Tail long, clothed with long hair.

23. SQUIRREL. *Sciurus vulgaris*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 86. no. 1. Pen. Zool. 23.—This is a lively, active, and provident animal, but not very frequent in any part of this county, except in the neighbourhood of the lakes. In Cumberland and Westmorland they are called Conns.

GENUS XIV.—*Dormouse*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Two cutting teeth in each jaw.—Four toes before, five behind.—Ears naked.—Tail long, covered with hair.

24. DORMOUSE. *Mus avellanarius*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 83. no. 14. Pen. Zool. 24.—The dormouse is a delicate little animal, about the size of a common mouse. It is not very common in this county. It inhabits woods, and makes its nest in hollow trees; collects nuts, &c. and during frost it becomes torpid. Most plentiful in the woods near Ullswater.

GENUS XV.—*Rat*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Two cutting teeth in each jaw.—Toes, four before, five behind.—Tail very slender, naked, or very slightly haired.

25. BLACK RAT. Ratten-Cumb *Mus Rattus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 83. no. 12. Pen. Zool. 25.—This rat is now become very rare, having been expelled from this county, in a great measure, by the brown rat. It is sometimes perfectly white; a specimen of which I have in my collection.

26. BROWN RAT.—Pen. Zool. 26. Smel. Tran. of Buffon, pl. 96.—This is a most fruitful animal. It breeds twice or thrice a year: and produces, each time, from twelve to fifteen young. It is the pest of farmers, and does very great damage to corn ricks.

27. WATER RAT. *Mus amphibius*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 82. no. 1. Pen. Zool. 27.—This species is harmless, it inhabits the banks of streams, and both swims and dives well.

28. FIELD MOUSE. *Mus sylvaticus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 84. no. 17. Pen. Zool. 28.

29. COMMON OR HOUSE MOUSE, *Mus musculus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 83. no. 13. Pen. Zool. 30.

30. SHORT TAILED MOUSE. *Mus terrestis*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 82. no. 10. Pen. Zool. 31.

GENUS XVI.—*Shrew*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Two cutting teeth in each jaw, pointing forward.—Long slender nose.—Ears small.—Five toes on each foot.

31. FETID SHREW. *Sorex araneus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 74. no. 5. Pen. Zool. 32.—It is in this county called the blind mouse, its eyes being very small; and almost concealed by the hair. It frequents old walls, dung hills, &c. Cats kill them but do not eat them.

32. WATER SHREW. Pen. Zool. 33.—Inhabits the banks of small streams, but is not so frequent as the fetid shrew.

GENUS XVII.—*Carry*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Two cutting teeth in each jaw.—Toes, four before, and three behind.—Ears short.—Tail, none, or short.—Upper lip, half divided.

33. GUINEA PIG. *Mus Porcellus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 79. no. 1.—This animal is a native of Brasil and Guinea; but is bred and domesticated here, they are capable of generation six weeks after birth; and the females go with young only three weeks.

GENUS XVIII.—*Mole*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Long slender nose, upper jaw much longer than the lower.—No external ears.—Fore feet very broad, with scarce any apparent legs before:—hind feet small.

34. MOLE. *Talpa europæa*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 73. no. 1. Pen. Zool. 34.—The mole is sometimes of a fine cream colour; a specimen of this colour was sent to me, by William Daere, of Kirklington, Esq. The nest of the mole is of a curious construction; I have examined several, and found them answer the description given by Buffon, I shall therefore transcribe what that author says upon the subject.

“The habitation where they deposit their young, merits a particular description, because, it is constructed with singular intelligence. They begin with raising the earth, and forming a pretty high arch.—They leave partitions, or a kind of pillars, at certain distances, beat and press the earth, interweave it with the roots of plants, and render it so hard and solid, that the water cannot penetrate the vault, on account of its convexity and firmness. They then elevate a little hillock below, upon which they lay herbs and leaves for a bed for their young. In this situation they are above the level of the ground, and consequently out of the reach of ordinary inundations, and are, at the same time, defended from the rains, by the large vault which covers the internal one, upon the convexity of which, they rest along with their young. This internal hillock, or vault, is pierced on all sides with sloping holes, which descend still lower, and serve as subterraneous passages for the mother, to go in quest of food for herself and

“her

"her offspring. These, by-paths, are firm and beaten, extend about 12 or 15 paces; and issue, from the mansion like rays from a centre."

GENUS XIX.—*Urchin*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Five toes on each foot. Body covered with strong short spines.

35. HEDGE HOG, *Erinaceus europæus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 75. no. 1. Pen. Zool. 35.—The hedge hog is an indolent, solitary, patient, and inoffensive animal. It feeds in the night upon roots, fruits, and insects; in the day it lies wrapped up, in moss or dried leaves, in the bottoms of dry bushes or hedges. When attacked or alarmed, the hedge hog, has the power of, instantly, rolling himself up like a ball, and presenting, on all sides, his numerous spines. In this situation, as Buffon justly observes, "He knows how to defend himself without fighting, and to wound, without making an attack."

DIV. III.

PENNATED QUADRUPEDS

With fin like feet.—Fore legs buried deep in the skin: hind legs pointing quite backwards.

GENUS XX.—*Seal*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Cutting teeth, and two canine in each jaw.—Five palmated toes on each foot.—Body thick at the shoulders, tapering towards the tail.

36. GREAT SEAL, or SEA CALF. Pen Zool. 36.—This animal is sometimes, tho rarely, drove upon our sea coasts.

37. COMMON SEAL, *Phoca vitulina*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 56. no. 3. Pen. Zool. 37.—This species is, also, not very frequently met with, upon our coasts. The seal is full as useful to the Greenlanders, as sheep are to the inhabitants of the more temperate countries of Europa.

DIV. IV.

WINGED QUADRUPEDS.

GENUS XXI.—*Bat*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Long extended toes to the forefeet, connected by thin broad membranes, extending to the hind legs

38. LONG EARED BAT, *Vesperugo auritus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 47. no. 5. Pen. Zool. 40.—This species inhabits Scaleby Castle, from whence I have received it.

39. COMMON BAT, *Vesperugo murinus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 47. no. 6. Pen Zool. 41.—The common bat is to be seen, in the dusk of a summer evening, almost in every village. All the bat tribe become torpid, during the winter season, and are to be found hanging by the hind feet, in caves, hollow trees, &c.

CLASS II.—*BIRDS*.

DIV. I.—*Land Birds*.

ORDER I.

GENUS II.—*Falcon*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—The bill is hooked, and furnished with a waxy skin at the base, called the cere.—The head and neck thickly beset with feathers.—The tongue bifid at the end.—The female larger and stronger than the male.

1. SEA EAGLE, *Falco affragus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 124. no. 4. Latham's Synops. 4. Pennant's Zoology, 44. I am not certain whether the sea eagle breeds, at present, in Cumberland or not, but, a few years ago, there used to be an annual nest in the rocks which surround the lake of Ullswater, and the great trout of that lake has been taken out of its nest, upwards of ten pounds weight; it, however, frequently visits this county. Its food is principally fish; which it takes, as they are swimming, near the surface, by darting itself down upon them.* This bird has often been mistaken for the golden eagle.

2. CINEREOUS, or WHITE TAILED EAGLE, *Vultur albiulla*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 123. no. 8. Lath Synop. 8. Pen. Zool. 45.—This species breeds among the rocks, in the neighbourhood of Keswick, almost every year, and feeds, chiefly, upon land animals, but sometimes on fish. When taken young, and tamed, the tail does not become white till it is several years old. Dr. Law, the present bishop of E'phin, when he resided at Carlisle, received a young one from Burrowdale, upwards of twenty years ago. The tail did not become white till it was six years old. When his lordship left Carlisle, he presented it to Dr. Graham, of Clargill. It died in the year, 1793, aged nineteen years.

3. PEREGRINE FALCON, Lath. Synop. 52. Pen. Zool. 48.—The peregrine falcon breeds, constantly, every year either in a rock near the cascade at Gillsland, or, in another high rock, about six miles from that place; near a public-house, called twice brewed ale, on the road from Carlisle to Newcastle. On the 15th of May, 1781, I shot a female which had a nest on the latter rock: weight (stomach empty) 36½ oz. length 19 inches. Breadth 44 inches. The middle toe, in particular, is very long: in the specimens which I have seen the irides were dusky, in some they are said to be luteous. There is no bird, in this county, more destructive to game than the peregrine falcon. When one is near its nest, filled with young, it is extremely clamorous, and as its note is loud, and it soars very high in the air, it may be heard at a very great distance: tho' a fierce and bold bird it does not dart upon you, like the Ringtail and Henharrier, but keeps out of gunshot. That which I shot, was constantly upon the wing, upwards of five hours, before it perched upon the

* "Superest haliaetos, clarissima oculorum acie, liberans et alio sese, vitæque in mari pisci, præcepis in eum ruens, et duculis pectore aquis rapiens."—PLINY.

rock. The male feeds the young birds, after the female is killed. †

4. KITE. *Falco milvus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 126. no. 12. Lath. Synop. 43. Pen. Zool. 53.—The kite breeds, in the woods, near Armathwaite; and also, in those near Ullswater. It builds its nest in trees, and lays two or three eggs, which are of a whitish colour, spotted with yellow. The kite in this county, is called *Glead*.

5. COMMON BUZZARD. *Falco buteo*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 127. no. 15. Lath. Synop. 28. Pen. Zool. 54.—The common buzzard builds its nest sometimes in trees, and sometimes in rocks, and lays two or three eggs; of a dirty white colour, spotted with dark brown.

6. HONEY BUZZARD. *Falco apivorus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 130. no. 28. Lath. Synop. 33. Pen. Zool. 56.—This bird is very rare in Cumberland. I have only been able to meet with one specimen, which was a female, which weighed 32 oz. I am informed it makes its nest in high trees, and breeds in the woods at Lowther.

7. MOOR BUZZARD. *Falco aruginosus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 130. no. 29. Lath. Synop. 34. Pen. Zool. 57.—This bird is very frequent upon our moors. It lays 4 or 5 eggs, of a dirty white colour, upon the ground, among heath or rushes. Young moor buzzards, are always of a rusty, chocolate, brown colour; but old ones have, generally, one or more large spots of white, or yellow. The crown of the head is, for most part, luteous, in some specimens the chin is of the same colour, in others there is a white mark upon the breast, and in some the shoulders are either white or yellow: the legs are longer and slenderer, than in any other species of Hawk; except the following:—

8. HENHARRIER MALE. *Falco cyaneus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 126. no. 10. Lath. Synop. 74. Pen. Zool. 58.

† Hawking was a favourite diversion among our ancestors, and various statutes were made for the preservation of several species of Falcons and Hawks.

“If any person shall take away any hawks or their eggs, by any means unlawfully, out of the woods or grounds of any person; and be thereof convicted, at the assizes or sessions, on indictment, bill, or information, at the suit of the king, or of the party; he shall be imprisoned three months, and shall pay treble damages; and after the three months are expired, shall find sureties for his good behaving for seven years, or remain in prison till he doth, 5. El. c. 21. S. 3.”

“But by a more ancient statute, no man shall take any ayre, falcon, goshawk, tassel, laner, or laneret, in their warren, wood, or other places nor purposely drive them out of their coverts accustomed to breed in; to cause them to go to other coverts to breed in, nor slay them for any hurt done by them: on pain of 10l. half to him that will sue before the justices of the peace, and half to the king. 11. H. 7. c. 17.”

“And no manner of person, of what condition or degree he be, shall take, or cause to be taken, on his own ground, or on any other man's, the eggs of any falcon, goshawk, or laner out of the nest; on pain (being convicted thereof before the justice of the peace) of imprisonment for a year and a day; and fine at the king's will: half to the king, and half to the owner of the ground where the eggs were taken in.”—BURN'S Justice, Vol. 2. p. 284. fourteenth edit.

RINGTAIL FEMALE. *Falco pygargus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 126. no. 11. Lath. Synop. 75. Pen. Zool. 59.

The male of this species, when arrived at mature age, differs as much in the colour of its plumage, from the female, as the black cock from the grey hen. The head, neck, back, and coverts of the wings being of a bluish grey; and the breast, belly, and thighs, white. Whereas the general colour of the female (the rump excepted, which is white, and hence its name) is dusky brown and rust colour. The young birds resemble the female in colour, and the sexes then can only be determined by the size, the female, as is stated in the definition being much larger than the males. At what age the henharrier acquires his masculine dress, I cannot exactly ascertain; but, I think the change takes place before he is able to procreate: as I never have seen two ringtails attend the same nest, and I have made accurate observations, on upwards of twenty nests when filled with young; and, invariably found each nest frequented by the henharrier and ringtail. Mr. Pennant, however, has, upon dissection, been able to discover the testis, before any alteration in the colour of the plumage took place. For, he says in his british zoology. “This has generally been supposed to be the female of the former;” viz. the henharrier, “but from some late observations, by the infallible rule of dissection, males have been found of this species.”—The great difference in the colour, and this circumstance have induced, not only that gentleman, but Linnaeus, and Mr. Latham; to describe them as distinct species. On the contrary, Brisson, Ray, and Willughby, consider them as male and female.

When such great names, in natural history, entertain different sentiments, upon a fact, if we can ascertain which of them are right, it will be of some importance to the science. Let us, therefore, in the first place, compare the two birds together.

1. The irides in both are yellow.
2. The wreath of short stiff feathers, surrounding the ears, similar to what we observe in the various species of owls, appears equally the same in the henharrier as in the ringtail; and is not, I believe, observable in any other species of hawk.
3. The form of the bill, length of the wings, size, colour, and shape of the legs are the same in both.
4. The shape of the body is the same.
5. All the henharriers are nearly of the same size and weight, viz. 17 inches in length, and 12 oz. in weight.
6. All the ringtails which are killed, at, or a little before the breeding season, are also of the same size and weight, viz. 20 inches in length, and 19 oz. in weight.
7. Both birds have the same habits and manners.
8. Both prey upon, and seem fond of lizards.
9. In the breeding season both have the same note.
10. Henharriers vary a little in colour, some being of a much deeper bluish grey than others.

|| From some facts and observations which I communicated to Mr. Latham, that accurate author, has altered his opinion—See Latham's Supplement.

11. All the ringtails which I have dissected, and they are not a few, were females; and all the henharriers males. The same circumstance occurred to Kramer who opened twelve henharriers and found them all males; and thirteen ringtails which were females.

12. The young when taken from the nest, are all of the same colour, and resemble the ringtail, but are of different sizes.

13. The irides of young birds are not yellow.

In the year 1783, I had at the same time, and within 500 yards of each other, three nests of the ringtail and henharrier, upon Newtown-common, about a mile and a half from Carlisle, in some very young plantations of the late Mr. Davison:—the first had seven eggs, the second had six eggs, and the third had four young ones when I found them. A ringtail was upon each nest; but the henharriers did not appear. I visited them again, a few days after, in the evening: at the nest with young ones, the ringtail was upon the nest, and the henharrier soon after appeared, they both flew about me and darted at my head; and, particularly, the henharrier came within a few inches of my head, twenty or thirty times, when I was handling the young.—They were both very clamorous, and had the same note. On the nest which had seven eggs I found the ringtail, and one young bird was hatched, the henharrier came very soon, and the same scene took place, as I have described, at the other nest. A few nights after, Mr. George Blamire accompanied me. We first went to the nest with young ones: both birds darted at us with great fury; I desired him to shoot the henharrier; he fired at him, wounded him, but he got away and we never saw him more. We then went to the first nest, the ringtail was upon it, and there were now six young ones. The henharrier did not appear. When the young of the third nest were fit for taking, Mr. Blamire shot the ringtail for me. June the 27th, the Rev. Mr. Shaw went with me to the first nest, with six young, they were of considerable size, but not feathered: the ringtail was upon the nest, and he shot her immediately: the henharrier did not appear. I left a rat trap near the nest. Next morning, viz. the 28th, I went again and found the trap had not been touched, but there were two birds, viz. a lark and a sparrow, in the nest. While I remained I did not see the henharrier, but as I was certain, from the small birds in the nest, that he had been there since the ringtail was killed: I went again at noon, and found one of the young birds caught by the neck in the trap. The lark and sparrow were gone, and in their place were two yellow hammers. I set the trap and baited it with one of the yellow hammers, and retired into a small plantation of fir trees, about sixty yards from the nest; I there lay concealed, and in less than five minutes, I both heard and saw the henharrier. He soon went to the nest, fed the young ones with what he had brought, then attempted to seize the yellow hammer in the trap, and was taken by the leg. I sent these birds to Mr. Latham. Both the ringtail and the henharrier, of the second nest, which had six eggs, and which were all hatched, were always very shy, and never came within shot. Of the four

young birds which were taken out of the nest, from which Mr. George Blamire wounded the henharrier, and killed the ringtail; one, viz. the smallest, was killed, by the others, in a few days. A second died, or was killed by his companions, on the 20th of March, 1784: on dissection I found it to be a male, the testes were very distinct, and were beginning to swell: his weight I could not ascertain, as his companions had eat a considerable part of his breast: there was no alteration in his plumage; but the irides had undergone a considerable change, being at his death a yellowish white, September 14th, 1784, 12 o'clock at noon, I weighed the two remaining birds which were empty, not having been fed since three o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th. The larger weighed 15½ oz. and the smaller 11 oz. and 2 drs. They had neither of them changed their feathers, and did not then appear to be in moult. The irides of the smaller were of a yellowish white; the irides of the larger were but little altered. The larger died, in February, 1785; on dissection several eggs were found in the ovary. The smaller lived till the middle of March, 1785: the testes were very distinct, but not much distended, and there was not the least change of colour in the feathers. Thus we see a male and a female lived very near one year and three-quarters, after they were taken from the nest.

It is highly probable, that confinement and a different kind of food, either greatly retards, or altogether prevents the change of colour. In June, 1785; I had three nests upon Newtown-common, and had frequent opportunities of seeing both birds; which were henharriers and ringtails; and which were almost all shot when flying about us at the nests: since that time I have seen several other nests, but never observed either two ringtails or two henharriers at the same nest. The duke of Buccleugh's gamekeeper has destroyed some hundreds, and has frequently shot both male and female from the same nest: lord Carlisle's gamekeeper has done the same.—The henharrier never sits upon the eggs, but will support the young after the ringtail is killed. They make their nest upon the ground; and the eggs are white, and rather larger than a pigeon's egg. Hence it is evident they are male and female, and not two distinct species.

9. KESTREL. *Falco tinnunculus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 127. no. 17. Lath. Synop. 79. Pen. Zool. 60.—The male in this species, differs much in colour from the female. It builds in rocks and hollow trees. It is often seen hovering in the air, and as if fixed to one spot for a considerable length of time.

¶ 10. HOBBY. *Falco subbuteo*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 127. no. 14. Lath. Synop. 90. Pen. Zool. 61.—Mr. Pennant informs us, this bird breeds in England, but migrates in October. Whether it migrates or not, I

¶ This mark denotes birds which migrate, or leave the county at particular seasons of the year.

N. B. Wherever the day of the month is mentioned without the year, the year, 1796, is to be understood; except in the observations respecting the henharrier and ringtail.

am uncertain, but I have seen it in the beginning of November.

11. SPARROW HAWK. *Falco nisus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 130. no. 31. Lath. Synop. 85. Pen. Zool. 62.—The female is double the weight of the male. In the month of October, I weighed an old male, which was 5½ oz, and in the month of June, a female, at which time it may be supposed to have lost weight, from incubation, which was 12 oz. She had, however, a lark half digested in her stomach. The sparrow hawk is a very bold bird, and will attack partridges and pigeons.

12. MERLIN. Lath. Synop. 93. Pen. Zool. 63.—Mr. Pennant says the merlin is a bird of passage, and does not breed in England, which is a mistake; it breeds in Cumberland, and remains with us the whole year: I have seen three nests, which were upon the ground among heath. June 22d, 1783, I killed a female merlin, on her nest, on Rockliff-moss: she weighed 8¾ oz, but had a small bird in her stomach. The colour was almost all either brown or ferruginous, so that, I imagine, the female birds do not acquire the blue ash coloured feathers, on the back &c. till they are several years old; as I have only met with one specimen so marked. After catching the female, which was in the evening, I left a trap at the nest, and went the next morning and found the male taken: he was 5¾ oz. standing weight. The head, back, wings, coverts of the tail, were of a bluish ash colour. The tail had numerous bars of black, but the last bar was the most distinct, and above an inch broad. There was no ferruginous colour in the tail, but the tip was dirty white. The merlin lays four eggs, which are covered with brownish spots, some of which are very small, and others pretty large, which are darker than the small spots. The merlin, though a bird of great spirit, will not approach near you, as the ringtail and some other hawks, when you are at the nest. He also flies differently from almost all other hawks, the tips of his wings when he sails being pointed downwards.—I have seen a merlin strike a blackbird: and three years ago, in the month of February, I got a fine cock partridge, which this bird had killed the moment before.

GENUS III.—Owl.

Definition of the Genus.—The bill is crooked, but not furnished with a cere.—Nostrils covered with bristly feathers.—Head large.—Eyes and ears large, and surrounded with a circular wreath of stiff feathers.—Tongue bifid.—Outmost toe capable of being turned backwards.

13. LONG EARED OWL. *Strix otus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 132. no. 4. Lath. Synop. 5. Pen. Zool. 65.—This species is not very numerous. It breeds in this county, and lays four or five eggs in an old magpie's, or crow's, nest. It receives its name from a tuft, of six feathers, on each side of the head, which are about an inch in length; and which it can erect or depress at pleasure. None of the Cumberland owls are, except the short eared owl able to see distinctly, either in open day light or in a dark night. They therefore seek their food, during twilight or moonlight nights.

¶14. SHORT EARED OWL. Lath. Synop. 9. Pen. Zool. 66.—This species is a bird of passage, visits Cumberland in October, and retires in the spring. The horns, as they are called, consist of one feather on each side of the head, which it can raise or depress at pleasure; and in a dead subject are not easily discovered; which sometimes leads the examiner into difficulties.—Whether the horns are observable or not, it may be readily distinguished from all other owls, by the following marks. The inside of the quill feathers is of that colour which silk mercers call a *rose white*, except about three inches from the tip which is black brown; each feather, however, having a large spot of the same rose white. The spot on the second and third feathers, is as large as a shilling.

15. COMMON, BARN OR WHITE OWL. *Strix flammea*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 133. no. 8. Lath. Synop. 26. Pen. Zool. 67.

16. BROWN, OR WOOD OWL. *Strix ulula*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 133. no. 10. Lath. Synop. 28. Pen. Zool. 69.—This species is pretty frequent in our woods; where it breeds, generally in a hollow tree, or in the old nest of a crow, or magpie. With respect to the *Strix stridula*, of Linnæus and other authors, I am uncertain whether it is to be met with in this county or not.

GENUS IV.—Pies.

Definition of the Genus.—The bill straight at the base, with the end more or less bent or hooked, and a notch near the tip of the upper mandible.—The base not furnished with cere.—The tongue jagged at the end.—The outer toe connected to the middle one as far as the joint.

17. GREAT SHRIKE, OR BUTCHER BIRD. *Lanius excubitor*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 135. no. 11. Lath. Synop. 4. Pen. Zool. 71.—This is a beautiful and scarce bird. I have only met with three or four specimens. It feeds on insects and small birds; the latter of which it seizes by the throat, and after strangling, fixes them on a sharp thorn, and pulls them to pieces with its bill. In spring and summer it imitates the notes of other birds, by way of decoying them within reach that it may destroy them.

¶18. RED-BACKED BUTCHER BIRD. *Lanius collurio*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 136. no. 12. Lath. Synop. 15. Pen. Zool. 72.—This species is more rare than the former, it is a bird of passage, and leaves us in the winter. Its manners and habits are similar to the former.

GENUS XII.—Crows.

Definition of the Genus.—The bill is strong, the upper mandible a little convex, the edges are cultrated.—Nostrils covered with bristles. End of the tongue cartilagenous and bifid.—Toes, three forward, one backward: the middle one joined to the outer as far as the first joint.

19. RAVEN. *Corvus corax*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 155. no. 2. Lath. Synop. 1. Pen. Zool. 74.—In Cumberland, the raven, for the most part, breeds in rocks; and begins to build its nest in February: though it has generally five young, never more than a pair are seen in the same neighbourhood. Its chief food is carrion; but

when

pressed with hunger, will kill lambs, weak and disordered sheep, and even eat grain: as I have found wheat in its stomach. When taken young it is easily tamed, and may be taught to imitate the human voice.—Where ever there is at present a raven's nest, there has always been one in the same place, or in the neighbourhood, for time immemorial. It is therefore evident, the young ones must either migrate, to distant parts of the island, or leave the kingdom altogether. If one of the old birds, whether male or female be killed, during the breeding season; the survivor soon procures a new mate, and if both are killed, a fresh pair succeeds next year to the old habitation.

20. CARRION CROW, *Corvus corone*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 155. no. 3. Lath. Synop. 3. Pen. Zool. 75.—They are more numerous in the north of England, than, perhaps, in any country in the world. When they have young, they are more destructive to young ducks and chickens than any species of hawk. †

21. ROOK, *Corvus frugilegus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 156. no. 4. Lath. Synop. 4. Pen. Zool. 76.—The male feeds the female during the whole season of incubation.—The rook feeds upon grain and insects.

‡22. HOODED, or ROYSTON CROW, *Corvus cornix*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 156. no. 5. Lath. Synop. 5. Pen. Zool. 77.—The hooded crow is a bird of passage, visits Cumberland only occasionally, and never in great numbers. It is about the size of the rook. The breast, belly, back, and upper part of the neck, are of a pale ash colour. It breeds in the orkneys and highlands of Scotland.

23. MAGPIE, *Corvus pica*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 157. no. 13. Lath. Synop. 29. Pen. Zool. 78.—The magpie when taken young is easily tamed, and like the raven, may be taught to imitate the human voice. The magpie during the breeding season is very destructive to young poultry.

24. JAY, *Corvus glandarius*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 156. no. 7. Lath. Synop. 19. Pen. Zool. 79.—This beautiful bird builds its nest in woods, and lays five or six

† "With regard to fowl not used to be eaten, together with certain other noxious animals, there were provisions made by an ancient statute, viz. 8. Eliz. c. 15, intitled, *Act for the preservation of graine*, which, it were to be wished might be revived, with a proper consideration of the difference of the value of money betwixt that time and the present; by which it was required that the churchwardens should levy by an assessment, and pay, for the heads of every three old crows, choughs, or rooks, one penny; of five young crows, choughs, or rooks, one penny; and for every six eggs of them, one penny; for every twelve fares heads, one penny; for every head of merle hawk, fureskyte, molkyte, halsardes, schagge, cormeraunt, or ring-tayle, two-pence; and for two eggs of them, one penny; for every iron or ospray's head, four-pence! for the head of every woodwall, pye, jay, raven, kyte, or king's fisher, one penny; bulfinche, or other bird that devoureth the blode of fruit, &c."

"And by another ancient statute, 24th H. 8. c. 10. Every Township was required to keep a crow net, to destroy, crows, rooks, and choughs."—BURN'S Justice, vol. 2. p. 293. fourteenth edition.

* Some parties in W'fmorland, at this time, pay for the heads of hedge sparrows, and of some other birds mentioned above.

eggs; which are of a curious olive colour, marked with pale brown. Mr. Latham says, the eggs are the size of a pigeon's egg, whereas they are very little larger than those of a blackbird. The jay is a very restless noisy bird. When tamed may be taught to talk.—The food of this bird, I believe, consists altogether of vegetable substances. Many birds live entirely upon animal food; but I think no british bird except the jay, feeds entirely upon vegetables.

25. JACKDAW, *Corvus monedula*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 156. no. 6. Lath. Synop. 9. Pen. Zool. 81.—The jackdaw builds its nest, in rocks castles and steeples; and is never found far removed from the habitations of man. It feeds upon grain, fruits, and insects; but in the breeding season will destroy young ducks and chickens. Molt of the species of this genus, will permit a man without a gun, or even with an unloaded gun, to approach within a few yards of them; but if he has a loaded gun, it is difficult to get within shot, hence the common observation, "That crows smell powder."

GENUS XIX.—Cuckoo.

Definition of the Genus.—The bill weak and arched.—Nostrils bounded by a small rim.—Tongue short and pointed.—Tail cuneated and consisting of ten feathers.—Toes, two forward two, backward.

‡26. CUCKOO, *Cuculus canorus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 168. no. 1. Lath. Synop. 1. Pen. Zool. 82.—Authors say that the neck of the female is, both before and behind, of a brownish red: I have, however, dissected three females, which could not, from their external appearance, have been distinguished from males; there being not the least appearance of brownish red, either upon the neck or breast. It is therefore probable, that the brown feathers on the neck and breast, only occur in young hens, as all the young birds are brown, mixed with ferruginous.

In one of these I found two yolks of eggs in the ovary, so large that I think they would have been layed in the space of a few days, if she had not been killed. In another which had been killed, very early in the morning, by Mr. George Blamire, I found an egg with the shell fully formed, and a large yolk which would probably have been covered with a shell in a day or two. Altho the cuckoo weighs five ounces or better, yet the egg was not larger than the egg of a hedge sparrow; it weighed exactly forty four grains, was of a greyish white colour, marked with dull brown, and violet brown spots. From these dissections it is pretty evident that the cuckoo lays at least two eggs. The singular phenomenon of the cuckoo not hatching her own eggs, but laying them in the nest of some other bird, is now ascertained by so many facts and observations as to place the circumstance beyond the reach of doubt or controversy. The cuckoo lays her egg and sometimes eggs (for two have been found in one nest) in the nests of several small birds, viz. water-wagtail, hedge-sparrow, tit-lark, &c. in this neighbourhood, most frequently in the nest of the tit-lark: I myself have found a young cuckoo in the last mentioned nest, and seen the tit-lark feed

feed it. As the cuckoo feeds upon insects, instead generally, if not universally, leads her to deposit her eggs in the nests of birds which make use of a similar food.

The cuckoo is a bird of passing, and in the neighbourhood of Carlisle is sometimes heard in the last week of April, and sometimes not till the first week in May. The old birds in general disappear in the latter end of July, or the beginning of August: the young ones are seen later. The flesh of the cuckoo is very delicate food. The cuckoo has a note in the spring very unlike that, from which it derives its name; but as I have always neglected to mark it down when I heard it, I cannot at present describe it. The colour of the young birds, in autumn, when they disappear, is so extremely different from the old ones, or any that appear in the spring, that those who contend that the cuckoo does not migrate must be compelled to acknowledge that the young birds moult and change every feather during their state of torpidity.—See Swift, no. 90. As the young birds are seen a month or six weeks after the old ones disappear, I ask, if they all become torpid, what enables the former to retain all the active powers of life so long after the latter have been totally deprived of all sensation and motion? The cuckoo was heard, in the neighbourhood of Carlisle, on the 29th of April, and on the first of May. In this county they are generally attended by the tit-lark.

GENUS XX.—Wryneck.

Definition of the Genus.—The bill is roundish, slightly incurvated, and of a weak texture.—Nostrils bare of feathers, and somewhat concave.—The tongue long, slender worm shaped, and armed at the point.—Ten flexible feathers in the tail. Toes, two backwards, two forwards.

¶ 27. WRYNECK. *Tunx torquilla*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 172. no. 1. Lath. Synop. 1. Pen Zool. 83.—This beautiful species is a bird of passage, and appears at least ten days or a fortnight, before the cuckoo. In the year 1787, I had a male sent me the first week in April. It lays its eggs, to the number of eight or nine, most frequently, in the holes which have been made in decayed trees by tit-mice. It sometimes makes no nest, but deposits its eggs upon the bare rotten wood. I have taken a female upon the nest. Its note is loud and harsh. October first, although I have constantly visited the fields where, in other years, the wryneck was accustomed to frequent, yet I have neither heard or seen one this summer.

GENUS XXI.—Woodpecker.

Definition of the Genus.—The bill is straight, strong, angular, and cuneated at the end.—Nostrils covered with bristles.—Tongue very long, slender, worm shaped, bony, and jagged at the end; missile. Toes, two backward, two forward.—Tail consisting of ten, hard, stiff, sharp pointed feathers.

28. GREEN WOODPECKER. *Picus viridis*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 175. no. 12. Lath. Synop. 25. Pen Zool. 84.—This bird is seldom seen in Cumberland, only occasionally visiting this county, but is pretty common in Yorkshire.

29. GREATER SPOTTED WOODPECKER. *Picus major*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 176. no. 17. Lath. Synop. 12. Pen. Zool. 85.

30. MIDDLE SPOTTED WOODPECKER. *Picus medius*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 176. no. 18. Lath. Synop. 13. Pen. Zool. 86.—Authors have some doubts whether these are distinct species, or only varieties. These doubts I am unable to ascertain. In all the specimens which I have seen (viz. from) in this county, the whole top of the head was crimson.

GENUS XXIII.—Kingfisher.

Definition of the Genus.—The bill long, strong, straight, sharp pointed.—Tongue short, broad, sharp pointed.—Legs short.—Three toes forward, and one backward; three lowest joints of the outmost toe connected to the middle toe.

31. COMMON KINGFISHER. *Alcedo ispida*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 179. no. 3. Lath. Synop. 16. Pen. Zool. 88.—The plumage of the kingfisher is more beautiful than that of any of the British birds. It frequents the banks of rivers and feeds on fish, it balances itself in the air like the kestrel, for a considerable time, at a certain distance over the water, and when it sees a fish, it darts below the surface, and brings the fish up with its feet. It frequents the Caldew and the Peteril, more than the Eden. Concerning the nest of this bird, the most fabulous and absurd relations have been recorded, by ancient writers, on natural history. On the 7th of May, a boy from Upperby brought me a kingfisher alive, which he had taken when sitting upon her eggs the night before. From him I received the following information “Having often this spring observed these birds frequent a bank upon the river Peteril, he watched them carefully, and saw them go into a small hole in the bank. The hole was too small to admit his hand, but as it was made in soft mould he easily enlarged it. It was upwards of half a yard long, at the end of it the eggs which were six in number, were placed upon the bare mould, there being not the smallest appearance of a nest.” The eggs, one of which he brought me, are considerably larger than the eggs of the yellow hammer, and are of a transparent white colour.

GENUS XXIV.—Nuthatch.

Definition of the Genus.—Bill straight, triangular.—Nostrils, small, covered with bristles.—Tongue short, horny at the end and jagged.—Toes, placed three forward and one backward: the middle toe joined closely at the base to both the outmost: back toe as large as the middle one.

32. EUROPEAN NUTHATCH. *Sitta europæa*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 177. no. 1. Lath. Synop. 1. Pen. Zool. 89.—On the 11th of May, 1782, I received a male nuthatch from Aimathwaite, where a pair of them had been observed about ten days. In all probability they intended to have made their nest that year, in the neighbouring woods. They frequently perched upon the top of the cattle, and made a very loud squeaking chattering noise. The hypochondria of this bird were of a deep and bright tawny colour, the under coverts of

the tail were edged with the same. They breed and constantly inhabit the woods near Lowther-hall. The nut-hatch collects hoards of nuts in the hollows of trees, from which they fetch one at a time, and place it in a chink of a tree, and then stand above it with the head downwards, strike it with all their force, break the shell, and catch the kernel. They also eat insects, and make their nests in hollow trees.

GENUS XXVII.—*Hoopoe*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—The bill long slender and incurvated.—Tongue short and sagittal.—Toes, placed three before and one behind; the middle one connected at the base to the out-molt.

§33. COMMON HOOPOE. *Upupa epops*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 183. no. 1. Lath. Synop. 1. Pen. Zool. 92. This beautiful bird is not a regular inhabitant of England, it only visits Cumberland occasionally and seldom.

GENUS XXVIII.—*Creepers*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—The bill is slender, incurvated, and sharp pointed.—Tongue, sharp pointed.—Toes, placed three before and one behind: back toe large: claws hooked and long.—Tail consisting of twelve feathers.

34. COMMON CREEPER. *Certhia familiaris*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 184. no. 1. Lath. Synop. 1. Pen. Zool. 91.—This is one of the smallest of the British birds, being very little larger than the golden crested wren. It runs up and down the branches of trees with the utmost facility. The creeper breeds in the woods at Corby.

ORDER III.—*Passerine*.

GENUS XXX.—*Stare*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Bill blunt depressed.—Nostrils guarded above by a prominent rim.—Tongue hard and cloven.—The middle toe united to the out-molt, as far as the first joint.

35. COMMON STARE OF STARLING. *Sturnus vulgaris*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 290 no. 1. Lath. Synop. 1. Pen. Zool. 104.—The starling may be taught to speak. In the autumn they are found in considerable flocks on the sea coast, not far from the shore.—They breed in old ruined buildings, and I am told, sometimes in rabbit warrens.

GENUS XXXI.—*Thrush*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Bill straight, bending towards the point, and slightly notched near the end of the upper mandible.—Nostrils oval.—Tongue slightly jagged at the end.—The corners of the mouth furnished with a few slender hairs.—The middle toe connected to the outer, as far as the first joint.

36. MISSEL THRUSH. *Turdus viscivora*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 291. no. 1. Lath. Synop. 1. Pen. Zool. 105.—In April, 1782, a nest of this bird was found in Mr. Daere's garden at Kinklinton, between two branches of an elm tree. The female was shot, and I took the nest, which contained four eggs, which were rather larger than the eggs of the common thrush; in colour & marks they greatly resemble the eggs of the chaffinch. The outside of the nest was made of moss, and different kinds of lichen. The inside was composed of fine dead grass: it contained no clay or mud. In less than

three weeks the male found another mate, and they built a nest exactly in the same part of the tree where the other had stood.

In severe winter the mispel thrush either leaves Cumberland, or retires into the thickest woods. It begins to sing early in the spring. The mispel thrush may be distinguished from the thrush by its superior size; by the spots upon its breast which are larger and blacker than those on the breast of the thrush; and by the inner coverts of the wings, which are white.

§37. FIELDFARE. *Turdus pilaris*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 291. no. 2. Lath. Synop. 11. Pen. Zool. 106.—The fieldfare is a bird of passage, appears in Cumberland in the beginning of October, and retires in the month of March or April.

38. THROSTLE. *Turdus muscus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 292. no. 4. Lath. Synop. 2. Pen. Zool. 107.—The thrush, like the mispel thrush, either leaves this county entirely, in severe winters, or retires into the most thick and solitary woods. The weather was so mild and open, in January, 1796, that the thrush was heard to sing on the 20th, and I myself heard it on the 25th of that month. In general the thrush does not begin to sing till February, and sometimes not till March.

§39. REDWING. *Turdus iliacus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 292. no. 3. Lath. Synop. 7. Pen. Zool. 108.—The redwing comes and returns about the same time as the fieldfare.

40. BLACKBIRD. *Turdus merula*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 295. no. 22. Lath. Synop. 46. Pen. Zool. 109.—This bird is subject to varieties in colour, being often pied and sometimes wholly white. The male assists the female in incubation: May 23d, I examined a nest at Netherby, and found the male upon the nest, I had some difficulty in disturbing him; suspecting the female had met with some accident: in a little time I went again to the nest, and found the female in it, this circumstance I mentioned to Sir. James Graham's, gardener, who assured me he had often seen the cock sitting upon the eggs.

§41. KING OUZEL. *Turdus torquatus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 296 no. 23. Lath. Synop. 49. Pen. Zool. 110.—This species is very rare in Cumberland, it breeds upon the mountains, but I believe it leaves us in the beginning of winter.

42. WATER OUZEL. *Sturnus cinclus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 290. no. 5. Lath. Synop. 50. Pen. Zool. 111.—This is a solitary species, frequents small rivers and brooks, and lives upon insects and small fish. It dives under water and runs after the fish at the bottom, in the same manner as on land. The water ouzel makes its nest in the banks of rivulets, which it frequents, and lays four or five eggs: the nest is composed of the same materials, and is of the same form, as the nest of the common wren, the hole only being considerably larger. On the 16th of May, being upon a fishing party on the Roe, I had an opportunity for the first time, of seeing the nest from which we saw the bird escape.—There were two eggs in the nest: the eggs are of the same colour as the eggs of the kingfisher, but are rather longer,

longer, and I think somewhat larger; one of them weighed 69 grains.

GENUS XXXII.—*Chatterer*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Bill straight, convex, bending towards the point: near the end of the upper mandible a small notch.—Nostrils hid in the bristles.—Middle toe connected to the outer at the base.—Tongue sharp, cartilagenous and bifid.

¶43. BOHEMIAN OR WAXEN CHATTERER. *Amphelis garrulus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 297. no. 1. Lath. Synop. 1. Pen. Zool. 112.—This beautiful bird only visits Cumberland occasionally, and then only in the winter season. In the beginning of the year 1787, great numbers were killed in the north of England. What distinguishes this from all other birds, are horny appendages from the tips of the secondary feathers, of the colour of the very finest red sealing wax. The females are said to be distinguished from the males, by the want of the appendages and yellow marks in the wing feathers; which, however, is not the case, as will appear from the following account. One of these birds was found dead, in Feb. 1784, near Burgh on the sands: it had six crimson appendages at the end of the second quills: the tips of the quill feathers rather a dirty white then yellow. I could not distinguish, upon dissection, whether it was male or female. On the 8th of February, 1787, Mr. Story sent me a specimen, which was killed near Keswick: on the right wing were six of the horny appendages, on the left only five: five of the quill feathers, and one of the secondaries in each wing, were tipped on the outer margin with a fine yellow; on dissection *this proved to be a female*. On the same day a flock of five or six of these birds were seen, feeding on the fruit of the hawthorn, near Blackwell, a mile and a half from Carlisle. Two of them were shot and sent to me; one had seven red appendages on the right wing, and six on the left; the other had six on each wing: only four of the quill feathers had yellow tips, and the yellow in both was much *paler than in the last*. They *proved to be males*. On the 14th of February, 1787, Mr. Harrison of Penrith sent me another, which was killed near Temple-Sowerby. On each wing were seven appendages, much larger than in the former.—Five of the quill feathers, and one of the secondaries in each wing (as was the case of the female sent by Mr. Story) were tipped with yellow: the appendages were much larger than in the four preceding specimens, and the four nearest the body were the largest: this bird was a male. On the 22d of March, in the same year, I received another, which was killed at Ravenworth, and sent to me by Sir. Henry Liddell, Bart. on the right wing there were eight, on the left seven appendages, which were large. The two extreme ones, viz. the nearest and furthest from the body, were the smallest. The second, third, fourth, and fifth from the body were the largest: six of the wing feathers were tipped with yellow. In this bird all the tail feathers had also red horny appendages at the ends of the shafts, which, however were much smaller than those on the

wings. The person by whom it was sent, neglected to deliver it for near three weeks, by which, the intestines, &c. were become so putrid, that I could not, after the most accurate examination, ascertain whether it was male or female. The red appendages and yellow tips on the wings does, therefore, not depend upon the sex, but most probably on the age of the bird: and the sex, I am persuaded, can only be ascertained by dissection.

GENUS XXXIV.—*Grosbeak*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—The bill is strong, convex above and below, and very thick at the base.—Nostrils small and round, and placed at the base of the bill.—Tongue as if cut off at the end.

¶44. COMMON CROSS BILL. *Loxia curvirostra*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 299. no. 1. Lath. Synop. 1. Pen. Zool. 115.—This bird is known by the singularity of its bill, both mandibles of which, curve opposite ways, and consequently cross each other. They only visit Cumberland seldom, and in the winter season. I have only seen one specimen, which was killed near Crofton, the seat of Sir. John Briscoe, Bart.

45. BULFINCH. *Loxia pyrthula*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 300. no. 4. Lath. Synop. 51. Pen. Zool. 116.—In Germany the bullfinch is taught to articulate several words.

¶46. GREEN GROSBEAR OR FINCH. *Loxia chloris*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 304. no. 27. Lath. Synop. 35. Pen. Zool. 117.—This species is rarely observed in the winter season, but becomes plentiful towards the latter end of March and beginning of April.

GENUS XXXV.—*Bunting*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Bill strong and conic, the sides of each mandible bending inwards: in the roof of the upper a hard knob, of use to break and comminute hard seeds.

¶47. SNOW BUNTING. *Emberiza nivalis*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 308. no. 1. Lath. Synop. 1. Pen. Zool. 122.—This bird is never seen except in the winter, and even then seldom in the plains.

48. COMMON BUNTING. *Emberiza miliaria*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 308. no. 3. Lath. Synop. 8. Pen. Zool. 118.—Remains with us the whole year, and has a very harsh disagreeable note. It makes its nest on the ground, and the eggs resemble those of the yellow hammer, but are somewhat larger.

49. YELLOW HAMMER OR BUNTING. *Emberiza citrinella*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 309. no. 5. Lath. Synop. 7. Pen. Zool. 119.—This is one of our most common birds.

¶50. REED BUNTING OR SPARROW. *Emberiza spheniculus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 311. no. 17. Lath. Synop. 9. Pen. Zool. 120.—In marshy countries it builds among reeds, and fastens its nest to four, not at equal distances, but two, and two on each side, pretty near each other, the rest of the nest hanging free. In Cumberland it frequents hedges and road sides. Molt, if not the whole of them migrate in the autumn.

¶51. TAWNY BUNTING.—Lath. Synop. 2. Pen. Zool. 121.—This species, like the snow bunting, is never seen except in winter; but in very severe weather it descends to the plains: I have seen flocks of them between the bridges at Carlisle.

GENUS XXXVII.—*Finch*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Bill conic, slender towards the end and sharp pointed.

52. GOLD FINCH. *Fringilla carduelis*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 318. no. 7: Lath. Synop. 51. Pen. Zool. 124.—This beautiful bird is universally known in this country, and may be taught to draw up its water in a bucket, and perform several other curious tricks and motions.

53. CHAFFINCH. *Fringilla czebe*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 318. no. 3. Lath. Synop. 10. Pen. Zool. 125.—The chaffinch, both male and female, remain with us the whole year, and make a beautiful nest in hedges and different kinds of fruit trees. In Sweden the females leave the males, and migrate in the month of September, and return in the spring.

¶54. BRAMBLING OR MOUNTAIN FINCH. *Fringilla montifringilla*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 318. no. 4. Lath. Synop. 13. Pen. Zool. 126.—This species only visits this county in the winter, and even then is only seen in the plains, when the frost is severe.

55. HOUSE SPARROW. *Fringilla domestica*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 323. no. 36. Lath. Synop. 1. Pen. Zool. 127.—Wherever there is plenty of grain, there are abundance of sparrows; but in some of the vales about Keswick where there is little or no grain produced, and few inhabitants, it is an extreme scarce bird.—How many broods the house sparrow rears, each season, I cannot ascertain, but I am inclined to think they breed oftener than any other English bird. I have, myself, taken a nest which contained five young birds and five eggs.

56. COMMON OR GREY LINNET. Lath. Synop. 73. Pen. Zool. 130.

57. REDHEADED LINNET. *Fringilla cannabina*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 322. no. 28. Lath. Synop. 74. Pen. Zool. 131.—Not so plentiful as the former.

58. LESS REDHEADED LINNET. *Fringilla linaria*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 322. no. 29. Lath. Synop. 75. Pen. Zool. 132.—This species is scarce, and not quite half the size of the common linnet. It frequents alder-trees, near brooks, in which tree it makes its nest.

59. CANARY BIRD. *Fringilla canaria*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 321. no. 23. Lath. Synop. 62. Pen. Zool. p. 347.—Breeds only in houses and cages.

GENUS XXXVIII.—*Flycatcher*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Bill flattened at the base; almost triangular; notched at the end of the upper mandible, and beset with bristles.

¶60. SPOTTED FLYCATCHER. *Muscicapa grisola*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 328. no. 20. Lath. Synop. 1. Pen. Zool. 134.—The flycatcher appears in the beginning of May. It makes its nest on the sides of trees, and in holes of walls. The eggs very much resemble the

eggs of the redbreast. They disappear in the latter end of August, or beginning of September.

¶61. PIED FLYCATCHER. *Muscicapa atricapilla*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 235. no. 9. Lath. Synop. 2. Pen. Zool. 135.—The pied flycatcher appears about the same time as the spotted, but is not so common: they breed at Lowther. On the 12th of May, 1783, I shot there two pair. They make their nests in the holes of trees.

GENUS XXXIX.—*Lark*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—The bill is straight, slender, bending a little towards the end, sharp pointed.—Nostrils covered with feathers and bristles.—Tongue bifid.—Claw of the back toe very long.

62. SEY LARK. *Alauda arvensis*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 287. no. 1. Lath. Synop. 1. Pen. Zool. 136.

63. WOOD LARK. *Alauda arvensis*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 287. no. 3. Lath. Synop. 3. Pen. Zool. 137.

64. TIT LARK. *Alauda pratensis*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 287. no. 2. Lath. Synop. 5. Pen. Zool. 138.

65. FIELD LARK. Lath. Synop. 6. Pen. Zool. 139.—This is not so frequent as the other species of larks.

GENUS XL.—*Wagtail*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Bill weak and slender; slightly notched near the tip of the upper mandible.—Tongue lacerated at the end.—Tail long.

¶66. WHITE WAGTAIL. *Motacilla alba*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 331. no. 11. Lath. Synop. 1. Pen. Zool. 142.—Appears very early in the spring, and does not leave us till late in the autumn.

¶67. YELLOW WAGTAIL. *Motacilla flava*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 331. no. 12. Lath. Synop. 6. Pen. Zool. 143.—This species does not appear so early as the white wagtail, and is not so common.

¶68. GREY WAGTAIL. Lath. Synop. 4. Pen. Zool. 144.—Appears in Cumberland in the spring, and leaves it in October, or November, and in very mild winters, a few, I believe, remain with us the whole year. I saw two on the firth of January, this year, between the bridges.

GENUS XLI.—*Warbler*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Bill slender and weak.—Nostrils small and sunk.—The exterior toe joined at the under part, to the base of the middle one.

¶69. RED START OR RED TAIL. *Motacilla phoeniceus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 335. no. 34. Lath. Synop. 11. Pen. Zool. 146.—The redtail appears in April, and makes its nest in the holes of walls: its eggs are blue. The male is a beautiful bird. When a school boy, I have known the redtail make its nest in the same place for many years successively.—April 27th, the redtail appeared.

70. ROBIN RED BREAST. *Motacilla rubecula*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 337. no. 45. Lath. Synop. 38. Pen. Zool. 147.—During the winter the redbreast becomes familiar with man, and is almost the only bird which cheers us with his song, during that dreary season.—

Children

Children from their infancy are taught to respect him. When a boy, the robin was never taken in my springs, without exciting in my mind, disagreeable and painful sensations.

¶71. BLACKCAP. *Motacilla atricapilla*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 332. no. 8. Lath. Synop. 5. Pen. Zool. 148.—The blackcap appears in May, and frequents the woods at Netherby and Corby, where it breeds. It disappears in the latter end of August, or the beginning of September.

¶72. PETTY-CHAPS. *Motacilla hippelais*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 330. no. 7. Lath. Synop. 3. Pen. Zool. 149.—Appears in May, but not in great numbers. The inside of the mouth is red inclining to orange. The song of the petty-chaps is very melodious.

73. HEDGE SPARROW. *Motacilla modularis*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 329. no. 3. Lath. Synop. 9. Pen. Zool. 150.—The hedge sparrow begins to sing in the beginning of February.

¶74. YELLOW OR WILLOW WREN. *Motacilla trochilus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 338. no. 49. Lath. Synop. 147. Pen. Zool. 151.—Appears about the middle of April, and is very common. In this county it is called the miller's thumb. April 17th, I heard several yellow wrens, and on the 18th they were singing in almost every hedge. August 22d, I heard one for the last time.

75. GOLDEN CRESTED WREN. *Motacilla regulus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 338. no. 48. Lath. Synop. 145. Pen. Zool. 153.—This is the smallest of the Cumberland birds.

76. COMMON WREN. *Motacilla troglodytes*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 337. no. 46. Lath. Synop. 143. Pen. Zool. 154.—The common wren begins to sing about the middle of February, if the weather is temperate.

¶77. SEDGE BIRD. *Motacilla sylvatica*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 330. no. 8. Lath. Synop. 21. Pen. Zool. 155.—This is a very rare bird, I have only seen one specimen, which I shot on the banks of the Eden, near Carlisle. It is a bird of passage and comes in May.

¶78. WHEAT EAR. *Motacilla ananthe*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 332. no. 15. Lath. Synop. 75. Pen. Zool. 157.—The wheat ear appears in the middle of March, the females come a week or ten days before the males.

¶79. WHIN CHAT. Cumb. Utick. *Motacilla rubetra*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 332. no. 16. Lath. Synop. 54.—Pen. Zool. 158.

¶80. STONE CHAT. *Motacilla rubicola*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 332. no. 17. Lath. Synop. 46. Pen. Zool. 159.—This bird appears early in the spring, and continues, I think, longer than any of the birds of passage.

¶81. WHITE THROAT. *Motacilla florea*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 330. no. 9. Lath. Synop. 19. Pen. Zool. 160.—The white throat comes in the latter end of April, or beginning of May, and leaves us in September.—April 26th, I heard the white throat.

GENUS XLIII.—Titmouse.

Definition of the Genus.—Bill straight, a little compressed, strong, hard, and sharp pointed.—Nostrils, round, and covered with bristles.—Tongue terminated with bristles.

82. GREAT TITMOUSE. *Parus major*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 341. no. 3. Lath. Synop. 1. Pen. Zool. 162.

—All this genus are remarkably fruitful, some of the species lay from twelve to sixteen eggs.—The great titmouse is not so numerous as some of the other species. It builds its nest in holes of walls and trees.

83. BLUE TITMOUSE. *Parus caeruleus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 341. no. 5. Lath. Synop. 10. Pen. Zool. 163.

—This bird frequents gardens and does great injury to fruit trees, by bruising the blossoms. It makes its nest in decayed trees and in walls.

84. COLE TITMOUSE. *Parus ater*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 341. no. 7. Lath. Synop. 10. Pen. Zool. 164.

85. MARSH TITMOUSE. *Parus palustris*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 341. no. 7. Lath. Synop. 8. Pen. Zool. 165.

86. LONG TAILED TITMOUSE. *Parus caudatus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 342. no. 11. Lath. Synop. 18. Pen. Zool. 166.—No bird in this country, makes so curious

and elegant a nest as the long tailed titmouse. It is of an oval shape, with a small hole on the side, near the top.—The outer materials are moss, liverwort and wool curiously interwoven, and lined within with the softest feathers. It is often placed in the shoe-thorn, and frequently contains fifteen or sixteen eggs. The young follow the old birds till the spring.

GENUS XLIV.—Swallow.

Definition of the Genus.—Bill short, weak, and broad at the base, and small at the point.—Mouth wide.—Short weak legs.

¶87. CHIMNEY SWALLOW. *Hirundo rustica*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 343. no. 1. Lath. Synop. 1. Pen. Zool. 168.—This species makes its appearance about the middle of April, and departs towards the latter end of September, or beginning of October. It is the most numerous of the swallow tribe. April 21st, the swallow appeared. I have reason to think they breed twice every summer. September 19th most of them disappeared.

¶88. MARTIN. *Hirundo urtica*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 344. no. 3. Lath. Synop. 3. Pen. Zool. 169.—The martin is not, I think, quite so numerous as the chimney swallow. They build their nests under the eaves of houses, and appear the latter end of April or beginning of May, and depart about the third week in September. Mr. Hodgkin, surgeon, at Burgh upon the sands, a village about five miles from Carlisle, has observed that the martins which annually build their nests under the eaves of his house, always disappear either on the 19th or 20th of September. April 25th I saw two martins, and one of them entered an old nest.

The martin lays five white eggs, and begins to lay about the 27th of May. In a nest which I examined, the first of June, there were five eggs, and on this day the female began to sit. On the 12th of July, the young birds for the first time, began to leave the nest, they therefore must have remained in it about twenty-eight days after they were hatched. July 13th, the foundation of a new nest, about six inches from the old one, was formed, on the 21st the mud work or shell of the nest was finished, on the 5th of August the nest contained

contained three eggs, one of which I examined, and found it was not in the least incubated. In getting the egg out I broke the nest: the next morning I saw a martin in the old nest. August 27th, I examined both nests, the broken one contained the two eggs I left in it: the old nest contained one young bird; which, from its size, had probably been hatched about a week. On the 17th of August, I examined several martins' nests, under the eaves of a house in the country, all of which contained eggs. September 12th, the young bird left the nest.—It is therefore evident that martins have annually, during their residence in this country, two broods. September 19th I apprehend they all disappeared except a very few, whose second brood had not left their nests; for, from that day till the 28th, I never observed more than three pair: this circumstance exciting my curiosity, I examined all the houses where they usually breed, and I found three nests which contained young birds, and saw the old ones frequently feed them. On the 29th their numbers increased, the young having taken wing from two of the nests. October 1st the young of the third nest took wing. October 5th I saw about twenty. October 7th I saw nearly the same number, but after that day I never observed one.

If all the martins which frequent Carlisle, except three pair, became torpid on the 19th of September, when the highest degree of the thermometer was 62, and the medium heat of the whole day was 56½.—How can we account for these three pair (emaciated and debilitated as they must in some degree have been, by the duties of incubation and supporting their young) remaining alive and active on the 23d, when the highest degree of the thermometer was only 54, and the medium heat of the whole day was only 50? Yet these three pair remained here till the 7th or 8th of October. But if, on the other hand, martins migrate, nothing is more rational than to suppose that these three pair were prevented from accompanying their companions on the 19th, by an instinct, superior to the instinct which impells them to migrate, viz. natural affection to their offspring. The greatest part of the species having on the 19th no duties of this kind to fulfil, obeyed the impulse of nature, and pursued their course to distant but more genial climes, and as soon as the few remaining had accomplished the same object, they also followed, for none were seen for more than six or seven days after the latest brood had taken wing.

¶89. SAND MARTIN. *Hirundo riparia*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 344. no. 4. Lath. Synop. 10. Pen. Zool. 170.—This, altho the smallest species of the genus, which inhabits England, appears the first. It comes the latter end of March, or the beginning of April. It digs horizontal holes three or four feet long, in the banks of rivers and sandbanks, at the end of which it places its nest.

A few years ago, Mr. Graham, of Edmund-Castle, when making some pieces of water near his house, formed two sand banks. In these banks the sand martin soon began to breed, and as the sand is very loose and dry, the banks shoot down almost every winter, which leaves none of the holes more than a foot long. I examined every one of the holes in both banks, the last and present spring. At the end of most of them I found old nests, in some none, and no torpid birds in any of them. On the 17th of April, which was very warm, I spent the day at Edmund-Castle, and was constantly on the look out for sand martins, but saw none.—On the 19th, however, they made their appearance there in considerable numbers, and several were seen on the same day, at other places where they frequent.

¶90. SWIFT OR BLACK MARTIN. *Hirundo apus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 344. no. 6. Lath. Synop. 34. Pen. Zool. 171.—The swift sometimes comes the last week in April; but, in general not till the first week in May, and, I believe, the same number of pairs come annually to the same place. They build, for the most part, in castles and steeples, where there are wanting under the slates of houses. They depart the first week in August.

Some of the swallow tribe are said to be now and then found in a torpid state, during the winter, in caverns and the hollows of rocks, &c. Such examples, however, I conceive to be very rare, and if they ever do occur, are most probably diseased birds, or late broods. There

State of the Thermometer, from the 1st to the 10th of October, 1796, inclusive.

State of the Thermometer, from September 18th. to September 24th 1796, inclusive.		State of the Thermometer, from the 1st to the 10th of October, 1796, inclusive.	
Time of Day	Hour	Day	Temperature
Sep. 18	Morn.	8	57
	Noon.	12	64
	Night.	8	55
*19	Morn.	8	55
	Noon.	12	62
	Night.	8	53
20	Morn.	8	57
	Noon.	12	64
	Night.	8	54
21	Morn.	8	57
	Noon.	12	60
	Night.	8	55
22	Morn.	8	48
	Noon.	12	54
	Night.	8	48
23	Morn.	8	48
	Noon.	12	54
	Night.	8	49
24	Morn.	8	48
	Noon.	12	58
	Night.	8	53
		Oct. 1	Morn. 8 49
			Noon. 12 56
			Night. 8 52
		2	Morn. 8 55
			Noon. 12 60
			Night. 8 55
		3	Morn. 8 53
			Noon. 12 57
			Night. 8 55
		4	Morn. 8 56
			Noon. 12 60
			Night. 8 57
		5	Morn. 8 54
			Noon. 12 57
			Night. 8 52
		6	Morn. 8 50
			Noon. 12 52
			Night. 8 46
		7	Morn. 8 48
			Noon. 12 54
			Night. 8 46
		8	Morn. 8 46
			Noon. 12 52
			Night. 8 48
		9	Morn. 8 48
			Noon. 12 51
			Night. 8 45
		10	Morn. 8 44
			Noon. 12 48
			Night. 8 43

* Most of the martins in the neighbourhood of Carlisle disappeared this day.

‡ Martins totally disappeared this day.

There is not the least doubt, but that they, in general, migrate to warmer climates. The swift, we see, comes in the latter end of April, or beginning of May, and departs the first week in August. And, as the weather is, for the most part, much hotter in August, than it is in the beginning of May, nothing can be more absurd than to suppose that swifts should become torpid, during one of the warmest months in the year, and more especially, as they sometimes appear when our mountains are covered with snow, and when we have extreme cold frosty nights, which often occur, both in the latter end of April, and beginning of May. The spring of the year 1789, was remarkably cold and late; yet, in that year, I observed two swifts flying very vigorously, early in the morning of the 30th of April. The frost had been so severe in the night that there was ice of considerable thickness, and all our mountains were covered with a thick snow. If therefore these birds become torpid in this country, it appears, I think, pretty certain that their states of torpor and activity, must depend upon some other principle than the temperature of the atmosphere; unless, indeed it be alleged that they grow torpid from heat, and owe their restoration to life, vigour, and activity, to cold! And it is likewise evident that they must remain in that state very near nine months of the year, and only enjoy life little more than three!

I have examined swifts every month, while they remain with us, and could never observe any symptoms of moulting. If therefore they do not migrate, they either do not moult, or they moult in their torpid state, and it certainly is not easy to be conceived, that so important a process in the economy of the feathered tribe, should be carried on, during an almost total cessation of every vital function. In short, from the observations I have made, on the appearance and disappearance of birds of passage, I am strongly inclined to believe that *ceteris paribus* as many woodcocks remain, during the summer, in England, as swallows in winter. Such instances when they occur, can only be considered as exceptions to a general law of nature, and, in all probability are occasioned either by disease or debility of the individuals, which renders them unable to obey that instinct, by which the rest of the species are so regularly and uniformly directed.

“Yea, the stork in the heaven knoweth her appointed times; and the turtle, and the crane and the swallow, observe the time of their coming: but my people know not the judgment of the Lord.”—

Jeremiah, c. 8. v. 7.

May 9th, after an absence of upwards of nine months, the swift this day made its appearance at Carlisle. Between six and seven o'clock in the evening, I saw a solitary one flying about the cathedral, where they frequent and breed annually. I am satisfied it had come sometime during the day; for I had not only looked attentively myself, for them, every morning

and evening, since the first of May: but had also employed a person of observation, who lives near the cathedral to do the same.

Since the commencement of the present month, viz. May, the weather has been remarkably cold; the wind almost invariably in the east; the nights frosty; and for the three last days, the nearest hills, and even a part of the plains have been covered with snow. Whereas, almost all of the month of April was temperate and warm, and from the 17th to the 28th the weather was even hot and sultry.

May the 10th, in the morning, I saw three swifts, and in the evening, four at the same time. May the 11th, in the morning, I saw eight. May 25th, some of them I think began to build their nests, as I saw them enter holes in the cathedral.

July 15th, I observed several frequently enter their nests, and have seen no young birds. July 18th, I, for the first time, saw several young swifts.

August the 3d they began to disappear: on the 4th I only saw a very few: on the 15th, I saw two pair, on the 16th only one pair, which were the last I observed, though I looked very attentively for them, every morning and evening, till the beginning of September.

Although perfectly satisfied by my own observations; that, every day of the month of April was warmer than the first ten days in May, when swifts first appeared; and that the first sixteen days of August, when they disappeared, were considerably hotter than the same period in May: yet in order to elucidate the subject as much as possible, I deemed it necessary to ascertain the exact temperature of the air, at the times when they appeared and disappeared. I therefore applied to J. Mackenzie, Esq. who resides at Brampton, nine miles from Carlisle, a gentleman of science & singular accuracy; & indeed, the only gentleman who keeps a meteorological diary of the weather in the neighbourhood of Carlisle. He was obliging enough to send me the following extracts, from his register: and also those which I have inserted in the observations on the *Martin*.

State of the Thermometer from the 1st to the 30th of April, 1796, inclusive.

April	Day	Time of Day	Hour	Degrees	April	Day	Time of Day	Hour	Degrees
1	Morn.	8	12	53	3	Morn.	8	53	
						Noon.	12	59	
						Night.	8	51	
	Night.	8	53	4		Morn.	8	49	
						Noon.	12	58	
						Night.	8	51	
2	Morn.	8	12		53	5	Morn.	8	48
							Noon.	12	49
							Night.	8	48

State

State of the Thermometer for April, continued.

Time of Day	Hour	Degree	Apr. 18	Morn.	8	53
April 6	Morn.	8	19	Noon.	12	65
	Noon.	12		Night.	8	52
	Night.	8		Morn.	8	57
7	Morn.	8	20	Noon.	12	61
	Noon.	12		Night.	8	50
	Night.	8		Morn.	8	58
8	Morn.	8	21	Noon.	12	66
	Noon.	12		Night.	8	55
	Night.	8		Morn.	8	59
9	Morn.	8	22	Noon.	12	68
	Noon.	12		Night.	8	58
	Night.	8		Morn.	8	57
10	Morn.	8	23	Noon.	12	65
	Noon.	12		Night.	8	54
	Night.	8		Morn.	8	55
11	Morn.	8	24	Noon.	12	60
	Noon.	12		Night.	8	53
	Night.	8		Morn.	8	50
12	Morn.	8	25	Noon.	12	55
	Noon.	12		Night.	8	49
	Night.	8		Morn.	8	54
13	Morn.	8	26	Noon.	12	62
	Noon.	12		Night.	8	48
	Night.	8		Morn.	8	56
14	Morn.	8	27	Noon.	12	63
	Noon.	12		Night.	8	49
	Night.	8		Morn.	8	50
15	Morn.	8	28	Noon.	12	65
	Noon.	12		Night.	8	54
	Night.	8		Morn.	8	52
16	Morn.	8	29	Noon.	12	52
	Noon.	12		Night.	8	47
	Night.	8		Morn.	8	48
17	Morn.	8	30	Noon.	12	51
	Noon.	12		Night.	8	48
	Night.	8		Morn.	8	47
				Noon.	12	50
				Night.	8	48

¶ First bat observed. † Swallow first appeared.
‡ Martin first appeared.

State of the Thermometer for May, continued.

Time of Day	Hour	Degree	May 8	Morn.	8	44
May 8	Noon.	12	*9	Night.	8	43
	Night.	8		Morn.	8	39
	Morn.	8		Noon.	12	46
10	Noon.	12	10	Night.	8	44
	Night.	8		Morn.	8	44
	Morn.	8		Noon.	12	50
				Night.	8	50

* First swift seen this day.

State of the Thermometer from the 1st to the 16th of August, 1796, inclusive.

Time of Day	Hour	Degree	Aug. 9	Morn.	8	56
Aug. 1	Noon.	12	10	Night.	8	63
	Night.	8		Morn.	8	60
	Morn.	8		Noon.	12	59
2	Noon.	12	11	Night.	8	54
	Night.	8		Morn.	8	61
	Morn.	8		Noon.	12	68
3	Noon.	12	12	Night.	8	53
	Night.	8		Morn.	8	56
	Morn.	8		Noon.	12	68
4	Noon.	12	13	Night.	8	57
	Night.	8		Morn.	8	60
	Morn.	8		Noon.	12	68
5	Noon.	12	14	Night.	8	57
	Night.	8		Morn.	8	62
	Morn.	8		Noon.	12	71
6	Noon.	12	15	Night.	8	59
	Night.	8		Morn.	8	59
	Morn.	8		Noon.	12	68
7	Noon.	12	¶ 16	Night.	8	55
	Night.	8		Morn.	8	62
	Morn.	8		Noon.	12	71
8	Noon.	12	.	Night.	8	58
	Night.	8		Morn.	8	58
	Morn.	8		Noon.	12	6
				Night.	8	58

§ Most of the swifts disappeared this day.
¶ Swifts finally departed this day.

State of the Thermometer from the 1st to the 12th of May, 1796, inclusive.

Time of Day	Hour	Degree	May 4	Morn.	8	46
May 1	Noon.	12	5	Night.	8	42
	Night.	8		Morn.	8	45
	Morn.	8		Noon.	12	57
2	Noon.	12	6	Night.	8	40
	Night.	8		Morn.	8	49
	Morn.	8		Noon.	12	56
3	Noon.	12	7	Night.	8	42
	Night.	8		Morn.	8	50
	Morn.	8		Noon.	12	58
				Night.	8	46

From the above extracts from Mr. Mackenzies register; it appears, that on the 21st of April, the thermometer stood as high as 68; and on the 9th of May, the day the first swift was seen, it stood only at 46: the air was therefore no less than 22 degrees colder than it was on the 21st of April. On the 3d of August when swifts began to retire it stood at 64; and on the 16th, when the last were seen, it was at 71: the air was therefore 25 degrees hotter when they finally departed, than it was when they first appeared.

I shall

I shall here observe, that of the Cumberland birds which migrate; thirty eight appear in the spring, and depart either in the autumn or beginning of winter; and forty three appear during the winter, and depart in the spring.

GENUS XLV.—*Goatsucker.*

Definition of the *Genus*.—Bill short, bent at the end, gape very wide: on the edges of the upper mandible several stiff bristles.—Tongue small; entire at the end.—The tail consists of ten feathers; not forked.—Legs short.—Toes united by a membrane as far as the first joint.

91. GOATSUCKER. *Caprimulgus europæus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 346. no. 1. Lath. Synop. 5. Pen. Zool. 172.—The goatsucker visits Cumberland about the middle of May, and disappears about the middle of August. Towards the latter end of June, or the beginning of July, they lay two eggs, upon the bare ground, which, in colour, very much resemble the plumage of the bird. Their food consists entirely of insects, which they prey upon only during twilight. In the male there is an oval white spot on the inner webs of the three first quill feathers, and another at the ends of the two outermost feathers of the tail. None of the young birds have these white marks on the wings or tail. All the males have them when they appear with us in the spring and summer: it is hence evident they moult during the time of their disappearance.—See no. 26. Cuckoo, and no. 90. Swift.

ORDER IV.—*Columbina.*

GENUS XLVI.—*Pigeon.*

Definition of the *Genus*.—Bill weak, slender; straight at the base, with a soft protuberance in which the nostrils are lodged.—Tongue entire.—Legs, short.—Toes, divided to their origin.

92. STOCK DOVE. *Columba oenas*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 279. no. 1. Lath. Synop. 1. Pen. Zool. 101.—I am doubtful whether this bird at present exists in Cumberland in its native wild state, as I have never had an opportunity of seeing it. But our common tame pigeon, and most of its beautiful varieties derive their origin from it.

93. RING DOVE. *Columba palumbus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 282. no. 19. Lath. Synop. 29. Pen. Zool. 102.—In some parts of England they migrate but remain in Cumberland the whole year. When grain, which is their common food, becomes scarce, they feed upon turnips.

94. TURTLE DOVE. *Columba turtur*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 284. no. 32. Lath. Synop. 40. Pen. Zool. 103.—In the south of England, where these birds are plentiful, they appear late in the spring, and depart in autumn. It is seldom seen in its wild state in Cumberland. One, however, a young bird, was taken in a trap, in the year 1786, not far from Corby, but this perhaps might have been bred in a cage and made its escape.

ORDER V.—*Gallinaciou.*

GENUS XLVII.—*Peacock.*

Definition of the *Genus*.—Bill convex and strong.—Nostrils large.—Head small, crested.—Spurs on the legs.—Feathers above the tail very long, broad, expandible, consisting of ranges of feathers; adorned at their ends with rich ocellated spots

95. PEACOCK. *Pavo cristatus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 267. no. 1. Lath. Synop. 1.

GENUS XLVIII.—*Turkey.*

Definition of the *Genus*.—Bill convex, short and strong.—Nostrils open, pointed at one end, lodged in a membrane.—Head and neck covered with naked carunculated flesh.—Tail, broad, extensible.

96. TURKEY. *Meleagris gallopavo*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 268. no. 1. Lath. Synop. 1.—Of this bird we have several varieties.

GENUS XLIX.—*Pintado.*

Definition of the *Genus*.—Bill convex, strong, and short: at the base a carunculated cere; in which the nostrils are lodged.—Head and neck naked, slightly beset with bristles.—Wattles hanging from the cheeks.—Tail short, pointing downwards.

97. GUINEA HEN. *Numida meleagris*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 273. no. 1. Lath. Synop. 1.—The male can only be distinguished from the female by the wattles. In the male they are larger and of a bluish purplish colour. In the female they are red.

GENUS LI.—*Pheasant.*

Definition of the *Genus*.—Bill convex, short and strong.—Head more or less covered with carunculated bare flesh on the sides; which, in some, is continued upwards, to the crown, and beneath, so as to hang pendent under each jaw.—Legs (for the most part) furnished with spurs behind.

98. DOMESTIC COCK. *Phasianus gallus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 270. no. 1. Lath. Synop. 1.—Of this species we have innumerable varieties, from the large Indian, to the small bantam cock.

99. COMMON PHEASANT. *Phasianus chelchicus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 271. no. 3. Lath. Synop. 4.—The pheasant is a rare bird in Cumberland: but Sir James Graham and some other gentlemen, are attempting to introduce them into the county.

GENUS LIII.—*Grouse.*

Definition of the *Genus*.—Bill convex, strong and short.—A naked scarlet skin above each eye.—Nostrils small, hid in the feathers.—Legs strong, feathered to the toes, and sometimes to the claws.

100. BLACK COCK OR BLACK-GROUSE. *Tetrao tetrix*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 274. no. 2. Lath. Synop. 3.—Pen. Zool. 93.—The black cock is, at present, but a rare bird in Cumberland: it is most plentiful upon Sir James Graham's estate at Netherby. In general there is an annual brood upon Newtown common, within a mile of Carlisle.

101. MOOR GAME OR RED GROUSE. Lath. Synop. 13. Pen. Zool. 94.—Plentiful on most of our heaths and mountains.—Linnaeus I think has not described this bird.

102. PTARMIGAN. *Tetrao lagopus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 274. no. 4. Lath. Synop. 10. Pen. Zool. 95.—The ptarmigan is become a very scarce bird in Cumberland; and I believe is no where to be found in this county, except on the lofty mountains about Kewick. In winter they are nearly white.

GENUS LIV.—Partridge.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Bill convex, short and strong.—Nostrils covered above with a callous prominent rim.—Legs naked.—Tail short.

103. COMMON PARTRIDGE. *Tetrao perdix*. I in. Syst. 1. p. 276. no. 13. Lath. Synop. 8. Pen. Zool. 96.

¶ 104. QUAIL. *Tetrao coturnix*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 278. no. 20. Lath. Synop. 24. Pen. Zool. 97.—The quail is not plentiful in Cumberland. They breed here; but the whole, or most of them, disappear towards the latter end of October.



DIV. II.—WATER BIRDS.

ORDER VII.—With Cloven Feet.

GENUS LXV.—Heron.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Bill long, strong, and sharp pointed.—Nostrils linear.—Tongue pointed.—Toes, connected by a membrane as far as the first joint.

105. COMMON HERON. *Ardea Major*, male: *Ardea cinerea*, female, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 236. no. 11. and 12. Lath. Synop. 50. Pen. Zool. 173.—The male is distinguished from the female by the length of its crest. The Heron, in winter is a solitary bird, and frequents marshy places, and the banks of rivers and streams.—In the spring, it is gregarious: like rooks, great numbers of them breed together, and build their nests in the highest trees. Food, fish and reptiles.

A remarkable circumstance, with respect to these birds, occurred not long ago, at Dallam Tower, in Westmorland; the seat of Daniel Wilson, Esq.

There were two groves adjoining to the park: one of which, for many years, had been resorted to by a number of herons; who there built and bred. The other was one of the largest rookeries in the country. The two tribes lived together for a long time without any disputes: at length the trees occupied by the herons, consisting of some very fine old oaks, were cut down in the spring of 1775, and the young brood perished by the fall of the timber—the parent birds immediately set about preparing new habitations, in order to breed again: but, as the trees in the neighbourhood of their old nests were only of a late growth, and not sufficiently high to secure them from the depredations of boys, they determined to effect a settlement in the rookery: the rooks made an obstinate resistance; but, after a very violent contest, in the course of which, many of the rooks, and some of their antagonists, lost their lives, the herons at last succeeded in their attempt—built their nests—and brought out their young.

The next season the same contests took place, which terminated like the former, by the victory of the herons:—Since that time, peace seems to have been agreed upon between them: the rooks have relinquished possession of that part of the grove which the herons occupy: the herons confine themselves to those trees they first seized upon: and the two species live together in as much harmony as they did before their quarrel.

This bird, which is now seldom or ever seen upon a table, was, in former times, esteemed very delicate food. “In the 27th year of the reign of Edward the first, an order was made concerning the price of victuals: a fat cock to be sold at three halfpence, a fat capon for twopence halfpenny, two pullets for three-half-pence, a goose for fourpence, a mallard for three-half-pence, a partridge for three-half-pence, a pheasant for fourpence, a heron for sixpence, a plover for a penny, a swan for three shillings, a crane for twelvepence, two woodcocks for three-half-pence, a fat lamb, from christmas to throve-tide, for sixteen-pence, and all the year after for fourpence.”—*Echard's Hist. of England, Edward II. p. 323.*

106. BITTERN. *Ardea stellaris*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 239. no. 21. Lath. Synop. 17. Pen. Zool. 174.—

The bittern is not so numerous as the heron, and is always solitary. It breeds in bogs, and makes its nest upon the ground. In the spring it makes a loud bellowing kind of noise. From which it is called in Cumberland *Mire-Drum*.

GENUS LXVII.—Curlew.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Bill, long, incurvated.—Nostrils linear, longitudinal, and placed near the base.—Tongue short, sharp pointed.—Toes connected, as far as the first joint, by a membrane.

107. CURLEW. *Scelopax arquata*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 242. no. 3. Lath. Synop. 1. Pen. Zool. 176.—The curlew breeds upon our mountains and moors, and makes its nest upon the ground. After the breeding season is over they remove, for the winter, to the sea coasts.

108. WHIMBREL. *Scelopax phaeopus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 243. no. 4. Lath. Synop. 6. Pen. Zool. 177.—

The whimbrel resembles the curlew in colour and form, but is only about half the size. It is not frequent in Cumberland.

GENUS.—LXVIII.—Snipe.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Bill, long, slender, weak and frail.—Nostrils linear, lodged in a furrow.—Tongue, pointed, slender.—Toes divided, or slightly connected; back toe very small.

¶ 109. WOODCOCK. *Scelopax rusticola*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 243. no. 6. Lath. Synop. 1. Pen. Zool. 178.—

The woodcock is sometimes seen in Cumberland the last week in September: but they are seldom plentiful till the middle, or latter end of October. They begin to take their departure in March: but a few are seen, almost every year, in April. Instances, though very rare

rare, occur of their breeding in England. Like other birds they are subject to variety in colour. On the 8th of October, 1786, I met with a specimen; the general colour of which was a fine pale ash colour, with frequent bars of very delicate rufous. The tail was brown, tipped with white: the bill and legs were flesh colour. In Lancashire great numbers of woodcocks are taken in traps, in moon light nights: long rows of stones or sticks, about four or five inches high, are made on the commons where the woodcocks frequent. In these rows several intervals or gateways are left, in which the traps are placed. When the woodcock, running about in search of food, comes to one of these rows he will not cross it, but runs along the side of it till he comes to a gateway, which he enters and is taken.

¶ 110. GREEN SHANK. *Scolopax glottis*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 245. no. 10. Lath. Synop. 18. Pen. Zool. 183.—This species is only seen in the winter; and even not frequently at that season.

¶ 111. RED SHANK. *Scolopax caledris*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 245. no. 11. Lath. Synop. 20. Pen. Zool. 184.—The red-shank is a very scarce bird in Cumberland; and is only seen in winter.

112. COMMON SNIBE. *Scolopax gallinago*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 244. no. 7. Lath. Synop. 6. Pen. Zool. 187.—The snipe breeds and continues in this county the whole year.

113. JACK SNIBE. *Scolopax gallinula*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 244. no. 8. Lath. Synop. 8. Pen. Zool. 189.

GENUS LXIX.—Sandpiper.

Definition of the Genus.—Bill, straight, slender, about an inch and a half long.—Nostrils small.—Tongue slender.—Hind toe weak.

¶ 114. LAPWING or PEWIT. *Tringa vanellus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 248. no. 2. Lath. Synop. 2. Pen. Zool. 190.—The lapwing appears the latter end of February, or beginning of March, and departs in October. It makes its nest upon the ground; and lays four or five eggs, of a dirty olive spotted with black.

115. GREY PLOVER. *Tringa squatarola*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 252. no. 23. Lath. Synop. 11. Pen. Zool. 191.—They are not so numerous as the pewit or golden plover; and I am not certain whether they breed upon our moors or not.

¶ 116. COMMON SANDPIPER. *Tringa hypoleucos*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 250. no. 14. Lath. Synop. 23.—Pen. Zool. 204.—They appear in the spring, and breed upon the ground, upon the banks of our rivers. Their eggs, considering the size of the bird, are extremely large and of a dirty yellowish white, marked with numerous dusky spots.

¶ 117. DUNLIN. *Tringa alpina*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 249. no. 11. Lath. Synop. 33. Pen. Zool. 205.—The dunlin appears the first or second week in May, and breeds on our moors. On the 19th of June, 1783, I shot several old ones upon Rockliff-mofs.—I saw several young birds which had left the nest, tho' they were not feathered. At this season they seem to

be a very stupid bird: for when I fired at them and did not kill, they only flew a few yards and settled again. I have never met with any in the winter.

¶ 118. PURRE. *Tringa cinclis*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 251. no. 18. Lath. Synop. 30. Pen. Zool. 206.—The purre appears upon our sea coasts in the beginning of winter, and disappears in the beginning of spring.

GENUS LXX.—Plover.

Definition of the Genus.—Bill obtuse.—Nostrils linear.—No back toe.

119. GOLDEN PLOVER. *Charadrius plumialis*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 254. no. 7. Lath. Synop. 1. Pen. Zool. 208.—The golden plover is plentiful, breeds upon our moors and remains with us the whole year.

¶ 120. DOTTEREL. *Charadrius morinellus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 254. no. 5. Lath. Synop. 14. Pen. Zool. 210.—The dotterel comes in May, is a scarce bird in this county, but is more plentiful in Westmoreland. In June, 1784, ten or twelve were shot upon Skiddaw, where they breed: on the 18th of May, 1786, I had two females sent from the neighbourhood of Appleby. On dissection I found the eggs very small, so that it is probable they do not lay till June. They leave this county the latter end of September, or beginning of October. I have seen one, which was shot on the top of Skiddaw on the 16th of September.

GENUS LXXI.—Oyster-catcher.

Definition of the Genus.—Bill long, compressed, cuneated at the end.—Nostrils linear.—Tongue, scarce a third of the length of the bill.—No backtoe.

121. PIED OYSTER-CATCHER OF SEA PIE. *Hamatopus ostralegus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 257. no. 1. Lath. Synop. 1. Pen. Zool. 213.—The sea pie breeds upon our shores, and lays its eggs upon the bare ground, above high water mark.

GENUS LXXII.—Rail.

Definition of the Genus.—Bill slender, a little compressed, and slightly incurvated.—Nostrils small.—Tongue rough at the end.—Tail very short.—Body much compressed.

¶ 122. WATER RAIL. *Rallus aquaticus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 262. no. 2. Lath. Synop. 1. Pen. Zool. 214.—The water rail visits this county in the beginning of winter, and leaves it pretty early in the spring.

GENUS LXXV.—Gallinule.

Definition of the Genus.—Bill thick at the base, springing to the point: the base of the upper mandible reaches far upon the forehead, where it becomes membranaceous.—Body compressed.—Wings short and concave.—Tail short.

¶ 123. LAND RAIL OR CORN CRAKE. *Rallus crex*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 261. no. 1. Lath. Synop. 1. Pen. Zool. 216.—The land rail appears in the beginning of May, and is generally heard in the first or beginning of the second week of that month. They make their nests upon the ground, and lay from ten to fifteen eggs. In the year 1794; my servants, when mowing a field of grass, found a nest containing twelve young birds which

which appeared to have been hatched the day before. They were covered with a darkish brown coloured down. They were taken out of the nest and put into a hat till I went to the field, I replaced them in the nest, but they immediately wandered from it. The old birds did not appear while the men continued mowing in the neighbourhood of the nest. Two days afterwards they were all found in good health, in an adjoining field, by the same men. Their usual note is something like the word *creck, creck*, often repeated.—They disappear in October. May 4th, the land rail was heard this day. The egg is less than the egg of a crow, and larger than that of the magpye; it is of a dirty flesh colour marked with brown and dull purple spots.

¶ 124. SPOTTED RAIL. *Rallus porzana*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 262. no. 3. Lath. Synop. 18. Pen. Zool. 215.—The spotted rail is a very scarce bird, I have only had an opportunity of seeing one specimen, which was a male: it was killed upon the banks of the Eden in the beginning of June.

125. WATER HEN. *Fulica chloropus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 258. no. 4. Lath. Synop. 12. Pen. Zool. 217.—This species remains with us the whole year, is very common, and frequents the borders of small brooks and ponds. They build their nest in some low bush by the water side; and lay from seven to ten eggs, which are of a dirty yellow, marked with reddish brown spots.

GENUS LXXVIII.—*Coot*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Bill thick, sloping to the point: the base of the upper mandible extending far up into the forehead.—Body compressed.—Wings short.—Tail short.—Toes long, furnished with broad scalloped membranes.

126. COMMON COOT. *Fulica atra*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 257. no. 2. Lath. Synop. 1. Pen. Zool. 220.

GENUS LXXIX.—*Grebe*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—The bill is strong, slender and sharp pointed.—Space between the bill and eye bare of feathers.—Body depressed.—Feathers very smooth and glossy.—Wings short.—No tail.—Legs placed far behind, compressed and ferrated behind.—Toes furnished on each side, with a broad plain membrane.

¶ 127. TIPPET GREBE. *Colymbus urinator*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 223. no. 9. Lath. Synop. 2. Pen. Zool. 222.—This bird is very rarely to be met with either in this county or in any part of the island. I received a male which was shot in the beginning of December, 1782, in a small brook, called Wampool, not far from Wigton. It was alone, at least the person who killed it saw no more. Its stomach, which was muscular, contained half digested vegetables and a number of feathers. The breast and belly is of a fine, glossy, silvery, white, and is used for making ladies' muffs and tippets. hence its name.

128. LITTLE GREBE OR DOBCHICK. *Colymbus auritus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 222. no. 8. Lath. Synop. 10. Pen. Zool. 226.—This bird which is not uncommon in Cumberland, makes its nest very thick and places it in the water, so that it is constantly wet.

ORDER IX.—*Web footed Birds, with short legs*.

GENUS LXXXIV.—*Auk*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Bill strong, thick and convex.—Nostrils linear, placed parallel to the edge of the bill.—Tongue almost as long as the bill.—No back toe.

¶ 129. RAZOR BILL. *Alca torda*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 210. no. 1. Lath. Synop. 5. Pen. Zool. 230.—They do not breed here, being only seen in winter.

¶ 130. PUFFIN. *Alca arctica*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 211. no. 4. Lath. Synop. 3. Pen. Zool. 232.—Puffins are only seen in Cumberland in winter, and even then but seldom.

¶ 131. LITTLE AUK. *Alca alle*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 211. no. 5. Lath. Synop. 11. Pen. Zool. 233.—One of these birds, the only specimen which I have seen, was shot on the river Eden, near Armthwaite-Castle, in the latter end of January, 1794: it weighed $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz.—The cheeks and occiput were white, and formed a white ring round the neck.

GENUS LXXXV.—*Guillemot*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Bill slender, pointed: the upper mandible slightly bending towards the end: base covered with short feathers.—Nostrils lodged in a hollow near the base.—Tongue slender, almost the length of the bill.—No back toe.

¶ 132. FOOLISH GUILLEMOT. *Colymbus trale*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 220. no. 2. Lath. Synop. 1. Pen. Zool. 234.—This bird visits Cumberland only in the winter.

¶ 133. BLACK GUILLEMOT. *Colymbus grylle*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 220. no. 1. Lath. Synop. 3. Pen. Zool. 236.—These, like the former, are only seen in winter.

GENUS LXXXVI.—*Diver*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Bill, strong, straight, pointed: upper mandible the longest; edges of each bending inwards.—Nostrils linear: the upper part divided by a small cutaneous appendage.—Tongue long, and pointed; ferrated on each side, near the base.—Legs thin and flat.—Toes, four in number, the exterior the longest, the back one small, joined to the interior by a small membrane.—Tail short, and consists of twenty feathers.

¶ 134. NORTHERN DIVER. *Colymbus glacialis*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 221. no. 5. Lath. Synop. 1. Pen. Zool. 237.—This is a large bird, weighing sixteen pounds. It visits this island but seldom, and for the most part in the winter season. One however, of them, was caught alive, near Kefwick, in July, 1781. It was as is supposed making for the lake, but grew tired before it had power to reach it.

¶135. **IMBER.** *Colymbus immer*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 222. no. 6. Lath. Synop. 2. Pen. Zool. 238.—This bird, which appeared to be a female, was shot on the Eden near Carlisle, on the 21st of January, 1789.—It weighed 7lb. 10 oz.

¶136. **SPECKLED DIVER OR LOON.** Lath. Synop. 3. Pen. Zool. 239.—This species is more frequent than the two preceding, but is seldom seen except in the winter: there was one however taken alive, in the summer, a few years ago, near Cross-Fell; and was carried about as long as it lived, as a fiew.

GENUS LXXXVIII.—*Terr.*

Definition of the *Genus*.—Bill straight, slender, and pointed.—Nostrils linear.—Tongue slender and sharp.—Wings very long.—Back toe very small.—Tail forked.

¶137. **GREAT OR COMMON TERN.** *Sterna hirundo*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 227. no. 2. Lath. Synop. 14. Pen. Zool. 254.—This bird appears in the spring, in this county, breeds here, and departs in the autumn.

¶138. **LESSER TERN OF SEA SWALLOW.** *Sterna minuta*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 228. no. 4. Lath. Synop. 18. Pen. Zool. 255.—This bird comes and departs at the same time as the former. Both are very clamorous.

GENUS LXXXIX.—*Gull.*

Definition of the *Genus*.—Bill strong, bending down at the point: on the under part of the lower mandible, an angular prominence.—Nostrils oblong and narrow, placed in the middle of the bill.—Tongue a little cloven.—Wings long.—Legs small, naked above the knees.—Back toe small.

139. **HERRING GULL.** *Larus fuscus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 225. no. 7. Lath. Synop. 3. Pen. Zool. 246.

140. **WAGEL.** *Larus naevius*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 225. no. 5. Lath. Synop. 6. Pen. Zool. 247.

141. **WINTER GULL.** Lath. Synop. 13. Pen. Zool. 248.

142. **COMMON GULL.** *Larus canus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 224. no. 3. Lath. Synop. 8. Pen. Zool. 249.—These four species, I believe, all breed and remain in Cumberland the whole year, and they have nearly the same habits and manners.

¶143. **BLACK HEADED OR PEWIT GULL.** *Larus ridibundus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 225. no. 9. Lath. Synop. 9. Pen. Zool. 252.—This is a bird of passage, appears upon our rivers, the latter end of April or beginning of May. In the year 1785, I saw one so early as the 13th of April. It breeds upon the banks of rivers, and departs early in autumn.

¶144. **BROWN-HEADED OR RED-LICGED GULL.** Lath. Synop. 11. Arct. Zool. 533. E.—Sir James Graham, Bart. sent me a bird of this species, which was shot upon his estate on the banks of the Esk, June 1st, 1783: it was a female, weight 7 oz.; length 14 inches; breadth 2 feet 11 inches: the bill

and legs were red; edges of the eye-lids scarlet; head mouse colour, spotted with white; neck, throat, and belly, white; back and scapulars ash coloured; coverts of the wings dusky edged with a dirty white; the exterior sides, and part of the interior sides of the four first quill feathers, black: tail consisted of twelve feathers, ten middle white tipped with black, near an inch broad, which formed a black bar, the two outermost almost quite white. It is clear, from this description, that it neither agrees with the tarrook or the pewit, and it could not be a young bird as it was killed in June, and the ovary contained eggs. From the last circumstance, it is probable it would have bred in this county if it had not been shot.

GENUS XCI.—*Merganser.*

Definition of the *Genus*.—Bill slender, a little depressed, furnished at the end with a crooked nail: edges of the mandibles very sharply serrated.—Nostrils, near the middle of the mandible, small and subovated.—Toes, the outer toe longer than the middle one.

¶145. **GOOSANDER.** *Mergus merganser*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 208. no. 2. Lath. Synop. 1. Pen. Zool. 260.—The goosander, which is supposed to be the male of the bird, we shall next take notice of, is a large beautiful bird, and weighs about 4lb. It is found upon our rivers only during the winter, and even then not very frequently.

¶146. **DUN-DIVER.** Lath. Synop. 2. Pen. Zool. 260.—This bird has generally been considered as the female of the goosander. The following circumstances which have come under my observation, however, render this opinion somewhat doubtful.

1. The dun-divers are far more numerous than the goosanders.

2. The dun-divers are all less than the goosanders (the largest I have seen being little more than 3lb.) but of various sizes, some being under two pounds.

3. The crest of the dun-diver is considerably longer than the crest (if it can be so called) of the goosander.

4. Dun divers have upon dissection, been found to be males.

5. The neck of the largest dun diver, and which has proved to be a male, is nothing like so thick as the neck of the goosander.

On the 26th of December, 1783, I dissected a dun-diver, which was rather more than three pounds in weight. Its length was 27 inches, and its breadth 35 inches. It proved to be a male, the testes though flaccid, were very distinct, and about half an inch in length.

In the middle of January, 1786, I received two dun-divers, both of which I dissected. The first was a small one, about two pounds in weight, it proved to be a female; the eggs being very distinct. The second was much larger and weighed three pounds; its

crest

crest was longer, and its belly was of a fine yellowish rose colour: it was a male, and the testes were beginning to grow turgid.

I have only dissected one goofander, and that proved to be a male. Therefore, until a goofander be found, upon dissection, to prove a female; or two goofanders to attend the same nest, the doubt respecting these birds cannot be clearly ascertained.

¶147. SNEW. *Mergus abellus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 209. no. 5. Lath. Synop. 5. Pen. Zool. 262.—The snew is a beautiful and elegant bird, only to met with in this county during the winter, and then but seldom.

GENUS XCII.—Duck.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Bill strong, broad, flat or depressed; and for the most part furnished at the end with a nail: edges of the mandibles marked with sharp lamellæ or teeth.—Nostrils small and oval.—Tongue broad, edges near the base fringed.—Toes, middle toe the longest.

¶148. WILD or WHISTLING SWAN. *Anas cygnus ferus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 194. no. 1. Lath. Synop. 1. Pen. Zool. 264.—The wild swan may be distinguished from the tame swan by the following external marks. The bill of the wild swan is, from the base to the middle, of a yellowish white, and from thence to the end black.

The bill of the tame swan is red, with the tip and sides black.

In the wild swan the space between the base of the bill and the eyes, is covered with a naked yellow skin, and the eyelids are also bare and yellow.

In the tame swan the naked skin between the base of the bill and the eyes, is black: and over the base of the upper mandible, there is also a black and callous knob.

But upon dissection, the wild swan is not only found to essentially differ from the tame swan, but from all other birds. In the wild swan there is a large cavity in the breast bone; into this cavity the windpipe enters, and makes a turn before it enters into the cavity of the thorax.

A flock or two of wild swans generally visit Cumberland every severe winter. Last winter a flock frequented the Esk, near Netherby, three of which were shot.

149. MUTE or TAME SWAN. *Anas cygnus mansuetus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 194. no. 1. Lath. Synop. 2. Pen. Zool. 265.

¶150. GREY GOOSE. *Anas anser*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 197. no. 9. Lath. Synop. 21. Pen. Zool. 266.—The grey goose is only seen here in the winter, but breeds in many of the fens in England. It is the origin of our domestic goose.

151. TAME GOOSE. *Anas anser domesticus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 197. no. 9. Lath. Synop. 21. var. A.

152. CHINESE GOOSE. *Anas cygnoides australis*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 194. no. 2. Lath. Synop. 12.—This goose is now rendered domestic.

¶153. BEAN GOOSE. Lath. Synop. 23. Pen. Zool. 267.—This bird is very frequent in Cumbreland in severe winters.

¶154. WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE. *Anas erythropus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 197. no. 11. Lath. Synop. 22. Pen. Zool. 268.—This species is pretty common in the winter.

¶155. BERNACLE. *Anas erythropus mas*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 197. no. 11. Lath. Synop. 27. Pen. Zool. 269.—Linnaeus considers this bird as the male of the white-fronted goose, which is certainly an error, as there is now no doubt but they are different species.—They are very frequent upon our coasts in the winter.

¶156. BRENT GOOSE. *Anas bernicla*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 198. no. 13. Lath. Synop. 27. Pen. Zool. 270.—This species is not often seen, and only in the winter.

157. MUSCOVY DUCK. *Anas moschata*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 199. no. 16. Lath. Synop. 31.—This species has for sometime become domestic, and will mix with the common duck, and produce a mongrel breed.

¶158. SCOTER DUCK. *Anas nigra*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 196. no. 7. Lath. Synop. 36. Pen. Zool. 273.—These birds, I think, never frequent our rivers, but confine themselves during the winter, to the sea coasts.

¶159. SCAUP DUCK. *Anas marila*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 196. no. 8. Lath. Synop. 49. Pen. Zool. 275.—This is a beautiful duck, but very rare. I have only seen one specimen; which was shot in a very severe winter.

¶160. GOLDEN-EYED DUCK. *Anas clangula*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 201. no. 23. Lath. Synop. 76. Pen. Zool. 276.—This bird, so called from its yellow iris, is pretty frequent in the winter; and remains longer with us, I think, than any of the migrating web footed birds. I have seen one so late as the 8th day of April.

161. SHIELDRAKE. *Anas tadorna*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 195. no. 4. Lath. Synop. 51. Pen. Zool. 278.—This is a beautiful bird, remains with us the whole year, and breeds upon the sea coast, in rabbit warrens. It may be easily tamed if taken when young.

¶162. MALLARD. *Anas boschas*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 205. no. 40. Lath. Synop. 43. Pen. Zool. 279.—This bird is the origin of our common duck. They appear in great numbers in the winter, many of these are shot, many migrate in the spring, and a few breed in this county. Wild ducks, and indeed all the migrating species of this genus, appear in the greatest numbers during the severest winters. During the present winter, viz. 1795 and 1796, which has been remarkably mild, only few have been seen. Last winter, Sir James Graham and his gamekeeper, shot, upon his own estate, near one hundred brace of wild ducks, a great number of wild geese, and three wild swans. This winter not more than a brace or two of ducks were killed, at Netherby, and neither wild geese or swans were seen upon his estate.

163. TAME DUCK. *Ana boschas domestica*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 205. no. 40. Lath. Synop. 43.

¶164. POCHARD. *Anas ferina*. Lin. Syft. 1. p. 203. no. 31. Lath. Synop. 63. Pen. Zool. 284.—This is a scarce bird. I have only seen one specimen which was a male, and weighed 1 lb. 14 oz. I received it on the 1st of January, 1788.

¶165. COMMON WIGEON. *Anas penelope*, Lin. Syft. 1. p. 202. no. 27. Lath. Synop. 63. Pen. Zool. 286.—The wigeon frequents our rivers and ponds, in considerable numbers, in the winter.

¶166. TEAL. *Anas crecca*, Lin. Syft. 1. p. 204. no. 33. Lath. Synop. 88. Pen. Zool. 290.—Like the wild duck. I imagine many of the teals migrate in the spring; but a few certainly breed in our musses every year.

GENUS XCIV.—*Pelican*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Bill long, strong, straight, and either hooked or sloping at the end.—Nostrils small, and placed in the furrow that runs along the sides of the upper mandible, and in most of the species not to be discovered.—Face for the most part destitute of feathers, being covered only with a naked skin.—Gullet naked, and capable of great distension.—Toes four, all webbed together.

¶167. CORVORANT. *Pelecanus carbo*, Lin. Syft. 1. p. 216. no. 3. Lath. Synop. 13. Pen. Zool. 291.—The corvorant appears in considerable numbers on our coasts in the autumn. It has a very rank and disagreeable smell; and is, upon the whole, a very ugly bird. About thirty years ago, one of these perched upon the castle at Carlisle, and soon after removed to the cathedral, where it was shot at, upwards of twenty times, without effect: at length a person got upon the cathedral, fired at, and killed it. In another instance, a flock of fifteen or twenty perched at the dusk of the evening, in a tree, on the banks of the river Esk, near Netherby; a person who saw them settle, fired at random at them in the dark, six or seven times, without either killing any, or frightening them away: surprized at this, he went again at day light and killed one of them, and the rest took wing.

¶168. SHAG. *Pelecanus graculus*, Lin. Syft. 1. p. 217. no. 4. Lath. Synop. 14. Pen. Zool. 292.—The shag is much less than the corvorant, and in Cumberland is a scarce bird.

¶169. GANNET or SOLAN GOOSE. *Pelecanus bassanus*, Lin. Syft. 1. p. 217. no. 5. Lath. Synop. 25. Pen. Zool. 293.—The gannet does not visit this county at stated seasons, but only accidentally. I have only had an opportunity of seeing one specimen.—They breed in great numbers upon the Bass-Island, in Scotland; appearing there in March, and departing in October or November.

In several species of birds, the male, in the adult state, differs very materially in the colour of the plumage from the female, e. g. Henharrier and Ringtail, Black Cock and Grey Hen, &c. And whenever this is the case, I believe, all the young birds, whether male or female, invariably resemble the female more than they do the male.

Under no. 105, Common Heron, I have stated, upon the authority of Echard, the value of different birds, in the reign of Ed. I. I shall here mention the present prices they are sold at in Carlisle.

A cock, - - - - -	from 1s. od. to 1s. 6d.
A chicken, - - - - -	os. 6d. — os. 10d.
A green goose, - - - - -	1s. od. — 1s. 4d.
A stubble ditto, - - - - -	2s. od. — 2s. 6d.
A fat goose at Christmas, - - - - -	3s. 6d. — 5s. od.
A mallard, - - - - -	1s. od. — 1s. 2d.
A black cock, - - - - -	4s. od. — ———
A moor cock or red grouse, from 1s. 8d. — 2s. od.	
A turkey, - - - - -	3s. od. — 4s. od.
A partridge, - - - - -	os. 8d. — ———
A woodcock, - - - - -	1s. 8d. — ———
A plover, - - - - -	from cs. 6d. — os. 8d.

N. B. It is probable a few water birds, which only seldom or occasionally visit this county, may be omitted in the above catalogue; as I have only marked down such as I have examined or seen, and most of which are, at present, in my collection. And what follows, I am afraid is still more imperfect.

XXXXX

CLASS III.—REPTILES.

GENUS I.—*Frog*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Body naked.—Four legs.—Feet divided into toes.—No tail.

1. COMMON FROG. *Rana temporaria*, Lin. Syft. 1. p. 357. no. 14. Pen. Zool. 2.—The frog not only lives, but leaps with agility, a considerable time after the heart is separated from its body.

2. EDIBLE FROG. *Rana esculenta*, Lin. Syft. p. 1. 357. no. 15. Pen. Zool. 3.

3. TOAD. *Rana bufo*, Lin. Syft. 1. p. 354. no. 3. Pen. Zool. 4.—It is now proved, beyond doubt, that toads are not poisonous. The whole genus is torpid during the winter.

4. NATTER JACK. *Rana rubeta*, Lin. Syft. 1. p. 355. no. 4. Pen. Zool. 5.—I believe this species is found, upon the sandy grounds, in the neighbourhood of Allonby.

GENUS II.—*Lizard*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Slender naked body.—Four legs: divided toes on each.—Tail, long.

5. SCALY LIZARD. *Lacerta agilis*, Lin. Syft. 1. p. 363. no. 15. Pen. Zool. 7.

6. BROWN LIZARD. Aske, Cumb. *Lacerta vulgaris*, Lin. Syft. 1. p. 370. no. 42. Pen. Zool. 9.

7. WATER LIZARD. Water-Aske, Cumb. *Lacerta palustris*, Lin. Syft. 1. p. 370. no. 44. Pen. Zool. 8.

GENUS III.—*Serpent*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Body long and slender, covered with scaly plates.—No feet.

8. VIPER. Hagworm, Cumb. *Coluber berus*, Lin. Syft. 1. p. 377. Pen. Zool. 12.—The viper is undoubtedly poisonous, but in this county its bite is seldom fatal to large animals. Sallad-oil, when applied immediately after the bite, in a great measure destroys the virulence of the poison.

9. BLIND WORM or SLOW WORM. *Anguis fragilis*, Lin. Syft. 1. p. 392. Pen. Zool. 15.—This species is not poisonous.

CLASS

CLASS IV.—FISH.

DIV. I.—*Cetaceous fish*.—No gills; an orifice on the top of the head through which they breathe, and eject water.—A flat or horizontal tail.

GENUS I.—*Whale*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Cetaceous fish without teeth, with horny laminae in their mouths.

1. COMMON WHALE. *Balena mysticetus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 105. no. 1. Pen. Zool. 16.—This fish is sometimes, though rarely thrown on our sea coasts.

GENUS III.—*Dolphin*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Cetaceous fish, with teeth in both jaws.

2. DOLPHIN. *Delphinus delphis*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 108. no. 2. Pen. Zool. 24.—Very rare.

3. PORPOISE. *Delphinus phocaena*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 108. no. 1. Pen. Zool. 25.—This fish is frequently observed in Solway Fieth, in pursuit of salmon, herrings, &c.; our ancestors considered them as very delicate food, and hence we find them in former times, at the tables of the great.

4. GRAMPUS. *Delphinus orca*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 108. no. 3. Pen. Zool. 26.—The grampus is very rarely met with on the Cumberland coasts. One was thrown upon the shore, in the parish of Abbey-Holme, about twenty years ago.

DIV. II.—*Cartilaginous fish*.—Breathing through certain apertures, generally placed on each side of the neck: but in some instances beneath, in some above; and from one to seven in number on each part, except in the pipe fish, which has only one.—The muscles are supported by cartilages, instead of bones.

GENUS IV.—*Lamprey*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Slender, eel-shaped body.—Seven apertures on each side: one on the top of the head.—No pectoral or ventral fins.

5. LAMPREY EEL. *Petromyzon marinus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 394. no. 1. Pen. Zool. 27.—Lampreys appear in the Eden and Esk, in April and May, are chiefly caught in June when the waters are low. They spawn in both these rivers, and afterwards return to the sea.—I eat a part of a very fine one, this year, the 13th of April; which was taken in Eden the begin-

ning of that month. April 28th, I examined a female full of roe. From the immense number of eggs which this contained, they must be astonishingly fruitful.— June 28th I examined three, two of which were males, and one a female: they had all spawned: the liver of the males was much larger than the liver of the females.

6. LESSER LAMPREY. *Petromyzon fluviatilis*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 394. no. 2. Pen. Zool. 28.

7. PRIDE OR SMALLEST LAMPREY. *Petromyzon brachialis*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 394. no. 3. Pen. Zool. 29.—Neither of these species are very plentiful in our rivers. They appear and disappear about the same time as the lamprey.

GENUS V.—*Ray*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Body broad, flat, and thin.—Five apertures on each side, placed beneath.—Mouth situated quite below: with sharp teeth.

8. SKATE. *Raja battis*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 395. no. 2. Pen. Zool. 30.

9. SHARP NOSED SKATE. *Raja oxyrinchus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 395. no. 3. Pen. Zool. 31.

10. FULLER. White Horse, Cumb. *Raja fullonica*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 396. no. 5. Pen. Zool. 33.

**With blunt teeth.

11. THORNBACK. *Raja clavata*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 397. no. 8. Pen. Zool. 37.—Both skate and thornback are plentiful upon our coasts; but only of late years have been used, in this county, as food.

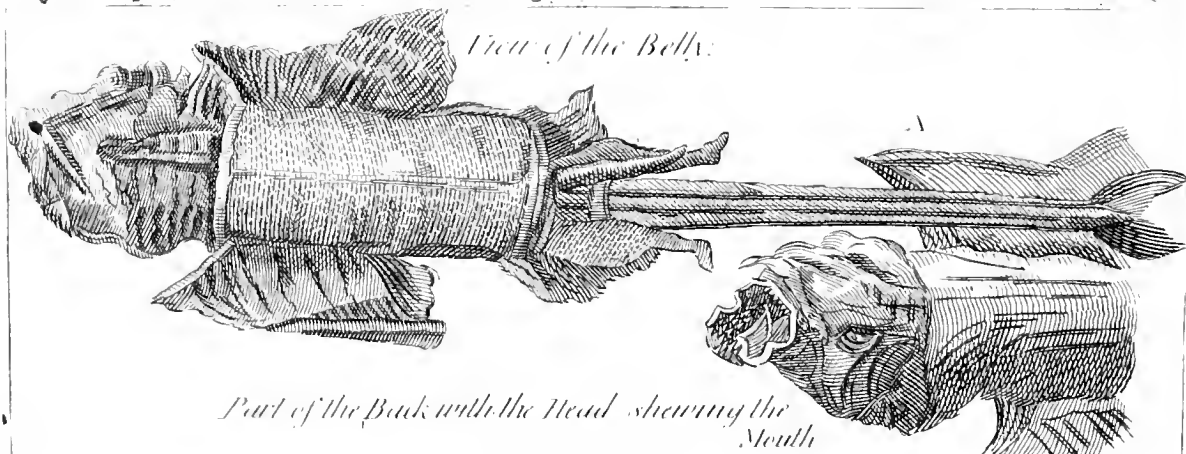
GENUS VI.—*Shark*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Slender body, growing less towards the tail.—Two fins on the back.—Rough skin.—Five apertures on the sides of the neck.—Mouth generally placed far beneath the end of the nose.—The upper part of the tail longer than the lower.

*Without the anal fin.

12. ANGEL FISH. *Squalus squatina*, Lin. Syst. 1. no. 398. no. 4. Pen. Zool. 39.—Two very curious fish, a male and a female, which I apprehend were of this species, were taken near St. Bees, in the latter end of the year 1793, and when dried and preserved, were carried through the county as a shew. In this situation a drawing was taken of the male, from which the annexed plate was engraved.

The



The skin of the back was rough and of a grey colour; along the spine was a furrow; the belly was smooth, and of a flesh colour, and had some resemblance to the human breast and belly. The head and tail not unlike a codfish. Length 4 feet 1 inch: circumference of the mouth, when extended (as represented in the plate at A.) 14 inches, furnished with near one hundred teeth, in five rows: it measured, from the collar bone to the vent, 15 inches, circumference of the body, 18 inches. A little above the vent there was a skinny membrane, very much resembling a penis, 8 inches long and 5 inches round. Within each ventral fin there was an appendix, very like the thigh, leg, and foot of a new born child, 12 inches in length. At the nostrils were whiskers. The eyes were placed at the upper part of the head, and there were two foramina about an inch from the eyes.—There were five spiracula, ten gills on each side of the head underneath. The pectoral fins were large, extending from the collar bone along the sides of the fish, 12 inches long. On the tail, which was 2 feet 4 inches long, were two fins. The female resembled the male in form but was rather larger, and also wanted the legs and skinny membrane. The male is now in Mr. Crothwaite's Museum, at Kewwick.

**With the anal fin.

13. SPOTTED DOG FISH. *Squalus canicula*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 399. no. 8. Pen. Zool. 46.

14. LESSER SPOTTED DOG FISH. *Squalus catulus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 400. no. 10. Pen. Zool. 47.

GENUS VII.—*Angler*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—One aperture behind each ventral fin.—Large, flat, and circular head and body.—Teeth numerous and small in the jaws, roof of the mouth, and on the tongue: pectoral fins, broad and thick.

15. COMMON ANGLER OF FROG FISH. *Lophius piscatorius*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 402. no. 1. Pen. Zool. 51.—Rare.

GENUS VIII.—*Sturgeon*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—One narrow aperture on each side.—The mouth placed far below; tubular, and without teeth.—The body long and often angular.

16. STURGEON. *Acipenser sturio*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 403. no. 1. Pen. Zool. 53.—The sturgeon frequents both the Eden and the Eske, every summer, but not in great numbers. They are pickled in Carlisle, and from thence sent to various parts of the kingdom.

GENUS X.—*Sucker*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Thick body, arched back.—Ventral fins, united.—Four branchiostegous rays.

17. LUMP FISH OR SEA OWL. *Cyclopterus lumpus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 414. no. 1. Pen. Zool. 57.—One of this species was taken, at Whitehaven, some time ago.

GENUS XI.—*Pipe fish*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Nose, long and tubular.—No orifice to the gills.—The breathing aperture, on the hind part of the head.—No ventral fins.—The body covered with a strong crust.

18. LONGER PIPE FISH. *Synganthus barbarus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 217. no. 6. Pen. Zool. 60.

19. SHORTER PIPE FISH. *Synganthus acus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 216. no. 2. Pen. Zool. 61.

20. LITTLE PIPE FISH. *Synganthus ophidian*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 417. no. 5. Pen. Zool. 62.

DIV. III.—*Bony fish*.—The muscles in this division, as in quadrupeds, &c. are supported by bones.—They breathe also through gills which are covered by thin bony plates, open on the side and dilatible, by bones which are called the *radii branchiostigi*, or gill-covering rays.

SECT. 1.—*Apodal*.—The most imperfect, wanting the ventral fins.

GENUS XII.—*Eel*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Body long, slender, and slippery.—Nostrils tubular.—Back, ventral, and tail fins, united.—Aperture to the gills, small, and placed behind the pectoral fins.—Ten branchiostegous rays.

21. COMMON EEL. *Muraena anguilla*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 426. no. 4. Pen. Zool. 63.

22. CONGER EEL. *Muraena conger*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 426. no. 6. Pen. Zool. 64.—The conger is not frequently taken upon our coasts.

GENUS XIV.—*Launce*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Head slender.—Body long and square.—Upper lip doubled in.—Dorsal and anal fin, reaching almost to the tail.—Seven branchiostegous rays.

23. LAUNCE OR SAND EEL. *Anmodytes tobianus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 430. no. 1. Pen. Zool. 66.

SEC.—II.—*Jugular*.—The ventral fins, placed before the pectoral fins.

GENUS XIX.—*Codfish*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Head smooth.—Seven slender branchiostegous rays.—Body oblong; scales deciduous.—All the fins covered with a common skin.—Ventral fins, slender and ending in a point.—Teeth in the jaws: and in the palate, a series of minute teeth closely set together.

24. COMMON COD. *Gadus morhua*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 436. no. 3. Pen. Zool. 73.—The cod some years frequents the Cumberland coasts, in such numbers, that they are often sold at Carlisle market, so low as a half-penny per pound. They begin to appear on our shores in October, and continue there till the end of February.

25. HADDOCK. *Gadus aeglefinus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 435. no. 1. Pen. Zool. 74.—The haddock is very seldom

feldom met with on the Cumberland coast. What we see are generally sent from Newcastle. Such numbers, however, were taken this present autumn, near St. Bees, that they were sold at Whitehaven, for a penny or three-half-pence per pound.

***Three dorsal fins: chin beardless.

26. COAL FISH. *Gadus carbonarius*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 438. no. 9. Pen. Zool. 78.—This is but seldom taken.

27. POLLACK. *Gadus pollachius*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 430. no. 10. Pen. Zool. 79.

28. WHITING. *Gadus morlangus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 438. no. 8. Pen. Zool. 80.

***With only two dorsal fins.

29. HAKE. *Gadus merluccius*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 439. no. 11. Pen. Zool. 81.

30. LING. *Gadus melba*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 439. no. 12. Pen. Zool. 85.

31. THREE BEARDED COD OF SEA LOCKE. *Gadus mykela*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 440. no. 15. Pen. Zool. 87.

GENUS XXI.—Goby.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Eyes placed near each other.—Four branchiostegous rays.—Ventral fins united.

32. BLACK COBY OF SEA GUDGEON. *Gobius niger*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 449. no. 1. Pen. Zool. 95.

SECT. III.—*Thoracic*.—The ventral fins, placed beneath the pectoral fins.

GENUS XXII.—Bullhead.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Large flat head, armed with sharp spines.—Six branchiostegous rays.

33. RIVER BULLHEAD. *Cottus gobio*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 452. no. 6. Pen. Zool. 97.

34. FATHER LASHER. *Cottus scorpius*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 452. no. 5. Pen. Zool. 99.—They spawn in the winter. I opened one on the 25th of December, which was full of roe.

GENUS XXIII.—Dorce.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Body very deep, and compressed sideways.—Very long filaments issuing from the first dorsal fin.—Seven branchiostegous rays.

35. JOHN DOREF. *Zeus faber*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 454. no. 3. Pen. Zool. 100.—It is sometimes, though rarely, taken near the Isle of Mann.

GENUS XXIV.—Flounder.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Body flat and thin.—Eyes, both on the same side of the head.—Branchiostegous rays, from four to seven.

*With the eyes on the right side.

36. HOLIBUT. *Pleuronectes hippoglossus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 456. no. 4. Pen. Zool. 102.—This is a rare fish on our coasts.

37. PLAISE. *Pleuronectes platessa*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 456. no. 6. Pen. Zool. 103.—The plaice is very plentiful.

38. FLOUNDER. *Pleuronectes fiesus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 457. no. 7. Pen. Zool. 104.—It sometimes happens, as I myself have seen, that the eyes and lateral line

are placed on the left side. This species inhabits, not only the sea, but fresh water rivers.

39. DAB OR SAND DAB. *Pleuronectes limanda*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 457. no. 8. Pen. Zool. 105.—We, now and then, see a few of this species in our market among flounders. They are small, but delicate food.

40. SOLE. *Pleuronectes solea*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 457. no. 9. Pen. Zool. 107.

**With the eyes on the left side.

41. TURBOT. *Pleuronectes maximus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 459. no. 14. Pen. Zool. 109.—This species is rare in Cumberland, and not often found of a large size.

GENUS XXVII.—Perch.

Definition of the *Genus*.—The edges of the gill-covers serrated.—Seven branchiostegous rays.—Body covered with rough scales.—First dorsal fin spiny: the second soft.

42. COMMON PERCH. *Perca fluviatilis*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 481. no. 1. Pen. Zool. 174.

43. BASSE. *Perca labrax*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 482. no. 5. Pen. Zool. 125.—The basse inhabits most of our lakes and ponds.

GENUS XXVIII.—Strickleback.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Three branchiostegous rays.—The belly covered with bony plates.—One dorsal fin, with several sharp spines between it and the head.

44. THREE SPINED STRICKLE OR PRICKLEBACK. *Gasterosteus aculeatus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 489. no. 1.—Pen. Zool. 129.—These small fish frequent our brooks and small rivers, and are often seen in company with the minnow.

45. TEN SPINED STRICKLEBACK. *Gasterosteus pungitius*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 491. no. 8. Pen. Zool. 130.—This species is not so generally to be met with as the former. It is said to inhabit the rivulets near Ullswater.

GENUS XXIX.—Mackerel.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Seven branchiostegous rays.—Several small fins between the dorsal fin and the tail.

46. COMMON MACKREL. *Scomber scomber*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 492. no. 1. Pen. Zool. 132.—The mackerel is rarely met with near our coasts. One was taken in the river Eden, near Rockliff, by Dr. Blamire.

GENUS XXXI.—Gurnard.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Nose sloping.—Head covered with strong bony plates.—Seven branchiostegous rays.—Three slender appendages at the base of the pectoral fins.

47. GREY GURNARD. *Trigla gurnardus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 497. no. 3. Pen. Zool. 137.

48. RED GURNARD. *Trigla cuculus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 497. no. 4. Pen. Zool. 138.—Both these species are rare.

49. PIPER. *Trigla lyra*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 496. no. 2. Pen. Zool. 139.—The head of this species is very large in proportion to the size of the body. The piper is a good fish, but is not frequently seen in our market.

SECT. IV.—*Abominal*.—The ventral fins placed behind the pectoral fins.

GENUS XXXII.—*Loche*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Eyes in the upper part of the head.—Aperture to the gills closed below.—Several beards on the end of the upper jaw.—Body, of almost an equal thickness.—One dorsal fin.

50. BEARDED LOCHE. *Colitis verbatula*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 499. no. 2. Pen. Zool. 142.—This species is found in the Eamont and small streams near Ullswater.

GENUS XXXIII.—*Salmon*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Branchiostegous rays unequal in number.—Two dorsal fins; the second thick and without rays.

*With teeth.

51. SALMON. *Salmo salar*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 509. no. 1. Pen. Zool. 143.—This is the largest species of the genus, and sometimes weighs between sixty and seventy pounds. The salmon is plentiful in most of our rivers, in all of which they spawn; but they evidently prefer, during the winter and spring, the Eden, to the Esk, the Caldew, or the Peteril. If the weather be mild and open, what the fishermen call *new salmon*, viz. salmon which have never spawned, and whose bellies are not full of either milt or roe, begin to ascend the river when it is filled with snow water. As they do not begin to spawn till the latter end of the year, it is therefore evident that they must be impelled, by two distinct causes, to leave the salt water. Of one of the causes we are nearly

* Salmon, in one stage or another, may indeed be said to ascend the Eden every month of the year. Instances have been known where they have spawned so early as the month of September, and so late as the month of February. This year a full bellied salmon was taken, running up the river, on the 19th of January, at Stainton, and therefore would not probably have spawned till February: however, October, November, December and January, are the principal spawning months.

† After they have spawned they are called *float fish* in which state their gills are infested with a small insect, resembling a grub, from one eighth, to near a quarter of an inch in length; and which, in all probability, has a considerable effect in urging them to the salt water, where these insects are soon destroyed.

certain, of the other we can only form conjectures.—When they are full of spawn, they are not content merely to enter the fresh water, but continue ascending the river till they are obstructed, either by a cataract or the shallowness of the stream. It is therefore evident, that the depositing their spawn, and propagating their species, is one cause of their migrating from the sea. At whatever season of the year salmon first enter the fresh water, their sides and bellies invariably swarm with insects, which the fishermen call sea-lice, viz. the *lernee salmonis* of *Linnaeus*: but after they have remained a short time in the fresh water, these insects disappear: hence, it is probable, they seek the fresh water in order to get rid of them. Although the Esk and the Eden pour out their waters into the same estuary, and are only separated at the mouths by a sharp point of land, yet there is scarcely an instance of a *new salmon* ever entering the former, until the middle of April or beginning of May. The fishermen account for this curious fact, from the different temperatures of these two rivers. The water of the Eden, they alledge, being considerably warmer than the water of the Esk; which is not altogether improbable, for the bed of the Esk is not only more stony and rocky than the Eden: but is likewise broader, and the stream more shallow; consequently its waters must be somewhat colder in the winter season. And as it is an undoubted fact that snow water prevents the salmon from running up, even the Eden; it is probable this circumstance may have considerable effect, in preventing them from entering the Esk till the beginning of summer when the temperature of the two rivers, will be nearly the same. The Peteril joins the Eden a little above, and the Caldew at Carlisle; yet, up these rivers, the salmon never run unless in the spawning season, and even then in no great numbers.

If the weather be mild and temperate, in the month of February, the spawn which was deposited at the bottom of the river, among the sand or gravel, in October, November, or beginning of December, begin to exclude their young, which are called *fry*, towards the middle or latter end of that month. But if, on the contrary, the weather be cold and frosty during the month of Feb. and March the fry do not appear till the third or fourth week in March. Fry taken in Feb. or beginning of March are very small, weak, and eager after the bait. In the latter end of March and beginning of April, if the weather be mild and warm, the rivers are full of them, their size is astonishingly increased, being from 4 to 8 or 9 inches in length; they are become strong and active, and afford excellent diversion to the angler. Before the middle of May they begin to leave our rivers, retire to the sea, and are not seen under the form of *fry* later than the latter end of June, or beginning of July.‡

‡ If the weather be favourable, the fry, in a great measure, get to the sea in April and May; a very few only being found in the rivers in June, and still fewer in July.

When

When the young salmon, which have never spawned, first begin to run up the Eden in the months of December and January; they vary in weight, from 6 to 14 pounds: as the season advances, they gradually increase, to 16 or even 20 lbs.; and in the months of August and September, when the *old fish* begin to run, they are caught, from 25 to 60 or 70 lbs. weight. I therefore conclude, that, the *fry* which left the rivers in May, return the first, they continue in the sea till they become infested with the sea lice; which urge them to return to the fresh water, where they remain, unless taken or destroyed, till they have spawned:—whereas the old fish which have already spawned, and which do not get back to the sea till January, February, or March, being stronger and better able to bear the effects of the lice, do not begin to run up the rivers till the spawning season again approaches. Several experiments have been made, which prove the rapid growth of salmon; and render it very probable that they return from the sea into those very rivers in which they were spawned. Threads of coloured silk, and pieces of silver wire, have been inserted into the dorsal fins of *fry*, when they were passing down the Eden, in the months of April and May. These fish have been retaken, with the silk and wire in their fins, ascending the same river, in the months of December and January following, which weighed from 8 to 10 or 12 pounds.

I have frequently remarked, that the salmon, when cut up in the market, during the winter season, were always, or generally, females. This circumstance appeared to me sufficiently singular to require further investigation. I therefore applied to Mr. Foster, an intelligent fishmonger, who assured me that the *new fish* which run up the Eden, from December to March, are all females: that, even during that month very few males are taken; as a proof of which, he informed me that he cut up above one hundred salmon the third week of last March. five of which only were males.

Most of the salmon taken before the month of May, are sent to London by the stage coaches; and if the market is there overstocked, they are then sent to Manchester, Liverpool, and other large towns. In the spring it is sold, in the market of Carlisle, from nine pence to one shilling and sixpence per pound, and in the summer and autumn, it varies from three pence to sixpence. Formerly it was so extremely cheap and plentiful that servants, when they hired themselves, stipulated with their masters that they were not to be obliged to eat salmon oftener than two or three days in the week. The alteration in the price has now rendered such agreements unnecessary.

A short description of a FRY, taken the 29th of April, 1794,— $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length— $3\frac{3}{8}$ inc. in circumference.—Head dark green—Gill covers fine silvery white marked with a dark coloured spot—Belly and sides, up to the lateral line, of the same colour—Back and sides, down to the lateral line, dusky, inclining to green—Sides, above the lateral line, mark-

ed with numerous blackish spots—Along the lateral line, and both a little above and beneath it, several dull obscure red spots—Dorsal fin has twelve rays, marked with several blackish spots—Pectoral fin has twelve rays, of a dusky olive colour—Ventral fin has eight rays, of a silvery white—Anal fin has ten rays, of the same colour. When the scales were carefully taken off with a knife, the obscure red spots became of a fine vermilion; and were nineteen in number, and ten obscure oval bars, of a dusky bluish colour appeared, which crossed the lateral line.

N. B. In a young *fry* which has not acquired scales, these bars are very distinct.

In the year 1796, the whole of the winter was extremely mild and open, it was therefore to be expected that *fry* would appear early. On the 19th of February I received, for the first time, five *fry*, but several of the fishermen had taken them upwards of a week before—The largest of the five was— $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length—3 inches in circumference, the measure taken at the beginning of the dorsal fin—weight, 9 drs. 57 grs. 10y. Weighed and measured after the fish had been twenty-four hours out of the water.

February 23d I examined five, a few hours after they were taken out of the river.—The largest was— $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length—3 inches in circumference—10 drs 17 grs in weight.—The smallest was— $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length— $1\frac{2}{3}$ inches in circumference—1 drachm 45 grs. in weight.—The other three were somewhat larger than the smallest.

February 26th I examined a very small one, which was $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length— $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in circumference—1 drachm 19 grs. in weight; the scales were scarce perceptible.

February 28th, the largest of a considerable number taken this day, was— $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.—It was not weighed; scales distinct.

March 12th, the largest of a dozen taken this day, was—6 inches, not quite $\frac{7}{8}$ in length— $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in circumference—10 drs. 2grs. in weight; scales numerous and distinct.

March 26th one was taken— $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; perfectly covered with scales.

April 6th there was a little *fresh* in the rivers, and most of the early spawned *fry* got to the sea.

April 11th one was caught— $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length— $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference—2 oz. 1 drachm, in weight.

April 14th the largest of two dozen was—8 inches in length— $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches in circumference—14 drs. and 35 grs. in weight.—The smallest was $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length— $1\frac{6}{8}$ inch in circumference.

April 18th I examined one, which was— $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length—4 inches in circumference—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and 53 grains in weight.—On the same day I examined another which was—9 inches in length— $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches in circumference—2 oz. 6 drs. and 47 grs. in weight.—

This, when weighed and measured, was dry and shrivelled

elled from exposure to the sun and air. Had it been measured and weighed immediately after it was taken, it would probably have been $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch, or nearly, more in circumference—and nearly 3 oz. in weight.

April 19th I measured one, almost immediately after it was taken out of the water, but being from home it was not weighed. It was $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length—4 inches and rather more than $\frac{1}{4}$ in circumference.

Mr. Joseph Bird, of Armathwaite, informed me that he took ten *fy*, on the 15th of April, which weighed 2lb. 2 oz. the average weight of each, was therefore 3 oz. 3 drs. and 12 grs. and, as they were not all of the same size, the largest must consequently exceed that weight. On the 19th he took one, with a salmon fly, which was not weighed; but he is positive, from its superior size to any of the ten which were weighed, that it must have been upwards of 4 oz. He further informed me, that although he had frequently fished above the bay at Armathwaite, this spring, he had only taken three *fy*. Several intelligent anglers have assured me, that they have frequently taken *fy* in the month of May, which have been above 5 oz. in weight, but they are unable to speak accurately with respect to their length.

During the first week of May, the weather being very favourable for angling, upwards of three hundred dozen of *fy* were taken with the fly, in the Esk, between Longtown and the mouth of that river. I did not, however, hear that any of them were above 9 inches in length; but it is a common observation, made by the fishermen who frequent both rivers, that *fy* are never so large in the Esk as they are in the Eden, which is owing, in all probability, to salmon spawning considerably earlier in the latter river than they do in the former.

In *fy* of a large or even moderate size, the membranes which contain the milt and roe are very distinct, but the ova are too minute to be distinguished by the naked eye.

Hitherto, in speaking of *fy*, I have considered them as the young of the salmon only, but there is no doubt, but that many of them are the produce of the gillie, sea trout, and whiting, all which fish spawn in our rivers. That some of them are the young of the whiting has been clearly ascertained by experiment. Several *fy*, into the fins of which silver wire had been inserted, have been taken in the month of July, full sized whittings. On the 13th of May all our rivers were a little swelled, which carried almost all the *fy* into the sea, very few being taken after that day.

See no. 58. *Samlet* or *Branlin*.

The Legislature have passed several acts for the preservation of the breed of salmon.

“No salmon shall be taken, in the Humber, Ouse, Trent, Done, Air, Darwent, Wharfe, Ned, Yore, Swale, Tese, Tine, Eden, or any other water wherein salmon are taken, between September 8, and November 11. Nor shall any young salmon be taken at Mill-Pools (nor in other places, 13, R. 2. St. 1. c. 19.)

from mid April to midsummer; on pain of having the nets and engines burnt, for the first offence; for the second, imprisonment for a quarter of a year; for the third a whole year; and as the trespass increaseth, so shall the punishment.”—*Burn's Justice*, vol. 2. p. 302. fourteenth Edit.

“And by the 33, G. 2. c. 27. No person shall take, or knowingly have in his possession, either in the water or on shore, or sell, or expose to sale, any spawn, fry, or brood of fish, or any unfizeable fish, or fish out of season, or any finelt, not five inches long: and any person may seize the same, together with the baskets package, &c &c.”—*Burn*, vol. 2, p. 303.

Both these statutes require amendment, for neither of them sufficiently protect the brood of salmon.—The first states that no *fy* shall be taken “from mid April to midsummer.” The second, that no *fy* shall be taken “not five inches long. Therefore, in mild open weather a person may take, with impunity, *fy*, from the middle of February to the middle of April, provided he returns all under five inches into the water; for we see that many, even in February, are above six inches long.

52. GILSE. *Salmo ercis*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 509. no. 2. Pen. Zool. 144.—This species frequents our rivers, but is neither so numerous, nor ever attains the size of the salmon. The gillie begin to appear in June or July, and continue in the fresh water till they have spawned. They seldom exceed 12lb. in weight; and are inferior to the salmon in delicacy of flavour.—August 6th the roe of a small gillie, which weighed $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, was 4 drs. in weight.

53. SEA TROUT. *Salmo trutta*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 509. no. 3. Pen. Zool. 145.—The sea trout is very plentiful both in the Esk and the Eden, and appears about the latter end of March or beginning of April. They vary in size, from 1 to 3 or 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in weight.—When they have spawned they return to the sea.—April 13th there were three in the market. April 27th I examined one, which weighed $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. It was a female. The roe weighed 35 grs. the eggs were small, but very distinct. May 14th I examined a female—Length $21\frac{3}{8}$ inches—Circumference $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches—Weight $3\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. The roe weighed 2 drs. and 35 grs. The eggs were double the size of the former. May 25th I examined the largest which has yet appeared in the market, it was a female, and weighed $4\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.—The roe weighed 5 drs. and a few of the eggs were nearly as large as a small white pea, but I apprehend these were in a diseased state.

June 22d the roe of one, which weighed $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. was 2 drs. and 55 grs. in weight.

June 25th I examined one which weighed $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. it proved to be a male, and the first which I have either seen or heard of this season. The milt weighed only 54 grs. Hence it appears that the females of this species, as well as of the salmon, run up the rivers long before the males.

September 3d the milt of one, which weighed 4lb. was 3 oz. in weight.

54. **BULL TROUT.**—This species has, I believe, never been described by authors, having been considered by them as a variety of the sea trout. All the fishermen in this county however consider it as a distinct species, and can distinguish it from the former at the first glance.—The head is thicker than the head of the sea trout, and it is also deeper at the shoulders. The scales upon the back are smaller and not so numerous. The tail fin is shorter, and can scarcely be said to be forked. The dead or bastard fin is placed nearer the tail, and further from the dorsal fin than in the sea trout. They vary in weight from 2 to 10, and even 20lbs; but, in general, seldom exceed 7 or 8lbs.

The flesh, when cut, is much whiter than the other species, and is very insipid.

55. **TROUT.** *Salmo fario*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 509. no. 4. Pen. Zool. 146.—This trout inhabits all our rivers whether great or small; those taken in Carn, a small brook which runs into the Eden, at Warwick, are esteemed the best. Trouts are taken of various sizes, from 1 oz. or under, to 3 or 4 lbs. in weight.

56. **ULLSWATER TROUT or GREY TROUT.** *Salmo lacustris*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 510. no. 6.—This species is, I believe found no where in Cumberland, except in the lake from whence it takes its name. Some specimens of this trout are said to weigh between 50 and 60 lbs. For a more particular account, see vol. 1. Art. Ullswater.

57. **WHITING.** Pen. Zool. 147.—This species is very plentiful both in the Eden and the Esk, but is scarce both in the Caldew and the Peteril. They begin to ascend the rivers in June or July, where they continue till they have spawned. July 9th, I, for the first time, saw whittings in the market. July 16th I examined one, this day, which weighed 13 oz. It was a female, the eggs were very distinct, and the roe was 37 grs. in weight. August 24th I examined one, which was a female, it was—in length 14 inches—circumference 7½ inches—weight 1lb. averdupois—The roe weighed 1 drachm 10 grains.—The head is green, gill covers silvery white. Back from the head to the beginning of the dorsal fin ash colour, the rest of the fish is covered with fine white silvery scales.—They vary in size, from 6 oz. to upwards of 1lb.

58. **BRANLIN or SAMLET.** Pen. Zool. 148.—As this fish is, in general, considered by the fishermen in this county to be the fry of the salmon, I think it will not be altogether improper to transcribe the whole of what Mr. Pennant says upon the subject.

“The samlet is the least of the trout kind, is frequent in the *Wye*, in the upper part of the *Severn*, and the rivers that run into it, in the north of *England*, and in *Wales*. It is by several imagined to be the fry of the salmon; but our reasons for dissenting from that opinion are these:

First, It is well known that the salmon fry never continue in fresh water the whole year; but as numerous as they appear on their first escape from the spawn, all vanish on the first vernal flood that happens, which sweeps them into the sea, and leaves scarce one behind.

Secondly, The growth of the salmon fry is so quick

and so considerable, as suddenly to exceed the bulk of the largest samlet: for example, the fry that have quitted the fresh water in the spring, not larger than gudgeons, return into it again a foot or more in length.

Thirdly, the salmon attain a considerable bulk before they begin to breed: the samlets, on the contrary, are found male and female*, (distinguished by the milt and roe) of their common size.

Fourthly, They are found in the fresh waters in all times of the year,† and even at seasons when the salmon fry have gained a considerable size. It is well known, that near *Shrewsbury* (where they are called *Samsons*) they are found in such quantities in the month of *September*, that a skilful angler, in a coracle, will take with a fly from twelve to sixteen dozen in a day.

They spawn in *November* and *December*, at which time those of the *Severn* push up towards the head of that fair river, quitting the lesser brooks, and return into them again when they have done.

They have a general resemblance to the trout, therefore must be described comparatively.

First, The head is proportionally narrower, and the mouth less than that of the trout.

Secondly, Their body is deeper.

Thirdly, They seldom exceed six or seven inches in length: at most, eight and a half

Fourthly, The pectoral fins have generally but one large black spot, though sometimes a single small one attends it; whereas the pectoral fins of the trout are more numerously marked.

Fifthly, The spurious or fat fin on the back is never tipped with red; nor is the edge of the anal fin white.

Sixthly, The spots on the body are fewer, and not so bright.

It is also marked from the back to the sides with six or seven large bluish bars; but this is not a certain character, as the same is sometimes found in young trouts

Seventhly, The tail of the samlet is much more forked than that of the trout.

These fish are very frequent in the rivers of *Scotland*, where they are called *Pars*. They are also common in the *Wye*, where they are known by the name of *Sablings*, or *Lasprings*.”

To the above I shall add, that almost all the anglers in the neighbourhood of *Carlisle* alledge:

1. That all the branlins they kill (and immense numbers are killed every year) from the month of *May* to *August*, though they differ in size, are small.

2. That all they kill during *September* and *October* are large, or have acquired their full size.

What becomes of the old branlins, they ask, during the spring and a considerable part of the summer?

* It has been vulgarly imagined, that there were no other than males of this species.”

† Mr. Pennant here labours under an error, for, if the weather be mild in the month of *February*, and the rivers be full of water, all the old branlins have spawned and retired to the sea, and the young ones are not excluded from the spawn till the latter end of *April*; there are therefore no branlins in the rivers during the months of *March* and *April*.

Admitting

Admitting these to be facts, I account for them in the following manner. The old branlins begin to deposit their spawn in December, and continue spawning the whole of that month, and perhaps some part of January.

As this season of the year is not favourable for angling, consequently few or no observations are made during these months.

As soon as they have spawned they retire, like the salmon, to the sea, where they remain till the autumn when they again return to the rivers.

The spawn deposited by the old branlins in the sand, begin to exclude the young or *fy*, according to the temperature of the season, either in April, or May.—The young branlins remain in the rivers where they were spawned during the whole of the spring, summer, and autumn, and do not acquire their full size till the autumn, about which time the old ones return from the sea.—Hence it is evident, that although there are branlins of various sizes in the spring and fore part of the summer, there will be no very large ones till the autumn, when the young ones have nearly acquired their full size, and the old ones have returned to associate with their offspring.

3. That in the month of October, although they kill several males full of milt, they kill no females full of roe.

This assertion I do not admit to be true to its full extent. I have examined several branlins in the latter end of the summer and found they contained roe, and in the month of October I have seen some which contained roe so large and turgid, that I am persuaded it would, if weighed, have proved heavier than some young branlins which are taken in the latter end of May. I must, however, acknowledge, that in the months of September and October infinitely more males full of milt are taken than females full of roe.—This is undoubtedly a curious fact, and I can only account for it, by supposing that the milt of the male becomes full and turgid a considerable time before the roe of the female.

A short Description of a BRANLIN.—Head green and ash colour. Gill-covers tinged with a pale variable green and purple, and marked with a round dark coloured spot, in some specimens there are two of these spots on each gill-cover. Back and sides down to the lateral line, dusky and marked with numerous dark coloured spots. Belly white. Along the lateral line there are from sixteen to thirty bright vermilion coloured spots.

The sides are marked with nine or ten oval bars, of a dusky bluish colour.

Dorsal fin has twelve rays marked, with a few dusky spots.—Pectoral fin has thirteen rays, ventral fin has nine, and the anal fin has eight rays; colour of all these fins inclining to yellow.—Tail much forked.

May 23d 1796. The largest of twelve was.—In length 5 inches $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$.—Circumference 3 inches.—Weight six drachms 35 grs. Troy.—The smallest was.—In length 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.—Circumference 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Weight 4 drs. 10 grs.

The election for the city of Carlisle soon after coming on; people's minds were so much engaged in the contest that angling was not thought of, I therefore had no opportunity of seeing any branlins till June 24th, on that day by accident I met with a person who had just begun to fish, and had taken a single one which was alive.—Length 5 $\frac{1}{3}$ inches.—Circumference 2 inches $\frac{6}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$.—Weight 6 drs. 4 grs.

July 2d I examined twelve Branlins.—The largest of which was.—In length 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ inches.—Circumference 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.—Weight 9 drs. 32 grs.—The smallest of which was.—In length 5 $\frac{2}{3}$ inches.—Circumference 2 $\frac{1}{3}$ inches.—Weight 6 drs. 2 grs.—Eight of these were males, four were females.

July 4th I examined twenty-four, none of which were above 6 inches in length.—The smallest was.—In length 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches.—Circumference 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.—Weight 4 drs. and 37 grs.—Nine of these were males, fourteen were females.

July 6th I examined twelve, the largest of which, and I was assured it was the largest of 12 doz. taken by one man this day, was.—In length 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.—Circumference 3 $\frac{6}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.—Weight 12 drs. and 52 grs.—Four of these were males, and eight were females.

July 9th, The largest of nine dozen taken yesterday was.—In length 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches.—Circumference 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches.—Weight 2 oz. 1 drachm and 35 grains.—Of these nine dozen I examined thirteen; four of these were males, and nine were females.

July 26th I examined a branlin, the only one I have seen since the 9th, the rivers being so much swelled few or none have been taken.—It was 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, and was a male, the milt was large and weighed 40 grs.

August 3d I examined twelve, none of which were 7 inches long.—The smallest was.—In length 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.—Circumference 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches.—Weight 6 drs. and 12 grs.—Four were males, eight were females.—The largest roe weighed 4 grs.—The largest milt weighed 40 grs.—The smallest milt weighed 5 grs.

August 4th, The smallest of several dozen taken this day was.—In length 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.—Weight 1 drachm and 2 scruples.

August 17th I examined ten, the whole which a fisherman had taken.—The largest was.—In length 7 $\frac{6}{8}$ inches.—Circumference 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches.—Weight 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and 13 grs.—The smallest was.—In length 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches.—Weight 1 drachm and 38 grs.—The milt of the largest weighed 2 drs. and 5 grs.—Six of these were males and four were females.

August 26th I opened 3 doz. none of which were either very large or very small.—Seventeen were males, and nineteen were females.

August 27th, Of six dozen taken this day, the largest was under 2 oz. and the smallest weighed 1 drachm and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.—I opened forty-one of them, twenty-six were males and 15 were females.

September 1st, Of several dozen taken this day.—The largest was.—In length 8 $\frac{2}{3}$ inches.—Circumference

ence 5 inches.—Weight 3 oz. $6\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.—The milt weighed 4 drs. the weight of the fish, independent of the milt, was therefore 3 oz. $2\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.—I opened fourteen of them, nine were males and five were females.

September 18th I examined six, five of which were opened, two were males, 3 were females, the sixth weighed 1 drachm and 45 grs.

September 29th The largest of several dozen taken this day weighed 3 oz. 6 drs.—I opened nineteen of them, ten were males, nine were females.

During this summer I opened one hundred and ninety-eight branlins, and of these one hundred were males, and ninety eight were females.

The largest fry which I have examined, was 9 inches in length, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in circumference. It was taken on the 19th day of April.

The largest branlin which I have examined was $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and 5 inches in circumference. It was taken the 1st day of September. Branlins are therefore considerably thicker in proportion to their length than fry.

The printing of this sheet was delayed a considerable time to give me an opportunity of examining fry, the present season, viz. 1797, on the 27th of April two were measured, the first was $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the second was $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.

Branlins, like salmon, attempt to leap over the bay at Armathwaite, and many are taken there in baskets placed for the purpose.

Fry never attempt to leap over that bay.

If the weather be mild and open in January and February, branlins are taken when retiring to the sea with empty bellies, and in a weak emaciated condition. In short we see branlins of various sizes, we see them with milt and roe in various stages, and we see them perfectly empty, all which circumstances clearly prove that they are a distinct species.

59. CHARR. *Salmo alpinus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 510. *no.* 8. Pen. Zool. 149.—Charr, which is esteemed the most delicate of all the fish of this genus, is to be found in no part of England except in the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland. It is almost a constant inhabitant of lakes, seldom or ever ascending the rivers to deposit its spawn.

They are found in Ullswater and Ennerdale lake, but are most plentiful in Winandermere in Westmorland, where large quantities are annually taken, and when potted are sent to almost every part of the kingdom.—A full grown charr is about ten inches in length, and, if taken in season, weighs about 10 oz.

60. GRAYLING. *Salmo thymallus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 512. *no.* 17. Pen. Zool. 150.—The grayling is now and then taken, but not very frequently, I believe, both in the Eden and Elk.

61. SMELT OF SPARLING. *Salmo operlanus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 511. *no.* 13. Pen. Zool. 151.—The smelt is a beautiful fish and frequents our shores, but I am uncertain whether it spawns in our rivers or not.

* Without teeth.

62. GWINIAD OR SCHELLY. *Salmo laparetus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 512. *no.* 15. Pen. Zool. 152.—The schelly, as it is called in Cumberland, is an inhabitant of almost all our large lakes, and is so numerous in Ullswater, that thousands of them are sometimes taken at one draught.—A few of them sometimes leave Ullswater, descend down the river Eamont into the Eden, and now and then a solitary one is taken below the bay at Armathwaite.

GENUS XXXIV.—Pike.

Definition of the Genus.—Upper jaw shorter than the lower.—Body long, slender, compressed sideways.—One dorsal fin placed near the tail.

63. PIKE. *Esox lucius*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 516. *no.* 5. Pen. Zool. 153.—This voracious fish is found in almost all our lakes and rivers. Ullswater however is said not to contain it.

64. GAR OR SEA PIKE. *Esox belone*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 517. *no.* 6. Pen. Zool. 154.—It is now and then taken on our sea coasts.

65. SAURY PIKE OR SKIPPER.—Pen. Zool. 155.

GENUS XXXVII.—Mullet.

Definition of the Genus.—Body and covers of the gills clothed with large scales.—Six incurvated branchiostegous rays.—Teeth on the tongue and in the palate only.

66. MULLET. *Mugil cephalus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 520. *no.* 1. Pen. Zool. 158.—The mullet is a very good fish, but is not frequently met with upon our coasts.—There was one in the market in the beginning of June which weighed two pounds.

GENUS XXXVIII.—Flying-fish.

Definition of the Genus.—Head covered with scales.—Pectoral fins almost as long as the body.

67. FLYING-FISH. *Exocoetus volitans*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 520. *no.* 1. Pen. Zool. 159.—One of these fish was taken at Caermarthen, in the year 1765, which Mr. Pennant, when he published his Zoology, says is the only one that was ever found upon the british coasts. Another was seen at Allonby last September by Mr. Chancellor Carlyle when he was bathing. It was near the shore, and upon the surface of the water, and came within a yard of him.

GENUS XXXIX.—Herring.

Definition of the Genus.—Eight branchiostegous rays.—The belly extremely sharp, and often serrated.

68. HERRING. *Clupea harengus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 522. *no.* 1. Pen. Zool. 160.—Upwards of twenty years ago herrings frequented the Cumberland coasts in such immense numbers, that large buildings were erected at Allonby and Skinburness, for the purpose of curing them. Of late years, however, they have visited us irregularly, and only in small quantities, so that these buildings have been converted to other purposes. It is pretty evident they leave the northern regions for the purpose of spawning only, and not in quest of food, as they are universally observed to be fat and full of roe and milt upon their first approach, and lean and empty upon their return.

69. PILCHARD. *Pen. Zool.* 161.—The pilchard greatly resembles the herring, in its form, size and manners, but is seldom met with on our coasts.

70. SHAD. *Clupea alba*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 523. no. 3. *Pen. Zool.* 164.—This is by much the largest species of this genus, sometimes weighing 7 or 8 lbs. but what I have seen have not exceeded 4 lbs. May 28th I saw one in the market which weighed 4 lbs.—It was taken in the Eden, near Cargoe, in the salmon nets. It was a male and the milt was very large.—When the mouth is opened the inside of the gills have a very beautiful appearance. Mr Peanant says the middle rays of the dorsal fin are the longest, which is probably an error of the press, for they are the shortest, as his plate represents them to be.

GENUS XL.—*Carp.*

Definition of the *Genus*.—The mouth without teeth.—Three branchiostegous rays.—One dorsal fin.

*With bearded mouths.

71. CARP. *Cyprinus carpio*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 525. no. 2. *Pen. Zool.* 165.—The carp is not a native of this island, and indeed can only be considered at present as a pond fish. They can exist a considerable time out of water. Tarn Wadalyne, a piece of water belonging to William Milbourne, Esq. contains the largest carp of any in this county.

72. TENCH. *Cyprinus tinca*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 526. no. 4. *Pen. Zool.* 167.

73. ROACH. *Cyprinus rutilus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 529. no. 16. *Pen. Zool.* 172.

**Without beards.

74. CHUB OR SKELLY. *Cyprinus cephalus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 527. no. 6. *Pen. Zool.* 175.—The skelly is plentiful in almost all our rivers and frequents deep holes; in warm weather it lies near the surface under the shade of a tree. School boys make a paste of bread and some narcotic vegetable, which they throw into the holes in the river where they frequent, which the skelly greedily devours and soon becomes intoxicated, by which means they take great numbers.

75. MINOW. *Cyprinus phoxinus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 528. no. 10. *Pen. Zool.* 177.—The minow is plentiful in all our rivers.

76. GOLDEN FISH. *Cyprinus auratus*, Lin. Syst. 1. p. 527. no. 7. *Pen. Zool.* 178.—These beautiful fish are kept as a curiosity in many gentlemen's houses, in glass vessels, and if properly taken care of, thrive well and multiply.

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CLASS V.—CRUSTACEOUS ANIMALS.

GENUS I.—*Crab.*

Definition of the *Genus*.—With eight or ten feet; rarely six.—Two of the feet clawed.—Two eyes, remote; for the most part fixed on a stalk, moveable.—Tail foliated, and short, lodged in a groove in the body.

1. PEA CRAB. *Cancer pisum*, Lin. Syst. 1. pars ii. p. 1039. no. 6. *Pen. Zool.* 1.—Inhabits the mussel.

2. MINUTE CRAB. *Cancer minutus*, Lin. Syst. 1. pars ii. p. 1040. no. 8. *Pen. Zool.* 2.

3. LONG HORNED CRAB. *Cancer longicornis*, Lin. Syst. 1. pars ii. p. 1040. no. 10. *Pen. Zool.* 3.

4. COMMON CRAB. *Cancer menas*, Lin. Syst. 1. pars ii. p. 1043. no. 22. *Pen. Zool.* 5.

5. BLACK-CLAWED CRAB. *Cancer pagurus*, Lin. Syst. 1. pars ii. p. 1044. no. 27. *Pen. Zool.* 7.

6. BRISTLY CRAB. *Cancer hirtellus*, Lin. Syst. 1. pars ii. p. 1045. no. 32. *Pen. Zool.* 11.

Cylindric body.—Long antennæ.—Long tail.

7. LOBSTER. *Cancer gammarus*, Lin. Syst. 1. pars ii. p. 1050. no. 62. *Pen. Zool.* 21.

8. CRAW-FISH. *Cancer astacus*, Lin. Syst. 1. pars ii. p. 1051. no. 63. *Pen. Zool.* 27.—In this species stony concretions called crabs eyes, are frequently found. They are about the size of the common white pea, but are nearly flat on one side.

9. PRAWN. *Cancer serratus*, *Pen. Zool.* 28.

10. SHRIMP. *Cancer grangon*, Lin. Syst. 1. pars ii. p. 1052. no. 67. *Pen. Zool.* 30.

11. FLEA LOBSTER. *Cancer pulex*, Lin. Syst. 1. pars ii. p. 1055. no. 81. *Pen. Zool.* 33.

12. LOCUST LOBSTER. *Cancer locusta*, Lin. Syst. 1. pars ii. p. 1055. no. 82. *Pen. Zool.* 34.

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CLASS VI.—WORMS.

DIV. I.—*Intestine*.—Animals of a simple form, naked and without limbs.

GENUS I.—*Hair Worm.*

Definition of the *Genus*.—With a filiform body; of equal thickness; smooth.

13. WATER HAIR-WORM. *Gordius aquaticus*, Lin. Syst. 1. pars ii. p. 1075. no. 1. *Pen. Zool.* 1.

14. CLAY HAIR-WORM. *Gordius argillaceus*, Lin. Syst. 1. pars ii. p. 1075. no. 2. *Pen. Zool.* 2.

15. MARINE HAIR-WORM. *Gordius marinus*, Lin. Syst. 1. pars ii. p. 1075. no. 4. *Pen. Zool.* 3.—Inhabits the intestines of several kinds of fish.

GENUS II.—*Ascaris.*

Definition of the *Genus*.—Slender filiform body; attenuated at each end.

16. VERMICULAR ASCARIDIS. *Ascaris vermicularis*, Lin. Syst. 1. pars ii. p. 1076. no. 1. *Pen. Zool.* 4.—Inhabits the intestines of men and horses.

17. COMMON ASCARIDIS. *Ascaris lumbricoides*, Lin. Syst. 1. pars ii. p. 1076. no. 2. *Pen. Zool.* 5.—Inhabits the human intestines.

GENUS III.—*Earth-Worm.*

Definition of the *Genus*.—Slender annulated body, furnished with a lateral pore.

18. COMMON EARTH-WORM. *Lumbricus terrestris*, Lin. Syst. 1. pars ii. p. 1076. no. 1. Pen. Zool. 6.—Inhabits the common soil, and also the human intestines.

19. SEA-WORM. *Lumbricus marinus*, Lin. Syst. 1. pars ii. p. 1077. no. 2. Pen. Zool. 7.

GENUS IV.—*Fluke-Worm*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Flatfish body; a pore at the extremity, and on the belly.

20. LIVER FLUKE-WORM. *Fasciola hepatica*, Lin. Syst. 1. pars ii. p. 1077. no. 1. Pen. Zool. 8.—Inhabits the livers of sheep and hares. In rotten sheep, the liver swarms with them.

21. INTESTINAL FLUKE-WORM. *Fasciola intestinalis*, Lin. Syst. 1. pars ii. p. 1078. no. 2. Pen. Zool. 9.—Inhabits the intestines of fresh water fish.

GENUS V.—*Tube Worm*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—A slender lengthened body.—Mouth at the very end; attenuated cylindrical.—Aperture on the side of the body.

22. NAKED TUBE-WORM. *Sipunculus nudus*, Lin. Syst. 1. pars ii. p. 1078. no. 1. Pen. Zool. 10.

GENUS VI.—*Leech*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Body oblong; moves by dilating the head and tail, and raising the body into an arched form.

23. MEDICINAL LEECH. *Hirudo medicinalis*, Lin. Syst. 1. pars ii. p. 1079. no. 2. Pen. Zool. 11.—Inhabits standing waters, and is distinguished from the horse leech by six yellow lines.

24. HORSE LEECH. *Hirudo sanguisuga*, Lin. Syst. 1. pars ii. p. 1079. no. 3. Pen. Zool. 12.

25. GEOMETRICAL LEECH. *Hirudo geometra*, Lin. Syst. 1. pars ii. p. 1080. no. 8. Pen. Zool. 13.—All these leeches inhabit ponds and lakes.

GENUS VII.—*Hag*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Slender body, carinated beneath.—Mouth at the extremity, serrated.—The two jaws pinnated.—An adipose or rayless fin round the tail, and under the belly.

26. GLUTINOUS HAG. *Myxine glutinosa*, Lin. Syst. 1. pars ii. p. 1080. no. 1. Pen. Zool. 15.—Inhabits the sea, and enters the mouths of fish which are taken by hooks and lines, and devours the whole except skin and bone.

DIV. II.—*Mollusca, soft*.—Animals of a simple form, without a shell, furnished with members, naked.

GENUS VIII.—*Slug or Snail*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Oblong body; attenuated towards the tail.—Above is a fleshy buckler, formed convexly, flat beneath.—A lateral hole on the right side for its genitals, and discharge of excrements.—Four horns or feelers above the mouth.

27. BLACK SNAIL. *Limax ater*, Lin. Syst. 1. pars ii. p. 1081. no. 1. Pen. Zool. 16.

28. BROWN SNAIL. *Limax rufus*, Lin. Syst. 1. pars ii. p. 1081. no. 3. Pen. Zool. 17.

29. GREAT SNAIL. *Limax maximus*, Lin. Syst. 1. pars ii. p. 1081. no. 2. Pen. Zool. 18.

30. GARDEN OR WHITE SNAIL. *Limax agrestis*, Lin. Syst. 1. pars ii. p. 1082. no. 6. Pen. Zool. 19.

31. YELLOW SNAIL. *Limax flavus*, Lin. Syst. 1. pars ii. p. 1082. no. 7. Pen. Zool. 20.

GENUS XI.—*Aphrodite or Sea Mouse*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Body oval; numbers of fasciculi, serving the uses of feet, on each side.—Mouth cylindrical, retractile, placed at the extremity.—Two fetaccous feelers.

32. ACULEATED SEA-MOUSE. *Aphrodita aculeata*, Lin. Syst. 1. pars ii. p. 1084. no. 1. Pen. Zool. 25.

33. ANNULATED SEA-MOUSE. Pen. Zool. 28.

GENUS XII.—*Nereis*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Oblong slender body.—Feet formed like a pencil of rays, and numerous on each side.—Mouth at the extremity unguiculated.—Feathered feelers above the mouth.

34. NEREIS NOCTILUCOUS. *Nereis noctiluca*, Lin. Syst. 1. pars ii. p. 1085. no. 1. Pen. Zool. 30.—These animals which in the day time are too small to be seen by the naked eye, illuminate the sea in the night.

GENUS XVI.—*Salmon Louse*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Body oblong, roundish; affixes itself to other animals by its tentacula.—Thorax heart shaped.—Two, sometimes three feelers in the form of arms.

35. SALMON LOUSE. *Lernæa salmonæ*, Lin. Syst. 1. pars ii. p. 1093. no. 3. Pen. Zool. 42.—Insects the bodies of salmon while they remain in the sea, but are soon destroyed by the fresh water.

GENUS XVII.—*Cuttle*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Eight arms placed round the mouth, with small concave discs on their insides.—Often two long tentacula.—Mouth formed like a horny beak.—Eyes placed beneath the tentacula.—Body fleshy, a sheath for the breath.—A tube at the base of the tail.

36. GREAT CUTTLE. *Sepia loligo*, Lin. Syst. 1. pars ii. p. 1096. no. 4. Pen. Zool. 43.

37. EIGHT ARMED CUTTLE. *Sepia octopodia*, Lin. Syst. 1. pars ii. p. 1095. no. 1. Pen. Zool. 44.

38. OFFICIAL CUTTLE. *Sepia officinalis*, Lin. Syst. 1. pars ii. p. 1095. no. 2. Pen. Zool. 47.—The above species when pursued or alarmed, emit a black liquor resembling ink.

GENUS XVIII.—*Sea Gellies*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Body gelatinous, orbicular, convex above; flat or concave beneath.—Mouth beneath in the middle.—Tentacula placed below.

39. BROWN SEA GELLY. *Medusa fusca*, Pen. Zool. 48.

40. PURPLE SEA GELLY. *Medusa purpura*, Pen. Zool. 49.

41. TUBERCULATED SEA GELLY. *Medusa tuberculata*, Pen. Zool. 50.

42. WAVED SEA GELLY. *Medusa undulata*, Pen. Zool. 51.

43. LUNATED SEA GELLY. *Medusa lunulata*, Pen. Zool. 52.

44. ARMLESS SEA GELLY. *Medusa simplex*, Pen. Zool. 53.—These animals inhabit our seas, and some of them if handled, affect the skin somewhat like nettles, & others when rubbed upon wood, emit a bright light.

GENUS XIX.—*Sea Star*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Depressed body, covered with a coriaceous coat, furnished with five or more rays, and numerous retractile tentacula.—Mouth in the centre.

* Five-rayed.

45. COMMON SEA STAR. *Asterias glacialis*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1099. no. 5. Pen. Zool. 54.

46. CANCELLED SEA STAR. *Asterias clathrata*, Pen. Zool. 55.

** With more than five rays.

47. TEN-RAYED SEA STAR. *Asterias decasemus*, Pen. Zool. 71.

GENUS XX.—*Echinus*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Body covered with a figured crust, often furnished with moveable spines.—Mouth quinquevalve, placed beneath.

48. EATABLE ECHINUS. *Echinus esculentus*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1102. no. 1. Pen. Zool. 74.

49. CORDATED ECHINUS. *Echinus spatagus*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1104. no. 12. Pen. Zool. 75.

DIV. III.—*Shells*.—Worms of the soft kind, and simple make, commonly covered with a calcareous habitation.

DIV. I.—*Multivalve Shells*.

GENUS II.—*Barnacle*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Its animal the triton.—The shell multivalve, unequal, fixed by a stem, or sessile.

50. COMMON BARNACLE. *Lepas balanus*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1107. no. 10. Pen. Zool. 4.

51. BELL BARNACLE. *Lepas tintinnabulum*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1108. no. 12. Pen. Zool. 8.

52. ANATIFEROUS BARNACLE. *Lepas anatifera*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1109. no. 18. Pen. Zool. 9.—These animals adhere to rocks, different kinds of shell fish, pieces of wood, ships bottoms, &c. and were once absurdly imagined to produce that species of duck called barnacle.

DIV. II.—*Bivalve Shells*.

GENUS IV.—*Gaper*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Its animal an ascidia.—A bivalve shell gaping at one end.—The hinge, for the most part, furnished with a thick, strong, and broad tooth, not inserted into the opposite valve.

53. ABRUPT GAPER. *Mya truncata*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1112. no. 26. Pen. Zool. 14.

54. PAINTERS GAPER. *Mya pictorum*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1112. no. 28. Pen. Zool. 17.

55. PEARL GAPER. *Mya margaritifera*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1112. no. 29. Pen. Zool. 19.—This species is said to inhabit the river Irt. It is also found sometimes in the Irtling. Pearls are frequently found in it.

GENUS V.—*Razor*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Its animal an ascidia.—A bivalve; oblong open at both ends.—At the hinge, a subulated tooth turned back, often double; not inserted in the opposite shell.

56. RAZOR POD. *Solen sliqua*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1113. no. 34. Pen. Zool. 20.

57. RAZOR SHEATH. *Solen vagina*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1113. no. 33. Pen. Zool. 21.

58. SCYMETER RAZOR. *Solen ensis*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1114. no. 35. Pen. Zool. 22.

59. PELLUCID RAZOR. *Solen pellucidus*, Pen. Zool. 25.

GENUS VI.—*Tellina*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Its animal a tethys.—A bivalve, generally sloping down on one side—Three teeth at the hinge.

60. DEPRESSED TELLINA. *Tellina depressa*, Pen. Zool. 27.

61. PLAIN TELLINA. *Tellina planata*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1117. no. 52. Pen. Zool. 29.

62. RAYED TELLINA. *Tellina radiata*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1117. no. 54. Pen. Zool. 30.

63. FLESH COLOURED TELLINA. *Tellina carnaria*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1119. no. 66. Pen. Zool. 32.

64. HORNY TELLINA. *Tellina cornea*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1120. no. 72. Pen. Zool. 36.—Inhabits ponds and fresh waters.

GENUS VII.—*Cockle*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Its animal a tethys.—Bivalve, nearly equilateral, equivalve.—Two teeth near the beak, a larger (placed remote) on each side; each locking into the opposite.

65. EDIBLE COCKLE. *Cardium edule*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1124. no. 90. Pen. Zool. 41.—Cumberland cockles are small, and of an inferior quality to those found on the Lancashire shores.

GENUS VIII.—*Mastra*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Its animal a tethys.—Bivalve, unequal sided, equivalve—Middle tooth complicated, with a little concavity on each side, and the lateral teeth remote, mutually received into each other.

66. SIMPLE MACTRA. *Mastra stultorum*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1126. no. 99. Pen. Zool. 42.

67. STRONG MACTRA. *Mastra solida*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1126. no. 100. Pen. Zool. 43.

GENUS X.—*Venus*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Its animal a tethys.—Hinge with three teeth near to each other, one placed longitudinally, and bent outwards.

68. WRINKLED VENUS. *Venus rugosa*, Pen. Zool. 50.
 69. WAVED VENUS. *Venus undata*, Pen. Zool. 51.

GENUS XI.—*Arca*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Its animal a tethys.—Shell bivalve, equivalve.—Teeth of the hinge numerous, inserted between each other.

70. SILVERY ARCA. *Arca nucleus*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1143. no. 184. Pen. Zool. 59.

GENUS XII.—*Scallop*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Its animal a tethys.—Shell bivalve, unequal.—The hinge toothless, having a small ovated hollow.

71. GREAT SCALLOP. *Ostrea maxima*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1144. no. 185. Pen. Zool. 61.
 72. VARIEGATED SCALLOP. *Ostrea varia*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1146. no. 199. Pen. Zool. 64.
 73. WRITHED SCALLOP. *Ostrea puzos*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1146. no. 200. Pen. Zool. 65.
 74. WORN SCALLOP. *Pecten chphitus*, Pen. Zool. 66.

GENUS XIII.—*Oyster*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Its animal a tethys.—Shell bivalve, roughly plated on the outside.

75. EDIBLE OYSTER. *Ostrea edulis*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1148. no. 211. Pen. Zool. 69.—Oysters of a very large size are found upon the coast not far from Whitehaven: they are however coarse and far from delicate.

GENUS XIV.—*Anomia*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Bivalve, inequivalve.—One valve perforated near the hinge, affixed by that perforation to some other body.

76. LARGE ANOMIA. *Anomia ephippium*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1150. no. 218. Pen. Zool. 70.—It frequently adheres to oyster shells.
 77. SMALL ANOMIA. *Anomia squammula*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1151. no. 221. Pen. Zool. 71.—Adheres to oysters and various kinds of shell fish.—Various species of this genus are found in a fossil state in marble and limestone.

GENUS XV.—*Mussel*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Its animal an Afcidia.—Bivalve, often affixed to some substance by a beard.—Hinge without a tooth, marked by a longitudinal hollow line.

78. EDIBLE MUSSEL. *Mytilus edulis*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1157. no. 253. Pen. Zool. 73.—The Lancashire mussels far exceed these we have upon our coasts.

79. SWAN MUSSEL. *Mytilus cygneus*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1158. no. 257. Pen. Zool. 78.—Inhabits both rivers and stagnant waters. Is found in the Irishing.

80. DUCK MUSSEL. *Mytilus anatinus*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1158. no. 258. Pen. Zool. 79.—This species is also found in rivers and ponds.

DIV. III.—*Univalve shells*.—With a regular spine.

GENUS XVII.—*Gowrie*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Its animal a slug.—Shell suboval, blunt at each end.—The aperture the length of the shell, longitudinal, linear.—Toothed.

81. COMMON GOWRIE. *Cypræa pediculus*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1180. no. 364. Pen. Zool. 82.

GENUS XX.—*Whelk*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Its animal a slug.—Aperture oval, ending in a short canal.

82. MASSY WHELK. *Buccinum lapillus*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1202. no. 467. Pen. Zool. 89.
 83. WAVED WHELK. *Buccinum undatum*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1204. no. 475. Pen. Zool. 90.
 84. STRIATED WHELK. *Buccinum striatum*, Pen. Zool. 91.
 85. RETICULATED WHELK. *Buccinum reticulatum*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1204. no. 476. Pen. Zool. 92.
 86. SMALL WHELK. *Buccinum minutum*, Pen. Zool. 93.

GENUS XXI.—*Strombus*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Its animal a slug.—Shell univalve spiral: the opening much dilated, and the lip expanding, produced into a groove.

87. CORVORANT'S FOOT STROMBUS. *Strombus pelecani*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1207. no. 490. Pen. Zool. 94.

GENUS XXII.—*Murex*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Its animal a slug.—The aperture oval, the beak narrows into a canal or gutter, a little ascending.

88. URCHIN MUREX. *Murex urinaccus*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1216. no. 526. Pen. Zool. 95.
 89. DESPISED MUREX. *Murex despectus*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1222. no. 559. Pen. Zool. 98.
 90. HORNEY MUREX. *Murex corneus*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1224. no. 565. Pen. Zool. 99.
 91. RIBBED MUREX. *Murex costatus*, Pen. Zool. 100.
 92. SHARP MUREX. *Murex acuminiatus*, Pen. Zool. 101.

GENUS XXIII.—*Top*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Its animal a slug.—Shell conic.—Aperture subtriangular.

93. LIVID TOP. *Trochus ziziphinus*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1231. no. 599. Pen. Zool. 103.
 94. CONULE TOP. *Trochus conulus*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1230. no. 598. Pen. Zool. 104.
 95. UMBILICAL TOP. *Trochus umbilicaris*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1229. no. 592. Pen. Zool. 106.
 96. LAND TOP. *Trochus terrestris*, Pen. Zool. 108.—This small shell is found on our mountains.

GENUS XXIV.—*Wreath*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Its animal a slug.—Aperture round. *Ventricose.

*Ventricose.

97. PERRIWINKLE WREATH. *Turbo littoreus*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1232. no. 607. Pen. Zool. 109.

**Taper.

98. BEARDED PERRIWINKLE. *Turbo clathrus*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1207. no. 631. Pen. Zool. 111.

99. AUGER PERRIWINKLE. *Turbo terebra*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1239. no. 645. Pen. Zool. 113.

100. WHITE PERRIWINKLE. *Turbo albus*, Pen. Zool. 114.

GENUS XXV.—*Snail*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Its animal a slug.—Shell spiral, sub-pellucid.—Semi-lunar aperture.

*Depressed.

101. ROCK SNAIL. *Helix lapidosa*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1241. no. 656. Pen. Zool. 121.

102. GREY SNAIL. *Helix albella*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1242. no. 658. Pen. Zool. 122.

103. FLAT SNAIL. *Helix planorbis*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1242. no. 662. Pen. Zool. 123.

104. WHIRL SNAIL. *Helix vortex*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1243. no. 667. Pen. Zool. 124.

105. DWARF SNAIL. *Helix nana*, Pen. Zool. 125.

106. HORNEY SNAIL. *Helix cornu*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1243. no. 671. Pen. Zool. 126.

**Ventricose.

107. MOTTLED SNAIL. *Helix rufescens*, Pen. Zool. 127.

108. GARDEN SNAIL. *Helix lucorum*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1247. no. 692. Pen. Zool. 129.

109. SHRUB SNAIL. *Helix aspersum*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1245. no. 680. Pen. Zool. 130.

110. VARIEGATED SNAIL. *Helix nemoralis*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1247. no. 691. Pen. Zool. 131.

111. VIVIPAROUS SNAIL. *Helix vivipara*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1247. no. 690. Pen. Zool. 132.

112. ZONED SNAIL. *Helix zamaris*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1245. no. 681. Pen. Zool. 133.

***Of a taper form.

113. EIGHT SPIRED SNAIL. *Helix estens*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1248. no. 698. Pen. Zool. 135.

***Ovated, imperforated.

114. LAKE SNAIL. *Helix stagnalis*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1249. no. 703. Pen. Zool. 136.

115. MUD SNAIL. *Helix mutris*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1249. no. 705. Pen. Zool. 137.

116. SMOOTH SNAIL. *Helix lucigata*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1250. no. 709. Pen. Zool. 139.

117. OLIVE SNAIL. *Helix tentaculata*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1249. no. 707. Pen. Zool. 140.

GENUS XXVI.—*Nerita*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Its animal a slug.—Shell gibbous, flattish at bottom.—Aperture semi-orbicular.

118. RIVER NERITE. *Nerita fluviatilis*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1252. no. 723. Pen. Zool. 142.

119. SEA-SIDE NERITE. *Nerita littoralis*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1253. no. 724. Pen. Zool. 143.

DIV. IV.—*Univalve Shells*.—Without a regular spire.

GENUS XXVIII.—*Limpet*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Its animal a slug.—Conic shell, without spires.

120. COMMON LIMPET. *Patella vulgata*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1258. no. 758. Pen. Zool. 145.

121. FLAT LIMPET. *Patella depressa*, Pen. Zool. 145.

122. INCLINING LIMPET. *Patella intorta*, Pen. Zool. 148.

123. LAKE LIMPET. *Patella lucifris*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1260. no. 769. Pen. Zool. 149.

124. SMOOTH LIMPET. *Patella levis*, Pen. Zool. 151.

125. SLIT LIMPET. *Patella fissura*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1261. no. 778. Pen. Zool. 152.

126. STRIATED LIMPET. *Patella græca*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1262. no. 780. Pen. Zool. 153.

GENUS XXIX.—*Tooth shell*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Its animal a terebella.—A slender tubiform shell.

127. COMMON TOOTH-SHELL. *Dentalium entalis*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1263. no. 786. Pen. Zool. 154.

GENUS XXX.—*Serpula*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Its animal a terebella.—Tubular shell adhering to other bodies.

128. SPIRAL SERPULA. *Serpula spirorbis*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1265. no. 794. Pen. Zool. 155.

129. ANGULAR SERPULA. *Serpula triquetra*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1265. no. 795. Pen. Zool. 156.

130. COMPLICATED SERPULA. *Serpula intricata*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1265. no. 796. Pen. Zool. 157.

131. TWINED SERPULA. *Serpula contortuplicata*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1266. no. 799. Pen. Zool. 158.

132. WORM SERPULA. *Serpula vermicularis*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1267. no. 805. Pen. Zool. 159.

GENUS XXXI.—*Piercer*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Its animal a terebella.—Shell, slender, bending.

133. CHIP PIERCER. *Teredo navalis*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1267. no. 807. Pen. Zool. 160.

—This small animal is extremely destructive to ships.—Against their depredations no effectual preventive remedy, has, I believe, yet been discovered, except covering the bottoms of ships with sheets of copper.

GENUS XXXII.—*Sabella*.

Definition of the *Genus*.—Its animal a nereis.—A tubular covering, fabricated with find and broken shells, coherent by a glutinous cement.

134. HONEY-COMB SABELLA. *Sabella medusa*, Lin. Syst. 1. *pars* ii. p. 1268. no. 812. Pen. Zool. 162.

135. TUFF SABELLA. *Sabella tuffifera*, Pen. Zool. 163.

BOTANY.

WE are farther indebted to the Rev. WILLIAM RICHARDSON, for preparing the following catalogue of CUMBERLAND PLANTS. He also favoured us with the description and natural history of Ullswater, his native place, and many valuable articles and observations in every department of the work.—THE EDITORS.

We shall omit such plants as are frequently met with in other parts of the kingdom. To the rare ones we shall add the *habitats*, in order that the travelling botanist may more readily find them.

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Hippuris vulgaris.—In old Eden, in the parish of Aldingham; and at Low Gelt bridge, in the parish of Brampton. Paddock-pipe in Cumberland.

DIGYNIA.

Callitriche autumnalis.—Ditches by river Gelt.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Veronica spicata.—Mr. Salkeld's cow pasture, Kirkland.

——— *officinalis*.—Bridge, at Lanercost.

——— *scutellata*.—Mr. Carlyle's Culgaith-moor, Kirkland.

——— *montana*.—Bank Wood, Kirkland.

Pinguicula vulgaris, ROT-GRASS, Cumb. supposed highly injurious to sheep, on moist grounds, frequent.

Utricularia vulgaris. } Near Kefwick.*

——— *minor*. } }

Circaea alpina.—Bank Wood by Chapel Well.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Schœnus compressus.—Hell-beck and Tindale-fell, Brampton.

——— *mariscus*.—Gelt-bridge farm.

——— *albus*.—By side of river Gelt.

——— *nigricans*.—Do.

Scirpus cespitosus.—Kirkland and Brampton.

——— *acicularis*.—Tindale-fell.

——— *lacustris*.—In old Eden; Tindale-tarn; river Emont; Edenhall; and Eden in many places.

——— *setaceus*.—Kirkland-fell pasture, and Kefwick

——— *holoschœnus*.—Maryport.

——— *maritimus*.—Do. and Allonby.

——— *flaticus*.—Bank-wood.

Eriophorum vaginatum.—On all the hills; and peat-mosses, in low grounds.

Nardus stricta.—Amongst heath, frequent.

DIGYNIA.

Millium effusum.—Walks at Corby-castle, and at Naworth castle.

Agrostis spicaveriti.—Blencarn, and Skirwith, Kirkland, and Langwithby banks.

——— *alpina*.—Kirkland-fell, pasture, &c.

——— *vinealis*.—Kirkland churchlands; and Skirwith-Al bey, by carriage road.

——— *steloniifera*.—Kirkland.

——— *pumila*.—Kirkland-fell pasture.

Aira montana.—Cross-fell, and Mr. Salkeld's ground.

——— *flexuosa*.—Culgaith moor, Kirkland-fell pasture, and lower parts of fells; as Soulbby-fell, and Drackenrigg, in parish of Dacre.

——— *præcox*.—Blencarn near the mill; road leading from Brampton to Intack; and Mirehouse—Storey's Esq.

Melica uniflora.—In moist woods, as Bank-hall, Naworth-castle, Dalemain, &c.

——— *caerulea*.—Kirkhouse, Failam.

Sesleria caerulea.—Bank-rigg, Stoop-band, on Cross-fell, and Mr. Salkeld's fell pasture, Kirkland; and Tarn-houfe, Brampton.

Poa compressa.—Houses in Brampton, Mr. Hetherington's garden wall.

——— *distans*.—Road from Blencarn to Milburn.

Festuca ovina vivipara.—Summit of Cross-fell, Helvellyn, Saddleback, and Skiddaw, and many lower parts of the fells, islands in Ullswater, and mountains by the sides, and Latrigg Kefwick. Mr. Gough, an excellent botanist (though blind) informs us, it has continued viviparous in his garden, for several years.

——— *ovina*.—On moist dry heaths.

——— *rubra*.—On dry grounds, Kirkland, and Brampton-ridge.

——— *decumbens*.—Tindale-fell, Soulbby-fell, Langwithby, and Skirwith-moor.

——— *duriuscula*.—Blencarn, BLACK TWICH, Cumb.

Bromus secalinus.—Tindale-fell, and road to coal pits.

——— *arvensis*.—Road from Brampton to Naworth-castle, Walton-House by the garden.

——— *pinnatus*.—Woods at Kirk-house, Bank-wood by Chapel-well.

Stipa pinnata.—Said to grow on hills between Ullswater and Hawswater, where we have in vain sought for it: Ray says he found it at Longsledale, near Kendal; we could not meet with it there, neither have we been so fortunate as Mr. Alderfer, as quoted by Withering, in second edition.

Arundo epigeia, Dummallet, by front avenue, rare.

——— *calamagrostis*.—Dalemain and Kirkland woods.

——— *arenaria*.—Allonby.

Elymus arenarius.—Abbey-holm, and Allonby.

Hordeum pratense.—Near Naworth-castle, and Walton-houfe.

Triticum maritimum.—Maryport, and Allonby.

TRIGYNIA.

Montia fontana.—Banks of Irthing, and Kefwick.

TETRANDRIA

* Mr. Hutton has most of the plants, found in the neighbourhood of Kefwick, in his museum; and is our authority for their *Habitat*.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

- Plantago lanceolata*, var. 3. leaves narrow, three ribs.—
Soulby-fell.
- *maritima*.—Maryport.
- *corvopus*.—Skirwith-moor, Kirkland.
- Rubia peregrina*.—Kefwick.
- Galium procumbens*.—Kefwick.
- *udiginifolium*.—Do.
- *serotinum*.—Edenhall.
- *terreale*.—Ullswater, and Kefwick.
- Ejmediana alpinum*.—Found by Mr. Hutton, on Saddleback, near Threlkeld.
- Asperula odorata*.—Moist woods, frequent.
- Alchemilla alpina*.—Swarth-beck-gill, Ullswater; and Rosthwaite by the road to Buttermere lake.

TETRAGYNIA.

- Potamogeton compressum*.—Old Eden.
- *gramineum*.—Kefwick.
- *setaceum*.—Peat moss by Talkin-tarn.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

- Lithospermum officinale*.—Skirwith-hall.
- *purpureo-ceruleum*.—Wood at Castle-carrock.
- Pulmonaria officinalis*.—Kefwick.
- *maritima*.—Abbey-holm, Maryport.
- Cynoglossum officinale*.—Kirkofwald, and Maryport.
- Echium vulgare*.—Kefwick.
- Primula elatior*.—Barren wood, near Arncliffe, and Dalemain woods, Cow Sinkin, Cumb.
- *farinosa*.—Kirkland, wetish ground, frequent.

BONNY BURD ERE, Cumb.

- Erysmachia vulgaris*.—Patterdale, and Kefwick.
- *thyrsiflora*.—Kefwick.
- *nummularis*.—In boggy grounds.
- Mentha nymphoides*.—Kefwick.
- Anagallis tenella*.—Peat moss, Talkin-tarn.
- Cerastium sepium*.—Low Crosby, and Culgaith.
- Campanula patula*.—Kefwick.
- *trachelium*.—Do.
- *latifolia*.—Woods Newbiggin; by Hutton John, and Highgate, Graytoke.
- *glomerata*.—Hutton John and Highgate, Flukev, Paere.

- Veronica thapsus*.—Lower end of Ullswater, on each side.
- Datura stramonium*.—Valley crag, Kefwick.
- Hesperis matronalis*.—E. Kefwick; Blencogo, and Arthur's head-tale.
- Atropa Belladonna*.—Moist woods.
- Eranthis cicutifera*.—Glenharrold park, Lyulph-tower, by side of the lake, and Kefwick.
- Ribes rubrum*.—Eden, in Arncliffe, and Culgaith.
- *algernum*.—Mr. Threlkeld's garden, Culgaith.
- Clous maritima*.—S. K. cats, 1800, B. B. B.
- Vincetoxicum*.—Kefwick.

DIGYNIA.

- Saxifraga halleri*.—I. ose land, Abbey-holm.
- Urtica montana*.—Frequent.
- Caltha palustris*.—Kefwick.

- *procumbens*.—Howgill-castle woods, Milburn, Westmoreland.
- *canescens*.—Mr. Salkeld's grounds, and side of river Gelt.
- Eriogonum maritimum*.—Allonby, Maryport.
- Caulis nodosa*.—Croglin, in a corn field, on the road to Newbiggin.
- Daucus carota*.—Culgaith pie, and Hayton.
- Athamanta libanotis*.—Kefwick.
- Crithmum maritimum*.—South of Whitehaven, rocks by the sea side.
- Sium latifolium*.—Kefwick.
- *angustifolium*.—Banks of Waver.
- *negotium*.—Kefwick, and Blencarn, by the mill.
- Sium maculatum*.—Blencarn.
- Centropus crinitus*.—Blencarn, Blencogo, and river Crummock.—Denton-Holme, and ditches which run into Caldew, near Carlisle.
- Phellandrium aquaticum*.—Kefwick.
- Cicuta virga*.—Kefwick; banks of Irthing, at Walton and Irthington.
- Zizia aurea*.—Kefwick.
- Scandix odorata*.—Frequent in orchards.
- *sp. n.*.—Banks of Waver at Waverton.
- Pimpinella anisum*.—Kefwick.

TETRAGYNIA.

- Pernassia palestina*.—On moist grounds frequent.

PENTAGYNIA.

- Statice arvensis*.—On sea coast abundant, and on a hill near Buttermere lake.
- Drosera rotundifolia*.—Frequent.
- *longifolia*.—Kefwick, and Mr. Carlyle's Culgaith-moor, rare.
- *anglica*.—With the two preceding, rare, at Kefwick; near Talkin-tarn, & Unity farm, Bramp-ton.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

- Galanthus nivalis*.—Always near houses.
- Narcissus poeticus*.—Kefwick.
- *pseudo-narcissus*.—Do.
- Allium anaphalotum*.—House-holm island, Ullswater, and Kefwick.
- *arenarium*.—Bucnam wood, Lowther, Westmoreland.
- *viridulum*.—Kefwick, and by Brayton-hall.
- Fritillaria vulgaris*.—Cosby walks, by river side.
- Crucifera bulbifera*.—Kefwick.
- *capitata*.—Do.
- Scilla maritima*.—Kefwick.
- Crocus chrysanthum*.—Cooms wood Arncliffe, and Kefwick.
- *flavus*.—Kefwick.
- Scilla elvina*.—Cumb. —Dipped in grease, and wild in candles; rare & very durable, by an addition of bees wax: one two feet eight inches long burnt three hours and 27 minutes.
- *flavida*.—Neworth-castle, and Dunmallet.

DIGYNIA.

- Ranunculus flammula*.—River Crummock.

Rumex digynus.—By black lead mine, Borrowdale.
Triglochin maritimum.—Abbey-Holm.
 ——— *palustre*.—Mr. Salkeld's Baron's-hill, and Talkin-tarn.

POLYGYNYA.

Ailfna ranunculoides.—Patterdale, and Waverton.

HEPTANDRIA MONOGYNYA.

Orientalis europæa.—Kefwick, Bewcastle.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNYA.

Epilobium angustifolium.—Banks of Eden, Corby.

———— *alpinum*.—Kefwick, and Gowbarrow park.

Chlora perfoliata.—Spade Adam, near the house.

Vaccinium Myrtillus.—Frequent, BLEAUFERRY, Cum.

———— *uliginosum*.—Cross-fell, Ha thile fell, near Kirkhouse, and Talkin tarn.

———— *Vitis idæa*, *COW-BERRIES*, Cumb. Kefwick, and Waverton.

———— *oxycoccos*, *CROWB AND CRANES*, Cumb. Culgaith moor, Longtown abundant, Tam Wood alyne, Heskett; a bog here has produced 200 worth of these berries in one year.

Erica tetralix, *LING*, Cumb.—But too frequent.

———— *cinerea*.—Frequent with vulgaris.

DIGYNYA.

Chrysosplenium alternifolium.—Moat, Naworth-castle.

TRIGYNYA.

Polygonum bistorta.—EASTER MAGIANT and EASTER LEDGES, Cumb. used in *herb pudding*. In moist meadows.

TETRAGYNYA.

Paris quadrifolia.—Bank Wood, Naworth woods, and roadside between Hutton moor and Pentich.

Adoxa meschatellina.—Frequent under hedges.

ENNEANDRIA HEXAGYNYA.

Butomus umbellatus.—Crummock river, Eden near Rickerby, and Kefwick.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNYA.

Andromeda polifolia.—Kirkland, Cross-fell, Kefwick, and Brampton.

Arbutus uva-ursi.—Martindale Dale-head, Ullswater.

Pyrola minor.—Dunmallet, foot of the avenue facing Ullswater.

DIGYNYA.

Saxifraga stellaris.—Cross-fell, Patterdale, Swarth-fell, Place-fell, Kirkstone, and Kefwick.

———— *nivalis*.—Gowbarrow-park, and Kefwick.

———— *autumnalis*.—Patterdale, Gillsland near Spa well, and Kefwick.

———— *granulata*.—Bridge at Lanercoft, and Kefwick.

———— *tridactylites*.—Stankend, foot of Ullswater, and Naworth castle.

———— *hypnoides*.—Swarth-Beck, and Gowbarrow, Ullswater; and Kefwick.

———— *capitata*.—Kirkstone, and Kefwick.

Saponaria officinalis.—Ufenire, and How town, Ullswater, and Ake-beck-bridge, by Pooley.

Dianthus glaucus.—Kefwick.

Cucubalus bichen.—Kirkland, Allonby, and Kefwick.

TRIGYNYA.

Stellaria nemorum.—Cooms wood, and Dunmallet.

Arenaria peploides.—Allonby, Abbey-Holm, and Maryport. Pickled as Samphire.

———— *lanceolata*.—Hallen-hag, Swarth-fell, and Place-fell, Ullswater.

PENTAGYNYA.

Convolvulus Umbellatus.—Kefwick.

Sedum Tetraphyllum.—Stank end in corn, and at Kefwick.

———— *reflexum*.—Garden wall Naworth, and Kefwick.

———— *disphyllum*.—Kefwick.

———— *repens*.—Do.

———— *anglicum*.—Patterdale and Kefwick.

———— *album*.—By mill stream Melmerby moor, and Hartwood-fell.

Casalis accionella.—Cross-fell, and other high hills on the summit in rocks; and banks of rivers.

Spergula nodiflora.—Talkin-tarn, and Culgaith moor.

DODECANDRIA MONOGYNYA.

Afarum aserabacca.—Ramskin Martindale, and Kefwick.

TRIGYNYA.

Rofeta luteola.—Church yard Bromfield, banks of Irthing, and Maryport.

Euphorbia paralias.—Maryport, and Allonby.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNYA.

Prunus padus, *HECKBERRY*, Cumb. in woods frequent.

PENTAGYNYA.

Spiræa filipendula.—By Brayton, and Nether Denton.

POLYGYNYA.

Rosa spinosissima.—Blencarn, and Maryport.

———— *villosa*.—Pooley, Ullswater.

Rubus idæus.—Frequent in hedges, and by side of lakes.

———— *saxatilis*.—Gillsland Spa, Christenbury crags, BUNGELBERRY, Cumb.

———— *chamemorus*, *NOUTBERRIES*. Cumb. on Cross-fell abundant, from Kirkland to Tindale-fell; and How town, Ullswater.

Potentilla argentea.—Kefwick.

———— *terna*.—Bankwood.

Geum rivale.—Kirkland, and Brampton.

Comarum polystric.—Blencarn, Brampton.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNYA.

Achæa spicata.—Sandwike, Ullswater.

Papaver cambicum.—Kefwick.

Nymphaea lutea.—Bromfield, Abbey-holm, old Eden, Drawdykes, and Kefwick.

———— *alba*.—With the preceding.

Cistus argenteus.—Stybrow, and Blowike, Ullswater.

———— *helianthemum*.—Woods at Blencarn, and Hallen-hag, Ullswater.

Aquilegia vulgaris.—Banks of Eden, Culgaith.

———— *alpina*.—Kefwick.

POLYGYNYA.

Thalictrum minus.—Kefwick, and Ullswater.

———— *majus*.—Undoubtedly grows with the preceding.

Ranunculus lingua.—Emont, by Carleton-hall.

———— *auricomus*.—Bank wood, and Culgaith.

Trellius europæus.—Kirkland, abundant in moist woods, meadows, &c.

Helleborus fatidus.—Kefwick.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Nepeta cataria.—Kefwick.

Leonurus carlinus.—Langrigg, Bromfield.

Scutellaria galericulata.—Patterdale, and Kefwick.

———— *minor*.—Culgaith moor, and Kefwick.

ANGIOSPERMIA.

Melampyrum pratense.—In woods and hedges, Kirkland, Brampton, and Dacre.

Lathraea squarrosa.—In a field of Mr. Reeds, Holthouse, Baginay.

Antirrhinum majus.—Eden, all-hall, garden wall.

Lithoropia cuneata.—Glencoin, and Gowbarrow-park, by Airey force; and Kefwick.

TETRADINAMIA SILICULOSA.

Trifolium campyrrh.—Brampton rigg.

———— *montanum*.—Mr. Salkeld's fell pasture.

———— *alpestre*.—Do. and Bank-rigg, Kirkland.

Cochlearia officinalis.—Amongst rocks, Cross-fell.

SILICUOSA.

Cardamine hepatica.—Kefwick.

———— *amara*.—Gelt river, Irthing, and Maryport.

Sisymbrium sylvester.—Kefwick.

Arabis stricta.—Kirkland fell-pasture.

Brassica muralis.—Carlisle-castle, and Drawdykes.

———— *montana*.—Maryport, and Workington.

Bunias Cakile.—Alonby, and Maryport.

MONODELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Geranium vischatum.—On a hedge bank, at Mr. Yates' Skirwith, Kirkland.

———— *phaeum*.—Kirkland, and Kefwick.

———— *pyrenaicum*.—Skirwith, and Kefwick.

———— *lucidum*.—Rocks, Cross-fell, Maryport, Ullswater, and Naworth-castle.

———— *sanguineum*.—Maryport.

———— *cicutarium*.—Do.

POLYANDRIA.

Althaea officinalis.—Pooley, Graystock church yard.

Malva moschata.—Brampton, Ullswater, Palet-hill Dacre, and Kefwick.

DIADELPHIA HEXANDRIA.

Fumaria clavicalata.—Patterdale, Dalemain, old garden wall.

———— *intermedia*.—At John Johnson's Esq. Walton-house, by farm yard; Mr. Gough has found it near Kendal.

Polygala vulgaris.—Cross fell near the summit, and in rich pastures by the river Eden, &c.

DECANDRIA.

Genista anglica, CAT WHIN, Cumb. Kirkland, Brampton, and Maryport.

Anthyllus vulneraria.—Blencarn, and Brampton.

Orobanchis tuberosa.—Kirkland, &c.

———— *stricta*.—Under Cross-fell, from Kirkland to Gambleby.

Lathyrus latifolius.—Whitchaven.

Vicia sylvatica.—Culgaith woods, by Eden, and Kefwick.

———— *lutea*.—Kefwick.

Oenanthopus perpusillus.—Blencarn, and Brampton.

Astragalus glycyphyllos.—Culgaith pie, and Kefwick.

———— *arenarius*.—Kefwick.

Trifolium subterraneum.—Kefwick.

———— *flexuosum*.—Do.

POLYANDRIA.

Hypericum humifusum.—Pouls, Edmund-castle, Hayton; and Kefwick.

———— *virgatum*.—Gillland Spa.

———— *montanum*.—Halkendag Ullswater; and Kefwick.

———— *palustrum*.—Kirkland, Patterdale, and Kefwick.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA EQUALIS.

Trigonotis pratense.—Kirkland, and Brampton.

———— *porrifolium*.—Said to grow near Rose-castle, where we have sought for it in vain.

Leontodon autumnalis.—Pooley, and Brampton.

Hieracium alpinum.—Kefwick.

———— *dubium*.—Do. and Patterdale.

———— *auricula*.—Do. Do.

———— *murorum*.—Gillland spa, and Kefwick.

———— *paludosum*.—Kirkland, Ullswater, and Kefwick.

Hypochaeris maculata.—Kefwick.

Serratula alpina.—Castle, and near church, Bewcastle.

Carduus crispus.—Bewcastle.

———— *helminthoides*.—Kirkland.

———— *acaulis*.—Road to Airey force, Gowbarrow, and Sandwike; Ullswater, and Kefwick.

Eupatorium canadense.—Ruleholm, Brampton.

SUPERFLUA.

Gnaphalium divinum.—Kirkland, Brampton, and Penrith-fell.

———— *lycaticum*.—Brampton.

Tussilago petasites.—Bank of Eden, and Irthing.

Senecio viscosus.—Nunnery walks, Brampton, and Kefwick.

Solidago canadensis.—Mr. Salkeld's fell pasture.

Matricaria inodora.—Blencarn.

MONOGAMIA.

Lolium dortmanna.—Ullswater, Kefwick, and Talkintan.

Impatiens noli tangere.—Kefwick, and on road from Ambleside to Rydal-hall.

GYNANDRIA DYANDRIA.

Orchis liparia.—Bankwood.

———— *moschata*.—Woods at Kirkland.

———— *latifolia*.—Do.

———— *maculata*.—Do.

———— *pyramidalis*.—Blencarn, and Kefwick.

———— *conopsea*.—Do.

———— *ustulata*.—Do.

Satyrion hircinum.—Kefwick.

———— *albidum*.—Do.

———— *repens*.—Do.

Ophrys nidus-avis.—Do.

———— *cordata*.—Kirkland.

Scirpus latifolia.—Dunn allot, and Dalemain.

———— *longifolia*.—Panks of Waver.

MONOECIA

MONOECIA MONANDRIA.

Zannichellia palustris.—Culgaith moor, and Stankend, Ullswater.

Chara vulgaris.—Peat bogs, Patterdale, and Kirkland.

TRIANDRIA.

Carex, as named by Dr. Goodenough, in Linnæan transactions, vol. ii. *disica*, Brampton.

— *pulicaris*.—Brampton, and Gillland fpp.

— *curta*.—Kefwick.

— *limosa*.—Brampton.

— *paniculata*.—Kirkland.

— *flava*.—Do.

— *vulpina*.—Do.

— *cespitosa*.—Do.

— *hirta*.—Kefwick, and Brampton.

— *escariis*.—Kirkland, and Brampton.

— *ampullacea*.—Tindale-tarn; Eel flank, by Pooley.

Sparganium erectum.—Abbey-holm, and Kefwick.

— *natum*.—Old Eden.

TETRANDRIA.

Littorella lacustris.—Ullswater; Culgaith moor, school, and Mr. Carlyle's land.

DIOECIA DIANDRIA.

Salix hermaphrodita.—We have reason to believe, does not grow at Allon moor, as mentioned by Ray; we have frequently sought for it in vain, and have not met with any species, which is rare in other places, except the two following.

— *reticulata* } At Tyne-head, and in many places
— *pentandra* } about Allon, Graylock, Abbey-Holm, &c.

— *herbacea*.—Summit of Skiddaw, and Saddleback.

— *aurita*.—Pooley, and Culgaith.

TRIANDRIA.

Empetrum nigrum.—Cross-fell, Kirkhouse, and Brampton.

TETRANDRIA.

Myrica gale.—Ullswater, at Galkelose, Pooley; bogs Naworth; Kefwick, and other lakes. GAWAN, Cum.

OCTANDRIA.

Rhodiola rosea.—Kefwick.

MONODELPHIA.

Juniperus communis.—Ullswater, Place-fell, and heaths, Gillland. SAVIN, Cumb.

Taxus baccata.—Ullswater, undoubtedly indigenous; as the YEW has been found in peat mosses, in Matterdale, and Patterdale, we have seen large pieces of a beautiful dark red colour.

POLYGAMIA MONOECIA.

Parietaria officinalis.—Naworth-castle, and Langrigg.

CRYPTOGAMIA FILICES.

Equisetum flaviatile.—Old Eden, banks of Emont, and Kefwick.

— *hyemale*.—Low-gelt-bridge.

Ophioglossum vulgatum.—Walton wood, and Kefwick.

Osmunda lunaria.—Kefwick, in a field on right hand of road to Pennith, How-hill, Castle-Sowaby, and Naworth park, rare.

— *regalis*.—Low gelt-bridge, and Kefwick.

Acrostichum septentrionale.—Patterdale, and Kefwick.
Acrostichum spicant.—Frequent in woods and under hedges.

Pteris crisp.—Frequent in Martindale, &c.

— *aquilina*.—Frequent, BRACKENS, Cumb.

Asplenium ceterach.—Yew-crag, and Airey-beck, Gowbarrow-park, Lowther river, Sandwike; Ullswater; and Kefwick.

— *viride*.—Place-fell, and Swarth-fell, Ullswater; Cross-fell edge, and Kefwick.

— *adiantum nigrum*.—Wich preceding.

— *marinum*.—Whitehaven, and Maryport.

Polypodium lonchitis.—Kefwick.

— *fontanum*.—Kefwick, and Saddleback.

— *phlegopteris*.—Airey-beck, Glencoin; Lodore, Kefwick.

— *cristatum*.—Woods at Castle-Carrook, Cooms wood, and Kefwick.

— *oreopteris*.—Ullswater, Cross-fell, and Kefwick.

— *flix mas*, MECKINS, Cumb. frequent.

— *flix femina*.—Frequent.

— *thelypteris*.—Glencoin, and Blowike, Ullswater and Kefwick.

— *acculeatum*.—Swarth beck gill, and Kefw.

— *rheticum*.—Martindale, & Patterdale, Matterdale, and Kefwick.

— *fragile*.—With the preceding.

— *dryopteris*.—Cross-fell, Ullswater, and Kefw.

Trichomanes tunbrigense.—Gowbarrow, and Kefwick.

Isetes lacustris.—Ullswater, lower end; Gowbarrow-wike, and Kefwick, drawn on there by fish nets, &c.

MUSCI.

Lycopodium clavatum, FOX TAILS, Cumb. on all the hills.

— *selaginoides*, FOX FEET, Cumb. frequent on hills.

— *selago*.—Frequent.

— *alpinum*.—Place-fell, and Swarth-fell.

Fontinalis antipyretica.—Becks on Cross-fell, and by Ullswater.

— *squamosa*.—Swarth beck.

— *pinna*.—Barton-park, Ullswater.

Polytrichum commune, BESOM MOSS, Cumb. two feet high, on our highest hills.

FUNGI.

Phallus esculentus.—Morell, on banks of Irtling, rare, on banks of Elk and Lyne, and near Seakeby-castle.

— *impudicus*, STINKPOD and BLACKCAP, Cumb. Barton school lane, Low-gelt-bridge, Lamercoft bridge, &c.

This county abounds with plants of the *cryptogamia* class, and though we have to regret, that we have hitherto paid but little attention to this numerous class, and are therefore unable to determine, whether there be many rare species or not; yet, relying upon the accuracy of an intelligent friend, we can assure the patient and industrious botanist, that he may be gratified by the discovery of several *musc.* *alga*, and *fungi*, in the neighbourhood of Ullswater, which have not yet been noticed by Hudson, Withering, or Dickson.

FOSSILS.

IN treating of the mineralogy of Cumberland, a county so rich in subterraneous productions, it will not, we presume, be expected, that we should go into the subject much at length. To collect, and arrange, in a clear, methodical, and scientific manner, all the various facts, and accumulated information which the present advanced state of mineralogical knowledge might afford, would be an undertaking of no slight labour or difficulty; and would itself form a work of considerable magnitude and importance. Anxious, however, at all times, to lay before our readers all the information which the nature and limits of our history will allow, and as the learned professor, Walker of Edinburgh, has obligingly favoured us with the analysis of some Fossils, specimens of which are in the museums of Mr. Crosswaite and Mr. Hutton, of Keswick, we shall give his observations with the signature Dr. W. together with such remarks as we have ourselves been enabled to make.

CALCAREOUS GENUS.

LIMESTONE, *Lapis calcareus*.—Of various colours, texture and hardness, abounding in many parts of the county, as noticed in our account of different parishes. Shells of ostra and cochlea genus found in limestone quarries at Overend; impressions of many different kinds of shells, with ammonites, entrochi, ateria, &c. &c. Bothel, Melmerby fear, Cross-fell, Howles, Torpenhow, Hartside, river Irthing near Lanercost, Redhills near Penrith, Farlam, Kirkhouse, near Plumlands.—*Aferite, coralloid, junci*, limestone in Graystock park, a small band of coal found in this limestone.—*Zoolithus arietis*, sheep's horns in limestone, Overend, Stainton, Henningham.—*Ichthyolithus vertebra, vertebra* of kind of fish, Muncaister; and limestone quarry Cross-fell.—A great variety of marine exuvie in limestone on the moors near Gillland spa. There is in Mr. Crosswaite's museum a horse's shoe imbedded and grown over in limestone.

MARBLE.—With shells in it, of a brownish colour, Little Stainton, Dacre. Leek or dusky green veined with white, Cross-fell. Blackish brown, Broughton. Yellowish grey, lead colour and brown, with and without shells, banks of Peterel. Bluish black, clouded with lead grey, veined and spotted with white, hard, free from cracks, admits of a very fine polish, near Kirkoswald.

SWINE STONE. *Lapis Sulfus*.—Almost black, of fine sealy texture, coal mine Warnell-fell.

***Agaricus mineralis*, Berg mûsch, *Lapis luteus*.**—White, friable, dusty, in Dr. Brownrigg's cabinet, said to have been found in the fissure of a rock, in a mine at Barrow, near Keswick. Dusky white, rather unctuous, peat moss, on the moors near Gillland.

SPAR. *Spathum scharenum*, Lin.—Beautiful specimens of various colours, amorphous, and crystallized in different forms, found in the lead mines of Aldison moor, great quantities of which have, of late years, been sold to London at high prices; four guineas having been given for a single piece. Diaphanous, Opake, Refracting, Nenthead. Green, Cross-gill. Purple, Nenthead, Gariagill and Tynhead. Amethystine, Tynhead, Cross-fell. Purple with iron ore, Skerres. Black hexagonal pyramidal crystals, Nenthead. White,

brown and green, with lead ore, Skerres. Purple and blue, covered with crusts of white semipellucid, Keshburn, Cross-gill. Flaming red, Nenthead. White, some parts beautiful green and bright blue, others faint purple, Nenthead. Yellow and brown, Longnor iron mines. Brown ferruginous, mines near Keswick and Aldison, foliated. Hexagonal truncated. Crystallized in hexagonal prisms, terminated at one end by a pyramid.

Stalactitical (Drop Stone) Aldison. In small globules, Broadfield. Dogs Teeth (*pyramidales distincti*) lead mine near Keswick. *Columnar concreti*, semi transparent, of a streaked appearance, soft cream coloured, loses 46 per cent by solution, in nit. acid, found in a thin stratum of argillaceous marl, in a sand stone quarry, Graystock park.

MARL. *Marga friabilis*.—In thin beds on the banks of the Irthing, in Mr. Johnson's grounds.—Etterby fear. Wreay lane. Near Mr. Graham's, Barrock Lodge. Near Brisco, in considerable quantities, both immediately above and below the stratum of gypsum at Newbiggin on the Peterel. With shells, in Mr. Hassel's ground, near Floreoc.

MARLITE.—We suspect many of the meagre limestones of this county to belong to this class, as those of Chalkbeck and Broadfield, but have not examined them so particularly as to be able to speak with certainty.

ARGILLIFEROUS MARLITE.—Larger rounded bodies of a brownish blue colour, in compartments intersected by veins of white spar, called *Lapis Helveticus*, or waxen veins, near Mr. Gill's Lee's-hill. Hollow conical stalactites, Dr. Brownrigg's collection, said to have been found in old workings of coal mines at Whitehaven.

GYPSUM. *Selenite, Alabastrum*.—Is found in many parts of the county. Near Whitehaven on the south side. Near Newbiggin, and in many other places on the Peterel. On the Eden at Cullgaith, &c. Near Coat-hill, &c.—Its colour is mostly white, veined, clouded, and spotted with red; sometimes brown and grey. Of compact, even fracture. It frequently, however, exhibits a considerable variety of appearance, even in the same quarry—as at Newbiggin, where we find

find it, First *Compact* as above, but sometimes of a splintery, and sometimes hackly or pointed fracture.— Second, *Fibrous*, fibres fine and silky, mostly straight and parallel, colour thinning white streaked with bright red, soft. Fibres coarse, undulated, purple and claret colour, with sparry white laminae intervening. Third, *Foliated*, coarse grained, of a scaly texture, scales straight, glassy, colour brownish red. Finer grained, dark grey mixed with dusky white. Fourth, *Crystallized*. Pure colourless druse crystals, arrowheaded, irregularly disposed, forming the resemblance of a cock's comb, some of the arrow heads double and triple, crystals in some parts rhomboidal. Gypsum is here raised in larger quantities, we believe, than at any other quarry in the county. The yearly vend, before the commencement of the present war, was from 200 to 300 tons; since that time however, it has not exceeded 40 or 50 tons. The principal market was Dublin.—It lies imbedded in red argillaceous marl, between two large strata of sand stone, the upper solid, hard, fine grained; the under loose, friable, coarse grained, the stratum varies so much in thickness, that it sometimes appears to be in huge irregular masses, scarcely connected together. It is found on the north side of a dyke or trouble, by which it has been forced up almost to the surface.—It has a considerable dip to the north. In some places immediately below it, there is a thin bed of a soft blackish amber-like substance, which, on examination, we found to be decayed wood, some parts of which had evidently been oak.

There is a variety of foliated gypsum, *glaciet marie*, which in some places is found perfectly transparent and of an extraordinary size. At Florence there are, it is said, columns of it fifteen feet high, in a church window, instead of panes of glass. M. Maquart and M. Guettard, assure us that it is also used for window panes in some parts of Russia; this however M. Karsten positively denies.

We believe gypsum has not, in any instance, been successfully employed as a manure in this county.—May not the ground to which it has been applied, have already been saturated, as it were, with this substance formed by the union of lime with sulphuric acid extricated in the decomposition of pyrites, which abound in many of our soils, especially in coarse martial clays.

FLUOR.—A great variety of *flusre, compact, and foliated, amorphous and crystallized* found in the different lead mines of Aldston-moor. Crystals cubical with the edges sometimes bevelled, octohedral, polygonal, irregular. Colours very numerous, red, green, blue, yellow, purple, violet, colourless and of all gradations, from very pale to almost black. Often of a crusty surface, composed of different minute crystals, and not unfrequently frosted over with marcasites. Very commonly found mixed with lead ore, blend, spar, &c. sometimes, though rarely, fludded with brilliant quartz crystals, and with crystallized Galena.

BARYTIC GENUS.

Barytes, terra ponderosa.

BAROSULENITE, *Barytes combined with sulphuric acid.* In great abundance at Aldston-moor, where it is called *Galena*; as also in the neighbourhood of Kefwick. Derwent lake Dr. Wr. It occurs in such various forms that, as Mr. Kirwan observes, even the patient Werner despairs of enumerating them. In Cumberland it is found, First *Compact*. Second *Foliated*. Third *Striated*. Both amorphous and crystallized. Transparent semitransparent and opaque. Colours various, frequently white, bluish white, yellowish white, yellow, fawn colour, pale red, brownish red, flesh colour, bluish, blackish grey. Crystals of many different shapes, quadrangular prisms, hexangular prisms often very flat and ending in a four sided pyramid, Aluminiiform, rhomboidal lamellar, tabular bevelled at the edges, very frequently resembling a number of small fenes set close together on a ground *warmen metallischen druseform cristatum* of Cronstedt.—The *striated*, and indeed most of the varieties of this mineral, appear to be of a radiated structure, its parts diverging as from a common centre. It is now generally understood that *Barosulenite Aeriald Barytes* is no where to be met with in Aldston-moor; at least it is certain that Dr. Whithering obtained his from Anglezar near Chorley in Lancashire; there is, however, a specimen of this substance, in Mr. Losh's collection, sent him amongst several other minerals, by Mr. Hodgson, of Aldston, as the produce of a mine in that neighbourhood.

MURIATIC, or MAGNESIAN GENUS.

Talc, Mica, Glimmer.†

SHISTOSE TALC, found sometimes, though rarely, in the fissures of slate rocks, Borrowdale, and near Ullswater. Mica of many different colours is found interspersed and incorporated with several kinds of stones, particularly in most of our sand stone rocks.—White, in stone of a harsh grit, or reddish grey colour, perforated with Phalades, on the shore between Workington and Whitelaven. Grey Mica, in stone spotted with black, Skrees, and at Kefwick. Stone spotted black and white, with grey mica, Edenhall. Brown gritty stone, with spangles of silvery talc, Branby brow. In layers of stone, intermixed with coal, Whitehaven. Broad leaved shining silvery mica, with very thin laminae of coal intervening, Wauld-fell. Talc stone, resembling emery, Skiddaw. White, stringy, fibrous, Culgaith, Eirkland. Spangles of silvery mica, in a red, slaty, friable stone, river Caldew, Plumpton, quarries on the Peteril, and many other places. Sometimes in slate quarries in the interstices between the posts.—In granite in many parts of the county.—Black mica, Derwent, Cocker-mouth.

STEATILES, SOAPSTONE.—*Semi indurated*, White, streaked with pale green, Hill top, St. John's, Dr. Brownrigg's cabinet.

† It would perhaps have been more correct to have separated Mica and Talc.

Siliceous stones, of Cronstedt, Coome two miles, and Hindside five miles from Rosethwaite, Borrowdale, Longner iron mine, Dr. Wr.

SERPENTINE.—In small rounded masses on the sea shore in many places, and in ploughed grounds, but rare.

ASBESTUS.—Lead mine at Neotherd, and in some of our mountain rocks, where it presents much variety of appearance, as it seems to graduate into different substances.

SILICEOUS GENUS.

Quartz and Rock Crystal †

Of several varieties found in our mines at Aldson, Kefwick, Caldbeck, &c. in clefts and veins of rocks, in the beds of rivers and brooks, and sometimes in ploughed fields. In the two last situations it generally occurs in distinct masses of different sizes, rounded apparently by attrition.

MOUNTAIN CRYSTAL. *Nitrus crystallus montana*, Lin. *Quartzum crystallinum*, Cronstedt, Skiddaw, Dr. Wr. Eclatated crystalline ball, Skiddaw, Dr. Wr. *Elvava prismatica*, *Fibrous Quartz*, with glass prismatic fibres Dr. Wr. Willow-crag near Kefwick. Quartz of fibrous structure on the surface, Kefwick, Dr. Wr. Glassy, fat quartz, generally of different shades of white, frequent. Friable and of scaly texture, Frandehow mine, Kefwick. Pure glassy pyramidal crystals do. Fine white quartz sand, some of it mixed with minute grains of ores of lead and zinc do. White, opaque, crystals, Aldson-moor.—quartz is often met with both amorphous and crystallized, in our mines, intermixed with mica, plumbago, the different ores of lead, copper, iron, zinc, &c.—The mines at Aldson produce beautiful transparent crystals of various forms and colours, the yellow in particular are some of them, little inferior in brilliancy to the Brazilian Topaz.

GARNET.—Not unfrequent in micaceous slopes.—Mr. Lutton, of Kefwick, has several beautiful ones, though small, from Lones found in that neighbourhood.

STONE.—In several varieties of stone. Sometimes (though rare) included in crystals of quartz. In pieces of it, as which have been Roman coins, or hand mills, several of which have been found by J. Johnson Esq. at Cumbles, and one now at Walton-house. Mr. Croft's wife has in his museum at Kefwick, quarts of yellow, thus leads, or sponge stone, with bits of flint intermixed.

ZEPHYRUS.—Sometimes in small masses in trap and whinstone.

CALCEPONS.—Rare, in detached pieces, of rough uneven surface, on the sea shore, and in ploughed ground. Which, in many places, generally with quartz, crystallized galena, and Lead, Aldson-moor.

†We join every dark crystal with a white, and we do not know that the specific difference pointed out by Mr. Kirwan has been generally admitted by mineralogists. Mr. Kirwan says their only difference is in their fracture and transparency.

CARNELIAN.—Of various colours, but chiefly of different shades of red. Not unfrequent on the shore, and near the surface of the earth in many places.

JASPER.—In beds of detached nodules, generally with a greyish tinge or red. On the sea shore, in beds of river, in gravel pits, and at the surface in many parts of the county.

CHERT, PETROSILEX, HORN-STONE.—Frequent, Croft Hill, thin layers in limestone, near Caldbeck.

JASPER.—Of different colours, often veined, clouded, and spotted, but with generally in beds of rivers, and on or near the surface of the ground, in detached lumps or fragments black with veins of quartz, Croft Armanval near Kefwick—Dr. Brownrigg.

FELDSPAR.—Observed in granite and other aggregate stones, and sometimes found adhering in considerable quantity to quartz, in veins of silicious rocks.

AGATE.—In nodules, by the side of Ulthwater, in a brook near Bewcastle church, and river Irthing, Gilland.

Perhaps this ought to have been classed with the aggregate stones, because, as Werner observes, it does not form a distinct species, but consists of quartz, crystal, hornstone, flint, calcedony, amethyst, jasper, carnelian, heliotropium, and jade, in binary, ternary, or more numerous combinations. See Kirwan, p. 330.

ARGILLACEOUS GENUS.

PORCELAIN CLAY. *Terra porcellanea*, KAOLIN of the Chinese.—White, and cream colour, mostly friable and ductile; but some of it, especially that which is the hardest, rather compact, feels meagre. Falls to powder in water. Contains minute particles of shining silvery mica. Turns to a white brick in appearance, resembling porcelain ware—Barrock, near Belfleps.

POTTERS CLAY, and PIPE CLAY.—Borrowdale, near Broughton, Wythburn, Potter-pitts, Wreay common, between Cocher mouth and Whitehaven, Little Barrock and in many other places.

INDURATED CLAY.—Of various colours, Little Barrock, in a coarse grit sand-stone quarry, and in many parts of the county.

SUETROSE CLAY, SABLE SHIVER.—Gilland, Kefwick, &c. in thick strata and in most coal mines. It is often of a tabulated structure, resembling the leaves of a book.

Alnus radiata, Lamelle radiated, Dr. Wr. Skiddaw. Nodules of various sizes are frequently met with in strata of this substance which, when broken, exhibit impressions of plants. It is reckoned an almost certain indication of coal; we frequently meet with it, however, where no coal is found, particularly when it contains mica.

INTERMIXED SHALE.—Colour generally black, or blackish surface often glossy, not unfrequently presenting the appearance of having been stamped in stripes, spots and other regular figures or patterns. In coal mines at Whitehaven, and other parts. This and the foregoing variety sometimes contain alum.

LITHOMARGA,

LITHOMARGA, Stone manow.—Both *crumling* and *insularis*, found sometimes in nests in cracks or clefts of sand-stone rocks, Peteril, and Uden.

BOLE (by this we mean fine clay of various colours containing iron).—**GRAY BOLE**, Broughton, Warnel-fell, &c.—**RED BOLE**, Ruddle, *Riviera sabrilis*, Hobenton crags, Lorton, Cross-fell, Helvellyn, &c. and frequently in brooks and rivulets, and on the surface of the ground in small pieces.

TERRE VERTE, Green earth.—Found at Goldscap, in Newlands, and in other mines, will be noticed in another place, as it evidently derives its colour from copper, which it appears to contain in considerable quantity. The reader will here be pleased to observe that as, in general, we have been guided by external appearances only, it is scarcely possible that this catalogue should, in every instance, be entirely free from errors; we would not, however, be understood by this, to insinuate any thing against the usefulness of external characters; on the contrary, we are thoroughly sensible how much the science of mineralogy is indebted to the admirable sagacity, minute discrimination, and uncommon industry, of professor Werner.—Yet after all, it must, we think, be allowed, that a tolerably accurate knowledge of the component parts of minerals can only be obtained by the judicious application of chemical tests. “*é sola namque possibilitate in philosophia naturali nihil stabilire convenit. Quotidiana edocet experientia, quæ maxime probabilia videntur alio tempore revera falsa reperiri.*”—Bergmann *Meditationes de Systemate Fossilium Naturali.*

ARGILLACEOUS MARL.—Found in considerable quantities in many parts of the county. Most of the specimens we have tried burn to a red brick, this indicates the presence of iron or pyrites, both of which being generally unfriendly to vegetation, marles of this description, we therefore presume, would not be advantageously applied to ground as a manure.

UMBER.—Kalkstone, Broadfield, sometimes in crevices of limestone rock.—Whether the specimens we have seen be real umber, which consists principally of particles of decayed wood, mixed with bitumen, or a brown ockeous earth often called umber, we have not determined.

TRIPOLI, Rotten Stone.—Brown, on the banks of Ullswater, in rounded lumps, commonly of a greenish colour, being apparently disintegrated stones: in gravel beds sometimes, and in coarse martial clays.

COMMON COARSE CLAY.—Forms the stratum immediately beneath the soil thro' a considerable part of the county. Colour generally brownish red, with a trifling admixture of white and bluish grey: abounding with rounded pebbles of various sizes and kinds, mostly containing a good deal of iron, and without any calcareous earth, or containing it in very small quantity.—Bricks made of this sort of clay, when properly burnt,

are very hard and durable; the surface is, however, rough and uneven, and colour unsightly, being mostly of a dingy brown; when the heat of the fire is too strong they melt to a blackish slag, which shows that the calc of iron is united to the argillaceous particles, not to the silicious.

MURTEN STONE.—Great Barrock, in a large mass, and in detached lumps with a grey silty soil, there and in many other places.

TRAP.—Great Barrock and many other places.—The under stratum of this hill (Barrock) seems to be formed of this and the preceding stone.

BASALT.—Cross-fell and other parts.

WHIN STONE.—Forms the dykes in many of our mines. In detached pieces on the surface almost every where. In large masses, Milton-moor and other places.

TOAD STONE.—In detached pieces on the surface almost every where.

ROWLEY RAGG.—In detached pieces on the surface.

SCHISTUS, ARGILLACEOUS SCHISTUS OR SLATE.—Of several varieties of colours in many parts of the county. Found in immense strata.

Lavagna caradocensis, Simple primitive rock, consisting of the silicious earth, or that earth which is the basis of all slates and whin stones, Dr. Wr. Kefwick, near Cockermonth, Cross-fell above coal, Workington, with vegetable impressions in it, above the Coal.—*Green slate, size coburns*, of a granulated texture, Dr. Wr. Borrowdale: *Purple*, Patterdale: *Pale greenish brown*, Caldbeck-fells: *Pale brown* glittering with mica, Patterdale, Martindale: *Common blue slate*, Dr. Wr. Skiddaw, Patterdale, Borrowdale, &c. *Ash-coloured or Grey slate*, Saddleback, Place-fell, Patterdale, Martindale. *Pale bluish grey*, above coal, Renwick, Warnel fell.

GRAPHOLITE, Bluish black, Skiddaw, and elsewhere.

ALUMINOUS SCHIST, Gillsland, Warnel-fell.

ALUMINOUS CLAY, near Caldbeck.

PRITIOUS SCHIST, Warnel-fell.

The Bishop of Landaff after having weighed many different sorts of slate found the medium weight of a cubic foot to be 2767 ounces. His lordship also informs us that 42 square yards of building will be covered by copper—its thickness about the 40th part of an inch, — — — — — 40 wt.
Lead 7lb. to the square foot, — — — — — 27 ———
Fine Slate, — — — — — 26 ———
Coarser Slate, — — — — — 36 ———
Common Cambridge Tile, — — — — — 54 ———

A piece of slate and a piece of tile were immersed in water for ten minutes; the tile had imbibed about 1/4th of its weight of water; the slate had imbibed only a 200th part of its weight.—Chem. Essays, Vol. 4.

STRATA OF STONE, &c.

FROM THE SUMMIT OF CROSS-FELL, TO THE COAL MINES AT WHITEHAVEN.

The following section of *Strata* cannot from the nature of it be perfectly correct, but it may convey some idea of the variety in one part of the county, while other parts near the lakes consist of very different bodies: from the summit of *Dunfell*, near Cross-fell, mines have in different places, and in Aldon-moor, been worked to the depth of upwards of 450 yards, measuring the different strata, of different mines, each of which is to be met with, from the summit of Cross-fell, downwards, though of various thickness in different workings.—“The *Strata* of earth and mountains are generally *Ragstone*, then *Slate*, *Marble*, filled with petrifications, Fourth, *Slate*, and the *Lowell Fossils*.—ANAST. ACID. VOL. II.”

No.		Yards.	Feet.	Inches.	No.		Yds.	Ft.	In.
1	Hazell, <i>Saxum cos</i> , whitish free-stone, lamellar; nothing above but <i>Moss</i> , &c.	8	0	0	37	Coal,	0	1	6
2	Plate, <i>Schiffus niger</i> ,	4	0	0	38	Hazell,	2	2	0
3	Hazell, or Grindstone Sill,	12	0	0	39	Plate,	30	0	0
4	Plate, a coal in the middle, in some places three feet thick, in others strata of plate between the coal,	16	0	0	40	Limestone,	4	0	0
5	Hazell,	1	0	0	41	Plate, coal near the bottom,	3	0	0
6	Plate,	4	0	0	42	Hazell,	10	0	0
7	Limestone four feet, highest in Aldon-moor,	0	0	0	43	Plate,	1	0	0
8	Hazell,	3	1	0	44	Limestone,	4	2	0
9	Plate,	14	0	0	45	Hazell,	6	0	0
10	Hazell,	3	0	0	46	Plate,	3	0	0
11	Plate,	4	0	0	47	Scar lime,	16	0	0
12	Whetstone Sill, <i>Saxum cos</i> ,	4	0	0	48	Plate,	1	2	0
13	Plate,	6	0	0	49	Hazell,	1	0	0
14	High Slate Sill, <i>Saxum cos</i> ,	3	0	0	50	Plate, coal in it,	2	2	0
15	Plate,	3	0	0	51	Hazell,	3	1	0
16	Low Slate Sill,	8	0	0	52	Plate,	1	2	6
17	Plate in some places on Hazell eight feet,	26	0	0	53	Hazell,	1	0	0
18	Iron stone, <i>Ferrum</i> ,	3	0	0	54	Plate,	2	2	2
19	Plate (a coal in it one foot)	12	0	0	55	Hazell,	1	2	6
20	Great freestone or Fire stone,	12	0	0	56	Plate,	1	0	0
21	Plate,	22	0	0	57	Cockle shell limestone, entrochi, anomia, othrea, and other marine substances in it,	0	2	0
22	Pattinson's Sill (<i>Freestone</i>)	3	0	0	58	Hazell,	1	1	6
23	Plate,	6	0	0	59	Plate,	0	2	6
24	Little limestone,	3	0	0	60	Hazell,	2	2	0
25	White Hazell,	3	0	0	61	Plate,	1	1	0
26	Plate (a coal in 12 inches high coal seam)	2	0	0	62	Limestone, Garragill-bridge,	2	1	0
27	High coal sill,	5	0	0	63	Plate,	1	0	0
28	Plate, and low coal,	2	0	0	64	Grey stone,	1	0	0
29	Low coal sill,	6	0	0	65	Grey plate on which Garragill gate bridge stands,	20	0	0
30	Plate upon great limestone,	9	0	0	66	Fire bottom line,	6	0	0
31	Great limestone, six yards of the top is in detached pieces, called tumbled,	18	0	0	67	Whetstone Sill,	0	1	6
32	Tuft (in the middle sometimes coal two feet)	6	0	0	68	Great whin sill, <i>Schiffus</i> ,	60	0	0
33	Plate, near the bottom several entrochi and marine substances,	5	0	0	69	Plate,	1	1	0
34	Quarry Hazell,	8	0	0	70	Hazell,	12	0	0
35	Plate and girdle led,	6	0	0	71	Plate,	4	0	0
36	Four fathom lime,	8	0	2	72	Limestone, lower part full of entrochi, &c.	8	0	0
					73	Hazell and plate,	10	0	0
					74	Limestone,	3	0	0
					75	Hazell,	24	0	0
					76	Plate,	6	0	0
					77	Limestone,		0	0
					78	Hazell,	2	0	0
					79	Limestone,	6	0	0

80 Plate,

80	Plate,	1	1
81	Hazell,	2	0
82	Plate,	3	0
83	Limestone,	1	1
84	Hazell,	6	0
85	Grey beds,	1	1
86	Rundle, or Malmerby fear lime,	40	0
87	Plate,	2	0
88	Freestone,	2	0
89	Plate, and a small coal,	2	0
90	Freestone,	40	0
91	Plate,	3	0
92	Freestone,	2	0
93	Plate,	3	0
94	Freestone,	2	0
95	Plate,	3	0
96	Freestone,	3	0
97	Plate,	2	0
98	Limestone,	3	0
99	Hard freestone,	4	0
100	Plate, coal in it seven inches,	60	0
101	Freestone,	10	0
102	Girdle bed,	3	0
103	Limestone,	6	0
104	Freestone,	60	0
105	Plate, upper part black, the lower reddish,	10	1
106	Great fill red, near the bottom is alabaster, <i>gyffun alabastrum</i> , freestone, the rivers Eden and Peteril run in many places,	80	0
107	Plate, in some places coal in it,	12	0
108	Limestone, the thickest and deepest in the north of England,		
109	Coal, several strata intermixed with stone, &c.		

The whole of this will give the height of Cross-fell considerably less than it has been generally estimated; but we have reason to believe that our statement in vol. I. p. 265, is near the truth. The following heights were determined by the barometer,

	Above the sea in yards.		
Keswick, — — — — —	—	—	81
Eaglesfield, — — — — —	—	—	151
Carlisle, — — — — —	—	—	15
Scotby, — — — — —	—	—	35
Dalston, — — — — —	—	—	45
Caldbeck, — — — — —	—	—	183
Carrock West Pike, — — — — —	—	—	741
— East Pike, — — — — —	—	—	713
Bowfale Tarn, — — — — —	—	—	540
Penrith Beacon, — — — — —	—	—	340
Penrith, — — — — —	—	—	134
Emont bridge, — — — — —	—	—	126
Winder barton, Westmoreland. — — — — —	—	—	336

Mr. Lehman observes the lowest stratum, in recent mountains, composed of strata, is always pit coal; and

this rests on a coarse ferruginous gravel or sand. Above the pit coal we find strata of slate, shistus, &c. and the upper part of the strata is constantly occupied by limestone and salt springs. It is easy to perceive the utility of these observations, when it is intended to work for minerals. The more we are elevated above the surface of the earth the colder it becomes. At the height of about 4600 yards above the level of the sea, no plant whatever is found to grow: and it appears, from the observations of M. M. Condamine, &c. the Academicians sent to Quito in 1735, that at the height of 4868 yards the snow is perpetual, and never melts at any time of the year, even under the Equator. Herbaceous willow, *salix herbacea*, the least of British trees, grows on the summit of Skiddaw; and is the tree that grows highest in this county. Mountain Ash, *Sorbus Aucuparia*, is the next, viz. about 850 yards above the sea, on Cross-fell, 600 on Skiddaw, and Hawthorn, *Crategus Monogyna*, about 50 yards lower than the last mentioned.

INFLAMMABLE SUBSTANCES.

INFLAMMABLE AIR, *Hydrogenous Gas*.—Found in many mines, particularly in those of coal at Whitehaven, where its destructive effects have been too frequently experienced. To prevent its explosion, the mines are sometimes lighted by sparks from flint and steel produced by a small wheel turned by a boy.

MEPHETIC INFLAMMABLE AIR.—*Carbonated hydrogenous gas*; frequent in marshy, boggy grounds, and stagnant pools.

HEPATIC AIR, *Sulphurated Hydrogenous Gas*.—Found in many springs of water (generally) issuing from peat mosses: in the medicinal water at Gilliland.

PLUMBAGO, *Carbure of Iron*, BLACKLEAD.—Mine in Borrowdale, near Keswick; sometimes in small pieces at the bottom of Derwent lake; these however, have probably been originally brought from Borrowdale, and being deposited in some part of the lake for concealment, have been dispersed, and carried to the different shores, by the motion of the waters.—This substance is found in many different parts of the world, but always greatly inferior to that of the Borrowdale mine, which, however, produces it of very different qualities. Its chief use is for pencils, some of which we have seen, made by Mr. Ladyman, of Keswick, of lead of so very fine a texture as to bear to be cut to a point almost as sharp as that of a needle.

AMBER, *Succinum lectrum*.—In small pieces, rare, on the sea shore.

JET, *Gagas, Succinum nigrum*.—In thin layers (rare) in rocks on the sitting, in small detached pieces in the bed of that river, on the sea shore, and in other places near the surface of the earth. Wallerius and other eminent chymists believe jet to be asphaltum condensed and hardened by length of time. It takes a fine polish, and is used for toys, being worked into bracelets, boxes, buttons, &c.

LITHANTHRAX, Fossil Coal, Pit Coal.—Found in various parts, and of different qualities, as noticed in the respective parishes. The most valuable mines are, the Earl of Londale's, at Whitehaven; J. C. Curwen's, Esq. at Workington, and the Earl of Carlisle's, at Tindale-fell, near Brampton. *Crow Coal*, near Aldston, and at Cross-fell, contains a large proportion of pyrites, burns very slowly, intensely hot, but with very little flame, and emits a strong smell of sulphur.

CANNEL COAL OR KENNEL COAL.—Found near Bolton, but of very inferior quality to that of Lancashire. In many of the coal mines argillaceous shales is often found so much impregnated with bitumen as to burn like coal. After burning it preserves its shape and sometimes its hardness.

GEANTHRAX, Peat.—Abundant in many parts of the county.* Peat moss is very common on the summits of the highest hills, O. Vol. I. p. 446. we find it of two different sorts. First black, or peatmoss which seems to be composed chiefly of the roots and other parts of heath and other vegetables, in a decayed state; considerably solid and tenacious, and is that which is used for fuel. Second white or flow moss, in Ireland called red moss. This is capable of retaining so great a proportion of water that it appears to be almost fluid; when dry it seems composed of a whitish light spongy substance not unlike tow,† which is not fit to

* The public are indebted to the Earl of Dundonald and to Dr. Anderson for much useful information on the subject of peat moss, yet it is to be regretted that so little has hitherto been done in examining and analyzing this substance which occupies a very considerable part of this and the other northern counties, of Scotland and of Ireland, and which seems on this and on other accounts well to deserve the attention of men of science. Attempts to reclaim peat moss, have indeed frequently been made, and, as might be expected, from our very imperfect knowledge of its nature and properties, with various success.—Of the many different practical improvements of this kind, which have come to our knowledge, these made upon that and Cradford mosses, in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, by Messrs. Wakefield and Roscoe, appear to be the most extensive and complete. An account of which may be seen in Aikin's Manchester. We understand that Mr. Wilkinson, of Staffordshire, has also been very successful in draining and cultivating a large tract of moss in Lancashire: none of the various methods which have yet been adopted, seem, however, to be so generally applicable to the improvement of peat earth as that now commonly practised in Ayrshire, and for which we are obliged to the ingenuity of Mr. Smith, of Swindrig-moor, near Berth, in that county. The reader may find a detailed and circumstantial description of this mode of reclaiming peat moss in a printed report on the subject, from which it appears that the profit on an acre will be,

	£.	s.	d.
For the first year, - - - - -	0	11	7
Second year, - - - - -	4	3	0
Third year, - - - - -	3	13	8
Fourth year, - - - - -	2	0	10
Fifth year, - - - - -	3	1	8

Gain in five years, per acre,—12 13 9

When it will let for pasture, at 11. 5s. per acre.

† Sphagnum palustre, partly decayed.

be made into peat for burning. A considerable proportion of our moors consists of this kind of flow, which is often found extending for several miles; and it is remarkable, that it most frequently occurs on the most elevated ground.

PYRITES, MARTIAL PYRITES, Sulphur of Iron—**PALE YELLOW PYRITES.**—Contains a notable proportion of sulphur, is very inflammable; it is found, First of compact texture, Second steelgrained, Third coarse grained, Fourth, in nodules radiated, Striae diverging as from a common centre, Fifth striæ in concentric rings, Sixth crystallized in almost innumerable forms—found in most of our mines of coal, lead, and copper. Very beautiful mundic and marcasite of different colours and mixed with the spars and ores in Nent head and other mines at Aldston-moor: grey Goldscap, yellow, do. Red and purple, mixed with yellow, Caldbeck, rocks by Buttermere lake, slate quarries Patterdale. Most of the combinations of sulphur will fall to be mentioned amongst the metallic substances.

METALLIC SUBSTANCES.

SILVER, Argentum.—Is found mineralized with the ores of lead in every mine in the county; and indeed if we may believe the assertion of Lehman (sur les mines) il n'y point de plomb au monde, celui de Villach que ne contienne de l'argent. The superior purity of this lead is, however, most probably owing to the method of smelting it; the greatest part of it being eliquated in roasting the ore and thus separated from the less fusible metals. The granular galena is supposed to contain most silver; the richest yields from 12 to 18 oz. per quintal (112lb.) the poorest about 60 grs. When ores contain about 1 oz. per quintal, the silver is reckoned to only just repay the expence of extracting it. The Bishop of Llandaff mentions a mine in Patterdale, which yields between 50 and 60 oz. of silver from a ton of the lead; the ore of this mine is reckoned to be poor in lead; he adds, that it is very commonly observed, that the poorest lead ores yield the most silver.

COPPER, Cuprum.—Considerable mines near Caldbeck, and Heket-New-market, in Borrowdale, and in Newlands, in the neighbourhood of Kewick where the famous mine of Goldscap is situated, from whence, by the old workings and other documents, it appears, that immense quantities of this mineral have formerly been obtained. Small specimens of different ores of copper sometimes also occur in the lead mines of Aldton-moor; copper ore has likewise been found, although not in considerable quantities, in many other places as in Mr. Lathes's liberties, near Wythburn, in Mr. Gaff's, in the manor of Ulghale, and in the mountains called Hardknot and Wrynotts.

The ores most common are those which are mineralized with sulphur, and generally containing also iron or arsenic, or both of different colour, according to the

the

the different proportions of these substances with which they happen to be united.

RED COPPER ORE.—*Minera cupri calciformis*, pura et indurata, colore rubro Cronstedt, Dr. Wr. Caldbeck.

GLASS COPPER ORE, *Minera Cupri Pyritacea*, "Hyperionus viridescens, greenish copper pyrites, pyrites mineralizatus amorphus non scintillans, Lin. "Dr. Wr. Borrowdale. Hyperionus fulvus, yellow copper pyrites. Pyrites cupri fulvus, Lin. Dr. Wr. "Goldscalp, Devil's back bone, Lynchad." Copper in spar, Nenthead. Ochra veneris friabilis impura Cronstedt. A kind of viride unumtum, a loose friable green rust of copper with an unmetallic earth which we have not yet examined, Goldscalp. Cæruleum montanum, not common. Vitriolum cæruleum, blue vitriol. Small globular malachite, rare. A cobble near Snittlegarth containing a small portion of copper.

LEAD, PLUMBUM, SATURNUS.

NATIVE LEAD, It is said has been found in Aldston moor, but we have great reason to question its existence either there or in any other part of the county; ore, however, is found in Nenthead mine, of so pure a kind as to be in some degree malleable.

CALCIFORM LEAD.—These are all carbonats or mineralized with fixed air. *Spatofum*, Lead Spar, White, crystallized in a prismatic figure, Cronstedt, 185, Dr. Wr. Newlands. Of various colours and mixtures of colours in the different mines of Aldston-moor, and in the neighbourhood of Kefwick.

WHITE FRIABLE LEAD OCHRE, *Cerussa nativa*.—Thornthwaite, yellow and brownish, tinged with iron, do.

Fibrous, White, yellow, green, brown, bluish black, and of many shades of these colours in several mines at Aldston-moor, and at Brandlehow, Barrow, Thornthwaite and other places near Kefwick; these are generally coloured by iron, with which they are not unfrequently found mixed; seldom by copper.

MINERALIZED LEAD, *Plumbum mineralizatum*. Mineralized with sulphur (always containing silver, and often arsenic, iron, or antimony) *Galena* or *bleyglantz* of the Germans, is found in all its varieties in the mines in the neighbourhood of Aldston, Kefwick, and Caldbeck, as steel grained, scaly, with large scales, with small scales; radiated, of fine, and of coarse fibres or rays. Tessellated or potter's ore, of large cubes, of small cubes, cubes with the corners cut off; crystallized in irregular pyramids and other irregular figures: this is generally accompanied with blende, quartz, different spars, and mundie; detached crystals of galena, in an exoctoedral form, found loose in clay, Aldston moor. Exoctoedral crystals of galena, hollow and lined with spars, Aldston, galena of beautiful prismatic colours, Aldston.

Pyritum lead ore, Aldston, Thornthwaite and Barrow, Kefwick.

Mineralized by phosphoric acid, Thornthwaite, Dr. Brownrigg's cabinet. Galena in small particles found

in coarse sand, Barrow. Fibrous, lead ore mixed with copper, Barrow.

Lead ores are found in the mines of Aldston-moor, lying in cracks or fissures of the strata. Small fissures and such as have not altered the level of the corresponding strata on each side, are called by the miners there, *strings*: those which are so large as materially to affect the coincidence of the strata, raising one side or depressing the other, are denominated *veins*. These fissures though commonly nearly perpendicular, are never perfectly so; and in whatever direction they are found, they always incline downwards from that side where the strata are higher, towards the other: thus in a vein from north to south, if the strata should be found to be raised higher on the south side of the fissure than on the north side, its inclination will then be from the south downwards to the north.

IRON, FERRUM, MARS.

NATIVE IRON.—Said to have been found at Skrees; a piece said also to have been found in a coal mine at Tindale-fell, of which the agent Mr Gray had a knife made.

CALCIFORM IRON, *Friable*, powdery *Iron ochre*, yellow and red, Skrees, Langron; yellow in the coal mines at Whitehaven and elsewhere; Brown, Ormathwaite.

Bog ore.—Concreted ore of iron, Cronstedt, Dr. Wr. Langron; rich, little rusted, Brayton, near Afpatria: poor, Ormathwaite, Brayton, and in many places in swampy grounds. Ochreous iron ores, resembling those called by Mr. Kirwan, highland argillaceous ores, are very commonly met with on or near the surface in most parts of the county, especially in moory soils and where the under stratum is a coarse martial clay. They appear to have been deposited by water, as they are generally found concreting with small stones, roots, and other substances. They occur in lumps or cakes of an indeterminate figure, and are generally supposed to be inimical to vegetation; at least they are very rarely found but in sterile grounds.

The iron produced from bog ores is of a brittle nature, particularly when cold, and is called *cold short*.—Fourcroy says, it derives this property from a portion of phosphoric acid with which the oxyde is combined.

INDURATED, BLOOD STONE, HEMATITES.—Bluish blackish red, often form its shape called kidney ore, sometimes solid and of uniform texture, frequently consisting of concentric layers composed of radiating needles, surface often reniform, sometimes sphaerical, botryoidal, tubuliform, sometimes in a cellular form, sometimes scaly or of a tessaceous appearance called iron glimmer. All these varieties are found at Langron, between Whitehaven and Egremont, and in other parts. Crystalline ore of iron, in a cellular form, Cronstedt. Dr. Wr. Borrowdale, and Longton. Laminate iron ore, Eisenstein of the Germans, with quartz and red ochre found in a perpendicular fissure, or pipe

veins,

vein, as the miners call it, in a rock of granite, in Eskdale, near Raverglas.

HETEROGENEOUS IRON ORES. Calx of Iron, mixed with calcareous earth. *Sparry Iron Ore*, Stahlstein of the Germans, Skrees, Aldton-moor. Rhomboidal spathose, iron ore combined with galena, &c. Aldton-moor, mixed with argillaceous earth, *Bole*; this is of every gradation of hardness, from the reddle, called by the country people clayey iron ore, red and soft and used by them for marking their sheep, to the hardest bloodstone, it is found at Skrees, Langron, Ouzby-fell, and in detached pieces in the beds of rivers and brooks, and in ploughed lands almost in every part of the county: miners call it mother of the mine.

GEODES.—Cross fell, Gillsland, Langron, &c.

IRON STONE.—Cross-fell, Gillsland, &c.

BLUISH IRON ORE, *Cat's paw*, or *Cat's Scalp* (so called by the workmen) Broughton pits.

NATIVE PRUSSIAN BLUE, *Ceruleum berolinense nativum*—Sometimes in peat moss, and in clay, particularly in that of Etterby fear, near Carlisle. Bergmann observes that although this substance is analogous to the artificial Prussian blue, yet it differs from it in its intensity, in the mode of its production, and in various properties.

EMERY.—Milbeck-hall, near Ormathwaite; this greatly resembles the emery of Arundal, in Norway.

MINERALIZED, Ferrum mineralizatum.—With sulphur, sulphure saturatum, Marcasite with little sulphur, brown rusty marcasite with sulphur and clay mixed, martial pyrites, all common, as mentioned before. "Pyrites mineralizatus amorphus scientellans Lin. Dr. "Wr. Thornthwaite, Kewick." With vitriolic acid, vitriol, sulphat of iron, Devil's back bone, Tynehead.

Kidney shaped nodules of bog ore are often found on the surface of the ground, the crust of which only is ore, the inside consisting of radiated pyrites. The cavities of Hematites are sometimes lined with beautiful sparry crystals, at Langron. Stalactitic iron ore, Skrees, Langron, river Irthing, Gillsland.

In the walks near Naworth-castle is a heap of iron slag, evidently the remains of iron works, lately discovered by digging up an oak, the growth of many centuries.

SEMI METALS.

ZINC, *Spalter*, *Zincum*.

CALCFORM ZINC, Pure.—Of a whitish grey colour; Dr. Walker assured Dr. Brownrigg that he had found this ore of zinc in Brandelhow lead mine. Perhaps this may be carbonate of zinc. Mixed, **CALAMINE, Lapis calaminaris.**—Oxide of zinc, Borrowdale, Ouzby.

Mineralized by sulphur, BLENDE, Pseudo Galena, or **BLACK JACK.**—Of different colours and forms, bluish resembling galena, black or greenish black like pitch, Pechblende, of a glassy shining surface, often crystallized in irregular pyramids and other irregular figures, sometimes containing silver, arsenic, &c. Reddish, brownish, yellowish, these varieties are met with in

great abundance in most of our lead mines, and are generally interperfed with spars, mundie, galena, &c.

It is not a great many years since zinc, or at least the method of extracting it from its ores, was first discovered in this kingdom; it is now, however, obtained in such quantities that it is become an article of exportation.

ANTIMONY, Antimonium, Stibium. "Stibium "mineralizatum fibrosum plumbicolor, Lin." Steel-grained ore of antimony Cronstedt, Dr. Wr. Bassen-thwaite; this is a sulphur of antimony. Jezebel painted her eyes with antimony on Jehu's entry into Samaria.

ARSENIC, Arsenicum—Mineralized with sulphur and iron, arsenical pyrites, Goldscalp and other mines. Sometimes mixed in small proportion with other metals.

COBALT, Cobaltum.—Minera cobalti calciformis in-durata, Cronstedt, Dr. Wr. Cowdale, Kewick.—This specimen has upon its surface a little of the *Zaphora alba*, or white ochre of cobalt mentioned.—Cronstedt Sect 248. Cobalt is chiefly valuable on account of the fine permanent blue colour it gives to glasses and enamels.

MANGANESE, Manganesium.—Black manganese, of a sluggy texture, Cronstedt, Dr. Wr. Caldbeck. In the stratum under the coal at Tindale-fell, tinged and intermixed with pyrites and mica.

WOLFRAM, Spuma Lupi.—"Sydera micans, called "by our miners blue blind ake. Molybdenum, spuma "lupi Lin.—It is to be referred to that variety men-tioned by Kentman with the name of plumbago "stemmi similis, and by Wallerius with the name of "spuma lupi striata. It is a species of Wolfram of "the Germans, but quite distinct from what is found "in Cornwall and other places where tin abounds" Dr. Wr. This mineral is found in Mr. Stanley's manor, south west of Borrowdale head. Wolfram has been found by Messrs d'Elhuyar to be a combination of the acid of Tungsten with iron and manganese.

SAXA PETRÆ.

Saxa comp'cita et conglutinata, Cronstedt; *agregates* and *derivatives*, Kirwan.

GRANITE.—Composed of united fragments of quartz, feldt spar, and mica.—"Pflaronium friabile, friable grey granite. Granites particulis constans parum coherentibus Cronstedt 270. Dr. Wr. Moorstone, Kewick, Little Salkeld moor, Kirkland, &c. Red granite, syenitesrudis, Lin. Syst. p. 76. coarse red granite; it abounds in the fells above Shap, Dr. Wr. rocks of it near Hawes-water, in detached masses in many places. Granite of various colours, at Irton and near it; and in loose stones very common.

Granatines being a triple compound of quartz, mica, and shorl, quartz feldt spar leatite, feldt spar, mica, hornblende, &c. &c. Also *Granitell* a binary aggregate of quartz, mica shorl, feldt spar, &c. and *Granelite*, which contains more than three constituent parts, Kir-

in detached pieces on the sea shore, in ploughed grounds, on moors, &c. *Stellstein* or *G-fielstein*, composed of quartz and mica, Tindale-fell, very refractory, and therefore used for building furnaces and fixing grates, &c. Mica and hornblende, of dark green colour, Grunstein.

PORPHYRY.—Argillaceous, silicious, trap, granite and of many other varieties; found in loose stones in many parts.

BRECCIA and **PENNING-STONE.**—Water foot fear, Ullwater; near Ravenglass, a thin bed in a stratum of sand stone, near Low-house, and in detached pieces common; *Variolites*, rare.

SAND STONE.—Argillaceous, silicious, calcareous, ferruginous, red (which colour is most common) white yellowish, gray; of coarse and of fine grit. These form considerable strata (see strata) and afford quarries of very durable and some of them very beautiful stone for building in almost every part of the county —

SÉVTHE STONE, Penrith fell, Chrittenbury-craggs, &c. most of our sand stones contain minute particles of mica; lumps of clay and argillaceous marl are not unfrequently found imbedded in them, and some of these occur in the form of a sort of net work resembling septa of *ludus helmoatii*. The stratum of sand stone which in many places forms the channels of the rivers Eden and Peteril has been (we believe erroneously) supposed to be the *Rothelad ligandes* or *Red deadlier* under which no more coal, it is believed, is to be found.

RUBBLE STONE.—Containing concretions of sandium or feldt spar, Dr. Wr. near Kewick. *Stomoma glomeratum*, a species of compound rock cemented with iron ochre. "I found it once near an old mine, by the side of Kewick lake. It had then been only the rubbish and gravel thrown out of the mine, which in the course of 200 years has been conglutinated into a compound rock, by means of iron ochre," Dr. Wr. Thornthwaite, Kewick. This property of semi-oxydes of iron is well known.

TRAP.—Mixed with and graduating into various substances, as granite, hornblende, Kragg, thistal, &c. *Quartz* penetrated by iron, &c. *Shistal* penetrated with calcareous and other stones. *Granite* mixed with argillite, &c. &c. *Steatites* with mica, &c. &c.

Besides the above there are a number of compound stones, not having as yet received any names, under which they can well be classed; some in fixed rocks or strata, but most of them in loose detached masses, commonly lying on or near the surface of the earth, on the sea shore, or in the beds or channels of rivers, and here known by the general denomination of *Cobbles*.—

They are found graduating into almost every imaginable variety. Indeed we believe we may safely assert that in no part of this island will the mineralogist meet with a greater variety of compound stones than in Cumberland: especially of that sort to which Mr. Kirwan affixes the appellation of derivatives; but to have attempted an adequate description of all or most of these, would have required much more time, and a much closer application to the subject, than we have it in our power at present to afford it. The cobbles we have been speaking of are found of different degrees of size. They are generally enveloped in a thin whitish or brownish grey crust, occasioned by the gradual decomposition and oxygenation of their parts, beginning at the surface; and evidently have been fragments of masses, having had their angles rounded off, apparently by attrition, as Dr. Watson believes, in antediluvian waters. To account for this, however, in a satisfactory manner, and also for the different situations in which we find them, are difficulties, which have never yet been, and probably never will be completely solved.—To ascertain with precision, by a series of well directed experiments, the composition and properties of these and other aggregated stones would, we presume, afford an interesting and valuable addition to the present stock of mineralogical knowledge; and should our history, through the favourable reception of the public, ever arrive at a second edition, we trust we shall be enabled to present our readers with much additional information of this kind, drawn from the analyses and observations of a gentleman who is at present occupied in investigating this subject. We think we cannot better conclude than in the words of the learned bishop of Llandaff, whose opinion of the usefulness and importance of enquiries of this nature, we have the satisfaction to find perfectly coinciding with our own.—Vol. 4. p. 353. Experimental investigations of this sort made with ability and caution, in different parts of the world, are the only fine foundations on which we can ever hope to build any probable system concerning the formation of mountains, the antiquity of the present form of the globe, and the causes of the vicissitudes which it has undergone. It is the proper province of natural philosophy to explore *secondary causes*; they are the steps on which the mind of man ascends from Earth to Heaven: for the more distinctly we apprehend the number and connection of the secondary causes operating in this little system which is submitted to our view, the more certainly shall we perceive the necessity of their ultimately depending, like the links of Homer's chain, on a **FIRST**.

WE are under great obligations to JOHN LOSH, Esq. of Woodside, for the valuable assistance he has rendered us in this part of the work.—THE EDITORS.

Rivers and Lakes in the County, A. ab. D. is Allerdale Ward above Derwent, A. be. D. is Allerdale Ward below Derwent, E. Eskdale Ward, L. Leath Ward, C. Cumberland Ward.

Bleng, A. above D.
Caldew, C.
Calder, A. ab. D.
Cocker, do.
Croglin, L.
Derwent, A. ab. D.
Dudden, do.
Eamont, L.
Eden, C.
Ehen, A. ab. D.
Ellen, A. be. D.
Esk, E.
Esk, A. ab. D.
Gelt, E.
Greeta, A. be. D.
Irt, A. ab. D.
Irthing, E.
Kingwater, E.
Kerhope, E.
Liddel, E.
Line, E.
Mite, A. ab. D.

Nent, L.
Peterel, C.
Sark, E.
Tees, L.
Tyne, L.
Viza, C.
Wampool, C.
Waver, A. be. D.

LAKES.

Bassenthwaite, A. ab. D.
Buttermere, A. ab. D.
Crummock, do.
Derwent, do.
Devock, do.
Ennerdale, do.
Lowwater, do.
Overwater, A. be D.
Threlmeor, do.
Ullswater, L.
Wastwater, A. ab D.

Towns, &c. in the County, their Markets, Fairs, and Distances from Carlisle.

	<i>Miles.</i>
Abbey-Holm, market Sat. fair October 29.	17
Allonby, Sat. - - - - -	23
Aldston-moor, Sat. f. last Thursday in May, do. } first Thursday in September. - - - }	28
Bootle, Wednesday, f. April 5th, do. Sept. 24th.	66
Brampton, Tues. f. second Wed. after Whitsun- } week, do. last Wed. in August. - - }	9½
Carlisle city, Wed. and Sat. f. Aug. 26th, Sept. 19th } first and second Sat. after Oct. 10th.	19
Cockermouth borough, Mond. f. first Mond. in } May and Oct. 10. - - - - - }	27
Egremont, S. t. f. Sep. 19th. - - - - -	46
Ireby, Thursday, f. Feb. 24th, Sept. 21st. - -	18
Keswick, Sat. f. Aug. 2d. roads by Dalston, War- } nel-fell, and Longlands, 27 miles, by Penrith }	36
Kirkoswald, Th. f. Th. before Whitsunday, Au. 5.	1½
Longtown, Th. f. Whitsun-Th. Th. after Martin- } mas and Nov. 22d. - - - - - }	9
Maryport, Friday. - - - - -	27
Penrith, Tuesday, f. Ap. 25th and 26th, Whit- } sun-Tu. Sept. 27th, Nov. 11. - - - }	18
Ravenglass, Sat. f. June 8th, Aug. 5th, - -	60
Whitehaven, Thursday, f. August 1st. - -	41
Wigton, Tu. f. March 25th, - - - - -	11
Workington, Wed. f. Holy Th. Wed. before } Oct. 18. - - - - - }	33

Errata—Natural History.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Page 1. no. 2. Ass, for <i>Affinus</i>, read <i>Afnus</i>.
— 1. no. 7. STAG, for <i>Claphus</i>, read <i>Elaphus</i>.
— 3. no. 31. FETID SHREW, for <i>Araneus</i> read <i>Aranus</i>.
— 4. no. 36. GREAT SEAL, for <i>drove</i>, read <i>driven</i>.
— 4. no. 1. SEA EAGLE, after <i>Trout</i>, add <i>Salmo lacustris</i>.
— 5. no. 6. HONEY BUZZARD, for <i>which weighed</i>, read <i>and weighed</i>.
— 5. no. 7. MOOR BUZZARD, for, <i>for west part</i>, read <i>for the west part</i>.
— 23. no. 8. VIPER, for <i>Hagworts</i>, read <i>Edder</i>.</p> | <p>— 23. no. 9. BLIND WORM, after <i>Worm</i> add <i>Hagworm Cumb</i>.
— 27. no. 49. PIPER, after <i>proportion dele to</i>.
— 27. no. 51. SALMON, column second 32d line from the top, for <i>temperature</i>, read <i>temperature</i>.
— 28. ——— Column first, sixth line from the bottom, for 1794, read 1796.
— 32. no. 59. CHARR, for <i>Cumberland and Westmorland</i>, read <i>Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire</i>.
— ——— For, and <i>Ennerdale lake</i>, read <i>Ennerdale and Buttermere lakes</i>.</p> |
|---|---|

In vol. II. page 683, of additions, last line, for *Alderman* read *Aldermen*.

Literary Intelligence.

It is proposed to publish a new HISTORY OF NORTHUMBERLAND, upon the same plan as the history of Cumberland, provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be procured to defray the expence—by the author, editor, and other assistants in the history of Cumberland.

ALSO, A topographical description of Lancashire, Westmoreland, the lakes in Cumberland, and the caves in Yorkshire, from a number of tours made by Mr. JOHN HOUSMAM, one of the assistants in the history

of Cumberland, and from many other authentic documents.

This work is intended to be printed in large octavo, with a small type, to accommodate tourists; with a number of views plans, and a large sheet map.

About the end of the present year, 1797, will be published, a new map of the counties of Lancashire, Westmoreland, and all the lakes in Cumberland, neatly engraved, on one large sheet, with an alphabetical list of all the towns, villages, churches, gentlemen's seats, tables of the roads, &c.

LIST OF SHERIFFS.

List of Sheriffs of Cumberland.

Henry 2d.

- 1 Hildred de Carlisle.
- 2 Richard de Lucy.
- 3 Robert Fitz Troyte, for 16 years.
- 19 Adam son of the said Robert, for 2 years.
- 21 Robert de Vallibus (Vaux) for 10 years.
- 31 Hugh de Morewick, for 4 years.

Richard 1.

- 1 William son of Adeline, for 9 years.
- 10 Robert de Taterhall of Tatshall, Linconshire.

John.

- 1 William de Stuteville, for 4½ years.
- Robert Id. Courtney, Dt. of Cockermonth, for the remaining half year, and one year further.
- 7 Roger de Lacy, constable of Chester, 5 years.
- 11 Robert de Veteripont, lord of Westmorland.
- 12 Hugh lord de Nevil, for 4 years.
- 16 Robert lord de Roos of Hamlake, Bart.
- 17 Robert de Vallibus of Gillsland.

Hen. 3d.

- 1 Robert de Veteripont, for 5 years.
- 6 Walter Maucclerk, bp. of Carlisle, for 10 yrs.
- 17 Thomas de Multon of Egreimout, for 4 years.
- 21 William de Dacre, for 12 years.
- 33 John de Balyol, baron of Bywell, for 7 yrs.
- 40 William de Fortibus, El. of Albemarle, 5 yrs.
- 45 Robert de Muncafter, of Muncafter.
- 46 Eustachius de Balvol, for 4 years.
- 50 Roger de Leyburne, for 2 years.
- 52 William de Dacre.
- 53 Ranulph de Dacre, for 3 years.

Edward 1.

- 1 Robert de Chauncey, bp. of Carlisle, 2 yrs.
- 3 Robert de Hampton, for three years.
- 6 John de Swynburn.
- 7 Gilbert de Culwen, for 4 years.
- 11 Robert de Brus, for 3 years.
- 14 Michael de Harela, for 12 years.
- 26 William de Mulcastre, for 5 years.
- 31 John de Lucy, for 2 years.
- 33 William de Mulcastre, for 2 years.

Edward II.

- 1 Andrew de Harela, for 15 years.
- 16 Anthony lord Lucy.
- 17 Henry de Moulton, for 2 years.
- 19 Robert le Bruyn of Drumbugh castle.

Edward III.

- 1 Peter de Tylliol, for 3 years.
- 4 Ranulph de Dacre, for 6 years.
- 10 Richard de Denton.
- 11 Anthony de Lucy, for 7 years.
- 17 Hugh de Moresby, for 2 years.
- 19 Thomas de Lucy, for 5 years.
- 24 Richard de Denton, for 2 years.
- 26 Hugh de Louthre, for 3 years.
- 30 William de Thirkeld.
- 31 Robert de Tylliol, for 2 years.
- 33 William de Lancaster, for 2 years.
- 35 Robert de Tyllid, for 2 years,

- 37 Christopher de Moreby, for 4 years.
- 41 William de Windefor, for 2 years.
- 43 Adam de Parving, for 3 years.
- 46 John de Denton.
- 47 Robert de Moulbray.
- 48 John de Derwentwater.
- 49 John de Denton.
- 50 John de Derwentwater.
- 51 John le Bruyn.

Richard II.

- 1 John de Derwentwater.
- 2 William de Stapleton of Edenhall.
- 3 Gilbert Curwen.
- 4 John de Derwentwater.
- 5 Amand Monceaux.
- 6 Robert Parving.
- 7 Amand Monceaux.
- 8 John Thirlewall.
- 9 Amand Monceaux.
- 10 John Thirlewall.
- 11 Peter Tylliol.
- 12 John Ireby of Ireby.
- 13 Richard Redman of Redman.
- 14 Christopher Moresby.
- 15 John Ireby.
- 16 Thomas Musgrave.
- 17 Richard Redman.
- 18 Peter Tylliol.
- 19 John Ireby.
- 20 Richard Redman.
- 21 William Curwen.
- 22 Richard Redman.

Henry IV.

- 1 William Legh of Hell.
- 2 William Lowther.
- 3 Richard Redman.
- 4 William Osmunderkey of Langrig.
- 5 Peter Tylliol, for 2 years.
- 7 Richard Skelton of Brantlawaite.
- 8 William Lowther.
- 9 Robert Lowther, for 2 years.
- 11 John de la More.
- 12 Robert Rotington of Rotington.

Henry V.

- 1 Richard Redman.
- 2 Isaac Harrington.
- 3 William Stapleton.
- 4 Christopher Curwen.
- 5 John Lancaster of Rydall.
- 6 William Osmunderkey.
- 7 Robert Lowther.
- 8 John Lamplugh of Lamplugh.
- 9 William Stapleton.
- 10 Nicholas Radcliff of Derwentwater.

Henry VI.

- 1 William Legh.
- 2 Christopher Culwen.
- 3 Christopher Moresby.
- 4 Nicholas Radcliffe.
- 5 John Pennington of Muncafter.

- 6 Christopher Culwen.
 7 Christopher Moresby.
 8 Thomas de la More.
 9 John Pennington.
 10 John Skelton.
 11 John Lamplugh.
 12 Christopher Culwen.
 13 John Pennington.
 14 John Broughton of Broughton Tower.
 15 Henry Fenwick of Fenwick Tower.
 16 Christopher Curwen.
 17 Christopher Moresby.
 18 Hugh Lowther.
 19 John Skelton.
 20 William Stapleton.
 21 Thomas Beauchamp.
 22 Thomas de la More.
 23 Christopher Curwen.
 24 John Skelton.
 25 John Broughton.
 26 Thomas de la More.
 27 Thomas Crackenthorp of Cockermonth.
 28 Thomas Curwen.
 29 John Skelton.
 30 Robert Vaux.
 31 Thomas de la More.
 32
 33 John Hodleston of Millum.
 34 Hugh Lowther.
 35 Thomas Curwen.
 36 Richard Salkeld of Corby.
 37 Henry Fenwick.
- Edward IV.
 1 Richard Salkeld.
 2 Robert Vaux, for 2 years.
 4 John Hodleston.
 5 Thomas Lamplugh.
 6 Richard Salkeld.
 7 Robert Vaux.
 8 John Hodleston, for 2 years.
 10 William Legh.
 11 Christopher Moresby.
 12 William Parr of Kendal Castle.
 13 John Hodleston.
 14 William Legh, for 2 years.
 16 Richard duke of Gloucester, of Penrith Castle,
 for 5 years.
- Richard III.
 1 Richard Salkeld.
 2 John Crackenthorp.
- Henry VII.
 1 Christopher Moresby.
 2
 3 Christopher Moresby.
 4 Thomas Beauchamp.
 5
 6
 7 John Musgrave of Fairbank.
 8
 9 Edward Redman.
 10 Richard Salkeld.
- X 11 Christopher Moresby.
 12 Thomas Beauchamp.
 13 Christopher Dacre, for 7 years.
 20 Hugh Hutton of Hutton John.
 21 Christopher Dacre.
 22 John Hodleston.
 23 John Radclyffe, of Derwentwater.
 Henry VIII.
 1 Thomas Curwen.
 2 John Pennington.
 3 John Skelton.
 4 John Crackenthorp.
 5 Edward Musgrave of Edenhall.
 6 John Radcliffe.
 7 John Lowther.
 8 Thomas Curwen.
 9 Gawen Eglesfield, of Alwardby,
 10 John Radcliffe,
 11 Edward Musgrave.
 12
 13 Christopher Dacre.
 14
 15 John Radclyffe.
 16 Christopher Curwen.
 17 Christopher Dacre.
 18 John Radclyffe.
 19 Edward Musgrave.
 20 William Pennington.
 21 Thomas Wharton of Wharton.
 22 Richard Irton of Irton.
 23 Christopher Dacre.
 24 William Musgrave.
 25 Christopher Curwen.
 26 Cuthbert Hutton.
 27 Thomas Wharton.
 28 Thomas Curwen.
 29 John Lamplugh.
 30 John Thwaytes of Thwaytes in Millum.
 31 Thomas Wharton.
 32 Thomas Dalston of Dalston.
 33 William Musgrave.
 34 John Lowther.
 35 Thomas Salkeld.
 36 Edward Aglionby of Aglionby.
 37 Thomas Sandford of Howgill Castle.
 Edward VI.
 1 Thomas Wharton.
 2 John Legh.
 3 John Lamplugh.
 4 John Lowther.
 5 Richard Eglesfield.
 6 William Pennington.
 Philip and Mary.
 1 Thomas Legh.
 2 Richard Musgrave.
 3 Thomas Sandford.
 4 Robert Lamplugh.
 5 John Legh.
 Elizabeth.
 1 William Pennington.
 2 Thomas Dacre.

LIST OF SHERIFFS.

- 3 Thomas Lamplugh.
 - 4 Hugh Aylfcongh, and Henry Curwen.
 - 5 William Musgrave.
 - 6 Anthony Hodleston.
 - 7 Christopher Dacre.
 - 8 William Pennington.
 - 9 Richard Lowther.
 - 10 John Dalton.
 - 11 Cuthbert Musgrave.
 - 12 Simon Musgrave.
 - 13 Henry Curwen.
 - 14 George Lamplugh.
 - 15 John Lamplugh.
 - 16 William Musgrave.
 - 17 Anthony Hodleston.
 - 18 Richard Salkeld.
 - 19 Henry Tolson, of Woodhall.
 - 20 John Dalton.
 - 21 George Salkeld.
 - 22 Francis Lamplugh.
 - 23 John Lamplugh.
 - 24 Henry Curwen.
 - 25 Christopher Dacre.
 - 26 Wilfrid Lawfon, of Ifell.
 - 27 John Dalton.
 - 28 John Middleton.
 - 29 George Salkeld.
 - 30 John Dalton.
 - 31 Richard Lowther.
 - 32 Henry Curwen.
 - 33 Christopher Pickering of Threlkeld.
 - 34 John Southaik.
 - 35 William Musgrave.
 - 36 Gerard Lowther.
 - 37 John Dalton.
 - 38 Lancelot Salkeld.
 - 39 Christopher Dalton of Acorn Bank.
 - 40 Wilfrid Lawfon.
 - 41 Thomas Salkeld.
 - 42 Joseph Pennington.
 - 43 Nicholas Curwen.
 - 44 William Orfeur of High Clofe.
- James I.
- 1 Edmund Dudley of Yanwath.
 - 2 William Hutton of Penrith.
 - 3 John Dalton of Dalton.
 - 4 Christopher Pickering.
 - 5 Wilfrid Lawfon.
 - 6 Christopher Pickering.
 - 7 Henry Blencowe of Blencowe.
 - 8 William Hutton.
 - 9 Joseph Pennington.
 - 10 Christopher Pickering.
 - 11 Wilfrid Lawfon.
 - 12 Thomas Lamplugh.
 - 13 Edward Musgrave of Hayton Castle, Bart.
 - 14 Richard Fletcher of Hutton.
 - 15 William Musgrave of Fairbank.
 - 16 William Hodleston.
 - 17 George Dalton.
 - 18 Henry Curwen.

- 19 John Lamplugh.
 - 20 Henry Featherstonehaugh of Kirkofwald.
 - 21 Dudley.
 - 22 Richard Sandford.
- Charles I.
- 1 Richard Fletcher.
 - 2 Henry Blencowe.
 - 3 Peter Senhouse of Netherhall.
 - 4 Christopher Dalton of Acorn Bank.
 - 5 William Layton of Dalemain.
 - 6 William Musgrave.
 - 7 Christopher Richmond of High-head Castle.
 - 8 Leonard Dykes of Wardhole.
 - 9 John Skelton of Armathwaite.
 - 10 William Orfeur.
 - 11 Richard Barwise of Hildkirk.
 - 12 Wilfrid Lawfon.
 - 13 Patricius Curwen, Baronet.
 - 14 Thomas Dacre of Lanercoft.
 - 15 Timothy Fetherstonehaugh.
 - 16
 - 17 Christopher Lowther of Whitehaven, Bart.
 - 18 Henry Fletcher, Bart.
 - 19
 - 20
 - 21 Thomas Lamplugh, and Wilfrid Lawfon.
 - 22 William Brisco of Crofton.
 - 23 William Brisco, and Henry Tolson.
 - 24 John Barwys of Waverton.
- Usurpation.
- 1 John Barwys.
 - 2 Charles Howard of Naworth.
 - 3 William Brisco.
 - 4 John Barwys.
 - 5 William Halton of Graystock, and Wilfrid Lawfon.
 - 6 Wilfrid Lawfon, for 4 years.
 - 10 George Fletcher of Hutton, Bart.
 - 11 William Pennington.
- Charles II.
- 12 William Pennington.
 - 13 Daniel Fleming of Rydal.
 - 14 John Lowther of Lowther, Bart.
 - 15 Francis Salkeld of Whitehall.
 - 16 John Lamplugh.
 - 17 Thomas Davyson of Durham.
 - 18 William Dalton of Dalton, Bart.
 - 19 Richard Tolson.
 - 20 William Layton.
 - 21 Miles Pennington.
 - 23 Thomas Curwen of Camerton.
 - 23 Anthony Bouche of Cockermonth.
 - 24 Richard Patrickson of Calder Abbey.
 - 25 Bernard Kirkbride of Howe, for 2 years.
 - 27 William Orfeur, for 2 years.
 - 29 William Blennerhasset of Flimby, for 2 years.
 - 31 Wilfrid Lawfon of Brayton.
 - 32 George Fletcher, Bart.
 - 33 Leonard Dyke, for 2 years.
 - 35 Edward Haffel of Dalemain.
 - 36 Andrew Hodleston of Hutton John.

- James II.
- 1 Richard Musgrave, Bart.
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 - 8 Richard Hutton.
 - 9 William Ballentine, died 7 July.
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A
GLOSSARY

OF

ANTIQUATED WORDS *occurring in the WORK.*

- A**COLITE, *acolithus* ; an inferior church servant, who, next under the subdeacon, *followed* and waited upon the priest and deacons in several parts of the divine offices.
- AGISTER, in the king's forest ; an officer to take an account of the cattle *agisted* therein, and to collect the money due for the same.
- ASSART, is cultivating ground in the forest by grubbing up the wood, whereby the covert for deer is destroyed : and freedom from assart, is an exemption from a fine or penalty for so doing.
- ASSISA, a rent or *assessment* in general.
- AUSTURCUS, a goshawk or fear hawk.
- AVERIA, beasts, cattle.
- AVERPENNY, money paid towards the king's carriages by land, instead of service by the beasts (*averia*) in kind.
- BARNEKIN, the outermost ward of a castle, within which were the *barns*, stables and cowhouses.
- BASLAERD, a poignard or dagger.
- BERCARIA, a sheepfold, or other inclosure for keeping sheep.
- BLOODWITE, an amercement for bloodshed.
- BORDESHALFPENNY, money paid for setting up *boards*, or a stall in a fair or market.
- BORTHEVENLIG, seems to have been an exemption from attendance at the *borough* or leet court.
- BOSPAGE, is that food which trees and wood yield to cattle : also, it signifies a duty paid for wind-fall, wood in the forest.
- BOSCUS, wood.
- BOVATE (*oxgang*) of land : as much as one yoke of oxen can reasonably cultivate in a year.
- BREDBRICH, *brideberth* ; jurisdiction of punishing the *breach* of the assize of *bread*.
- BUCKSTALL, a service in the forest in attending a certain *station* to watch deer in hunting.
- CALCETUM, a causeway.
- CARIAGE, *carreius* , a service of the tenant's *carrying* the lord's goods in *carts* or waggons.
- CARUCA, a plough.
- CARUCAGE, a tax paid for every *carucate* of land.
- CARUCATE, of land, from *caruca*, a plough, signifies as much land as can reasonably be tilled in a year by one plough.
- CHIMINAGE, a toll, due by custom, for having a way through a forest.
- CIVITAS : an immunity *de civitatibus* was a privilege from attendance at the city courts.
- CLEUGH, *clough* ; a gill or valley.
- DANEGELD, a tax on land for keeping out the *Danes*, and afterwards imposed to prevent other invasions, or on any other extraordinary occasion.
- DAPIFER, a purveyor for the household.
- DONUM, a benevolence ; sometimes called an aid.
- ESCAPE, *escapium*, was the punishment, or fine, of those whose beasts were found trespassing in the forest.
- ESKEP, a measure of corn ; differing in different places.
- EXCLUSAGIUM, a *stuce* for carrying water to the lord's mill.
- EXPEDITATING mauliffs in a forest, is cutting off the three claws of the forefoot clean off by the skin.
- FENGELD, a tax imposed for the repelling of enemies.
- FERDWITE (from *ferd* an army) a penalty for not going out on a military expedition.
- FLEMENSFRITH, receiving or relieving a fugitive or outlaw.
- FLITWITE,

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- FLITWITE, *fledwite, flightwite*; an amercement where a person having been a fugitive, returns of his own accord, or without licence.
- FOOTGELD, an amercement for not expeditating dogs within the forest.
- FOOTWITE, the same as *footgeld*.
- FORESTALL: an immunity from *forefall*, was an exemption from amercements for forestalling.
- FORRAY, an inroad or invasion by plundering parties.
- FOSTER RENT, *fyffer* corn; the word seems to be a contraction of *forefter*, being the same as *forestage*, a duty paid to the foresters.
- FRIDSTALL, *freedfall*, (from *frid* peace, and *fall* a station) a feat or place of peace, wherunto a criminal flying would be in safety; sanctuary.
- FRISCA FORCIA, fresh force; a jurisdiction of force newly committed within a city or other franchise.
- FURCA, the gallows; a jurisdiction of trying and punishing felons.
- GAVEL, *gabel*; a toll or tribute.
- GELD, a fine, tax, or tribute.
- GREENBUD, any thing that bears a green leaf in the forest.
- GRITH, peace.
- GRITHBREKE, *grithbreke, grithbreke*; breach of the peace.
- HADA, an hedge.
- HAMSOKEN, was a franchise granted to lords of manors, whereby they held pleas of the violation of a man's house or *homs*.
- HAYERPENNY; the same as *Accepens*.
- HAYBOTT, a liberty to take wood for hedging.
- HEADPENY, *headpeny*; a small sum of money at so much a head, a poll tax, paid to the lord of the leet.
- HENGWITE, *Hangwite* a penalty for suffering a felon to escape.
- HIDAGE, a tax paid for every hide of land.
- HIDE of land, seems to be the same as an oxgang, being as much as one yoke of oxen can reasonably plough in a year.
- HOBBLERS, *hoblarii*; light horsemen.
- HORNGELD, a tax paid for *horned* beasts in the forest.
- HOUSEBOTE, an allowance of timber for repairing of houses.
- HOUSGABEL, *husgavel, husgabulum*; house rent, or a tax laid upon houses.
- HUNDREDSPENY, a tax or aid paid to the officer of the hundred for the support of his office and dignity.
- HUNDREDUM, a tax or payment due to the hundred or ward.
- INFANGTHIEF, a privilege of lords of manors to judge any thief taken within their fee.
- INSEIGHE (inight) household goods.
- JACK; armour worn by horsemen, not made of solid iron, but of many plates fastened together. The boots usually worn with the said armour are still called jack boots.
- JAMPNUM, gorse or fuisse.
- KIAGE; a toll paid for loading or unloading goods at a *key* or wharf.
- LAIRWITE, *legrawite, leirwite*; a fine for adultery or fornication.
- LASTAGE, or *lastage*; a custom or duty for goods in market or fair sold by the *last*, as corn, wool, herrings, pilchards, and the like.
- LATROCINUM; an immunity *de latrocinio* was a privilege of non-attendance at the courts which had sole jurisdiction of robbery in a particular place.
- LIBRATE of land, is a quantity containing four bovates or oxgangs.
- MAERENIUM, any sort of timber fit for building.
- MAIL, a rent.
- MARCUS, a lake or great pond that cannot be drawn dry.
- MARCHET, *marketum*, was a pecuniary payment, in lieu of the right which the lord of the manor, in many places, claimed and had, of lying with his tenant's wife the first night after their marriage.— It is said that this service, in some parts of the Highlands of Scotland, is not entirely gone into disuse. And from this, perhaps, originally might arise the strict adherence and connexion of the
clap

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- clan as one great family; for if the first born child should come so as to correspond with the time of the marriage, the presumption would be that the lord was the father of such child.
- MISKENNING; an unjust or vexatious citation into the courts.
- MULTO, a *multon* or sheep, a wether.
- MURAGE, a toll taken for a cart or horse laden going through a walled city or town for repairing the walls thereof.
- MURDRUM: an exemption *de murdro* was a privilege from attending the courts of those that had the sole jurisdiction of murder in a particular place.
- NAMIUM, distress.
- NATIVUS, a servant or bondman, so *born*.
- NAVAGE, a duty on the tenants to carry their lord's goods in a *ship* or vessel.
- ORDELE, a trial of offences by fire or water, as passing barefooted and blindfold amongst red-hot ploughshares; or being put into water, wherein if they sunk they were adjudged innocent, if borne up by the water they were taken for guilty.
- ORESTE, seems to be a jurisdiction of holding courts in cases penal.
- OSTURCUS, *austurcus*, a goshawk or soar hawk.
- OUTFANGTHIEF, a privilege of the lord of the manor to call any inhabitant of his manor to judgment in his court for felony, though he were apprehended *out* of his manor.
- OXGANG of land, as much as one yoke of oxen can plough in a year.
- PANNAGE, *pasnage*, is that food which swine feed on in woods, as the mast of beech or acorns. And freedom from pannage is a privilege from paying any thing for the same in the king's forests.
- PASSAGE, a duty paid for *passing* over a river.
- PEDAGE, a duty paid for passing by foot or horse through any country, to be employed for the protection of the passenger.
- PENIGELD, a tax paid in money; a silver *penny* was the current coin of the ancient Saxons, and was equal in weight to our *3d*.
- PICAGE, money paid for breaking up ground for a stall in a fair or market.
- PLANUS, level ground or ground cleared of wood.
- PLOUGHLAND, as much as can be cultivated in a year by one plough.
- PONTAGE, a toll taken for passing over a bridge, to be employed towards the repair of such bridge.
- PREEKE; to prick at, to skirmish.
- PREIFFE; proof, trial.
- PULTURE. *puture*, a custom claimed by keepers or other officers in forests, to take man's meat, horse meat, and dog meat of the inhabitants within the forest.
- PURPESTURE, in the forest, is every incroachment made therein by building, inclosing, or using, any liberty, without lawful warrant.
- REGARD, was the view and inquiry of offences within the forest by an officer called the *regarder*: and to be free from the regard of the forest, was an exemption from his jurisdiction.
- REIF; plunder, robbery, or any other taking by violence.
- SAC, *saka*, a privilege of the lord of holding a court.
- SALU, a head-piece.
- SKEP, *skap*, a measure of uncertain quantity: in a survey of the forest of Englewood in 1619, it is defined to contain 12 bushels, and every bushel (Penritl. measure) 16 gallons and upwards.
- SCYRA; an immunity *de sciris*, was an exemption from attending the shire or county court.
- SCOTTUM, a tax or contribution, a *shot*.
- SCUTAGE, a tax on those that held lands by knights service towards furnishing the king's army.
- SENECHAL, steward.
- SEQUELA, signified the wife and children, goods and chattles, of a tenant in villenage.
- SEWER, in old evidences, the same as *dapifer*, purveyor or caterer for the household.
- SKEUGH, *scowgh*, *shaw*: a wood-ground upon the slope of an hill.
- SOKE, *soe*: power to hold courts and administer justice.
- SORUS, a soar or soar hawk.

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- SPEIR**, (Scotch) to inquire.
- STAGNES**, *stagna*; pools of standing water.
- STALLAGE**, money paid for erecting a stall in a fair or market.
- SUBBOSCUS**, underwood.
- SUMAGE**, a service of the tenants carrying the lord's goods on horseback.
- TALLAGE**, a tax in general.
- TEAM**, *theam*; a privilege of the lord of a manor for ordering of bondmen and villiens, with their children, goods and chattles.
- TENMENTALE**, *tenementale*: an exemption from *tenmentale* is a privilege of not attending the court of the *decenary* or *tithing*.
- THELONIUM**, toll.
- THENAGE**, service to the *thain* or lord of a manor.
- TENDINGPENY**, *thetlingpeny*, *trithingpeny*, an aid or subsidy paid to the sheriff or other officer of the *tithing*, for the support of his office and dignity.
- TOLL**, *thol*, in a grant to the lord of a fair or market, signifies a power to take toll.
- TREWES**: days of *trewes* were, when the commissioners of both kingdoms met for the redress of grievances, during which time there was a *truce* or cessation of hostilities. Also the articles agreed upon were styled the laws of *trewes*.
- TRIDINGA**, *trithinga*, an immunity *de tridingis* was a privilege of non-attendance at the tithing courts.
- TRIST**, an intercommuning, alliance, or friendship.
- TRISTRIS**, an obligation to attend the lord of a forest in hunting, as to hold a dog, to follow the chase, or stand at any place appointed.
- UTFANGTHIEF**, the same as *Outfangthief*.
- VACCARY**, an house or place to keep cows in, a cow pasture.
- VAUMURE**, an outwork or bulwark for defence against an enemy.
- VERDERER**, an officer to take care of the *vert* in the forest.
- VERT**, any thing that bears a green leaf in the forest.
- VILLENAGE**, a servile kind of tenure by bondmen or villeins, of whom there were two sorts, one termed a villein *in grofs*, who was immediately bound to the person of the lord: the other a villein *regardant to a manor*, being bound to his lord as a member belonging to and annexed to his manor.
- VIRGATE** of land; a *yard* of land consisting (as some say) of 24 acres, whereof four virgates make an hide, and five hides make a knight's fee.
- VISNETUM**, *visne*, *vicinetum*, a neighbouring place; *vasium et vicinetum*, far and near.
- VIVARY**; a place where living creatures are kept, as in a park, warren, fish-pond, or the like.
- WAPENTAC**, an obligation to attend the wapentake or hundred courts.
- WARDA**, a duty of attendance in the keeping of a town or castle.
- WARDPENY**, money paid for watch and ward.
- WHARFAGE**, money paid for shipping or landing goods at a *wharf*.
- WOODGELD**, a payment in lieu of service to be performed in cutting or carrying wood in the king's forests.

THE SAXON ALPHABET.

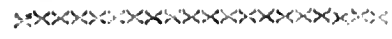
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WE have been favoured with a table of the poll books at the general election, at Cocker-mouth, for two members to be returned to parliament; in the year 1768, the candidates were, Sir James Lowther, Bart. of Lowther-hall, Henry Curwen, Esq. of Workington-hall, Humphry Senhouse, Esq. of Nether-hall, and Henry Fletcher, Esq. of Clea-hall; the letters C. F. L. S. are the initials of the candidates names.

The poll commenced on Wednesday the 30th day of March, and ended on Wednesday the 20th of April, continuing nineteen poll days.

Since the above period there has been a great increase to the freehold list, but we could not find any means to ascertain the exact number. Supposed to exceed 6000.

	C.	F.	L.	S.	Total of votes.	Total of voters.
Allerdale ward above Derwent.	649	492	967	861	2969	1485
Allerdale Ward below Derwent	378	369	300	311	1358	679
Leath Ward.—	482	487	234	239	1442	721
Esldale Ward.—	241	243	74	78	636	318
Cumb.rld.Ward.—	440	430	418	415	1709	855
Total for each at the close of the poll.	2190	2027	1993	1904	8114	4058

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n. b. The two engraved title pages, and the plates marked thus* in the above directions, were additional ornaments, and charged separate from the first subscription price.

INTRODUCTION.

THE *General History* of this county necessarily ought to engage the reader's attention, before he enters upon a *descriptive view* of each place, and the particular historical incidents relative thereto.

From the Roman historians, very little light is thrown upon the ancient state of this part of *Britain*. It was not, till the time of Agricola, that the *Northumbrians* submitted to the Roman arms, in the eightieth year of the Christian æra. The *Brigantes*, according to Roman writers, possessed a very large tract of country on the western coast of Britain; but as our attention in this work is confined to a narrow boundary, it is enough for us to observe, they inhabited the district now called CUMBERLAND: they are described to be a fierce and warlike people; restless in their disposition, and inconstant in obligations to strangers; inured to hardships, indefatigable in their adventures, valiant in arms, of a nice honour towards their own nation, and faithful to each other, even under all the wretchedness of despair. It is conceived they had the name of *Brigantes* from the mountainous country they inhabited, and the Tartar-like bands in which they *marauded*. *Strabo* speaks of the *Brigantes* of the *Alps*, and calls them *grassatores*, *robbers*, and *plunderers*: if we admit of this definition, the appellation, most probably, was derived from the Romans, as a mark of their hatred and contempt; and we shall yet remain uninformed of the true British name of the inhabitants.

The accounts given by the Romans, are, of themselves, confused and contradictory; and we have no positive proof of their having traversed the mountains, the British Appenines, and having passed to this western region, at the time that the submission of the *Northumbrians* is recorded. The extensive territory of the *Brigantes*, occasions the history of that people, as received from the Roman writers, to be so full of inconsistencies, that it is not possible for us, with any degree of certainty, to place the events, recorded by them, in this particular district. The infamous story of *Cartimandua* does not claim its locality with us; her treachery to *Caractacus*, the sovereign of many states, of which *Brigantia* was one that she ruled over as a tributary, is esteemed fabulous; though it is delivered us by *Tacitus*. It is not pertinent to our present work to enter into disquisitions and criticisms on this dark part of history; attention to that circumstance, indeed, is so far consistent, as, in some degree, it discovers to us the manners of the age, and the dispositions of the natives of the northern parts of Britain. In those days, it was no disgrace, to the bravest people, to be governed by a *woman*; disgusting effeminacies had not then contaminated the sex; the fripperies and insignificancies of the female accomplishment were reserved to a very distant age: even men inured to indefatigable labours and toils, constantly in arms, subsisting chiefly by warfare or the chase, and bred up to feats of valour and the simple rules of native honour, were not ashamed to be led to battle by a woman; and to receive the maxims of

their interior police, from the dictates of female judgment: nor is the history of *Cartismandua* blotted, till, by the intercourse of the Romans, the native virtue of the *Brigantes* was corrupted. In *Stewart's* discourse prefixed to the second edition of *Sullivan's Lectures*, it is said "The Britons were debauched into " a resemblance with a most corrupted people. They renounced the fatigues of war " for the blandishments of peace. They forsook their huts for palaces; affected " a costliness of living, and gave way to a seducing voluptuousness." Those foreigners introduced enjoyments of life, of which the Britons had not heretofore formed an idea; their wealth taught corruption, and their luxuries vice. The dissipation derived from two such dreadful channels, soon overthrew the empire of this queen; she listened to the insidious whispers of an infamous lust; she expelled her husband, and took to her bed his armour-bearer. To the Roman manners we must attribute this most flagrant breach of conjugal duty: it was no new thing with the invaders; but among Britons, before the Roman accession, we do not hear of one instance. The Roman writers* presumed to impute to the natives the grossest state of incontinence; a view of the British habitations might promote, in the minds of strangers, an erroneous conception of the manners of the people; that the women held a common intercourse with a whole family: one small hut was their general dormitory; whilst their occupations were in the fields in the day time; besides, such a criminal state of life as is imputed to them, was not consistent with the general tenor of the polity of the *Druid* administration, the tenets of which were deduced from moral obligation: and what utterly controverts the position is, that if incontinence, incest, and infidelity in the marriage contract, were the habitual vices of British life, the error of *Cartismandua* would never have involved a whole nation in civil war, and engaged the Roman arms, when there was nothing but a familiar fact to provoke, which custom would have rendered inoffensive. The *Brigantes* were divided: one party attached themselves to *Venutius*, the injured husband, the other to the queen, to whom they owed an old affection for the virtues of mind which she had displayed before she was infected with Roman manners. The divided country was wasted with intestine broils, and though it did not instantly fall under the Roman sword, it sunk into such imbecility, as afterwards rendered it easy of conquest.

There were still remaining of this people, many who would not submit to the Roman yoke; and we are told they were driven northward; *Hadrian* assumed the imperial purple in the year 117; in his time, to secure the Roman province from being incessantly harassed by a banditti, who descended the northern mountains like wolves, and marked their passage with destruction, the Romans, about the year 121, drew from sea to sea the *Prætentura* of earth, with its ditches, in the progress of this work particularly traced and described. From this æra we may date the complete submission of the territory of the *Brigantes*, which lay south of Solway Frith: for it would be inconsistent to conceive, that within this line, any people were included, who had not submitted themselves to the Roman government, and given due testimonies of their fidelity and attachment to the new rulers.

* *Cæsar* and *Tacitus*.

The *Brigantes* settled north of the *Prætentura* of *Hadrian*, assumed the name of *Mæatæ*; and being ever contentious and discordant, and retaining an inveterate hatred to the Romans, in the reign of *Antoninus Pius*, raised such dangerous commotions, that *Lollius Urbicus*, his legate, was obliged to advance against them with great power, and, after many conflicts, subdued them.

In *Ridpath's Border History*, we have the following account of the *Mæatæ* so judiciously drawn up, as to merit particular notice. “*The Mæatæ** appear to have “inhabited the lower lands of Scotland, while the mountainous parts were possessed “by the *Caledonians*; but it is doubted whether these *Mæatæ* were the inhabitants “of the south of Scotland, or of the lower tracts of country to the north of Edin- “burgh Frith; although the former opinion seems more probable. The ancient “historians describe the *Caledonians* and *Mæatæ* as entirely resembling each other, “in their manners and customs, both in war and peace. Their arms were the “same as those used by their ancestors in the time of *Agricola*. For offence they “were provided with a short spear, a broad sword, a dirk, and javelins; for de- “fence they had nothing but a small target. They lived in tents, † having no “houses, towns, or villages: hence their food was chiefly the milk and flesh of their “cattle, and the game they took in hunting, together with the roots and fruits “that the soil naturally yielded. They are said to have had some sort of food, “or rather medicine, a quantity of which, no bigger than a bean, prevented all “sense of hunger and thirst; and this they made use of in their long marches. “They abstained totally from fish, though their seas and rivers produced it in “great plenty. Instead of dress, they painted their bodies, which were mostly “naked. Property was very little regarded by them. They were swift and sure “of foot; patient of toil, hunger, thirst, and other hardships. They had horses, “small but fleet, and retained their ancient custom of fighting in chariots. In “almost all these particulars, and also in their language, they resembled the “*Brigantes*, with whom they appear to have been originally the same people.”

The peace obtained by *Urbicus* was of short duration; and, after successive in-

* Their name is derived from the British word *Meath*, a place. Dio says they had no towns; but it is evident, from Ptolemy's Geography, that there were some towns at that time in the south of Scotland. Dio also mentions Severus's returning after he had made peace with the *Caledonians*, into the country of friends or allies, (*εις την φιλιαν*) which Carte interprets of the country between Hadrian's wall and the Friths, which, though not reduced into the form of a province, was inhabited by people that were dependants and allies of the Romans, (but why not *φιλιαν* denote the Roman province itself) but that the inhabitants of this country were the *Mæatæ* of Dio, is inferred from this saying, That, at the time of Severus's expedition, “there were two nations of the Britons that remained unconquered, the *Caledonians* and the *Mæatæ*, whereof the latter dwelt next the wall that divides the island into two parts, and that the *Caledonians* were beyond these.” Now, according to Tacitus, the country of the *Caledonians* began from Antoninus's rampart; and therefore the *Mæatæ* must have lain between the walls of Hadrian and Antoninus. That the possession the Romans had of the country between these walls was very short and uncertain, and that Hadrian's rampart, or Severus's wall, was the most usual boundary of the Roman province, is inferred from various inscriptions, found in the stations upon that wall, or near it, relating to both the former and latter emperors, whilst there was no such evidences of lasting Roman settlements in the country adjacent to the rampart of Antoninus.—*Ridpath*. Carte, p. 141.—*Horsley*, p. 73.—*Goodall's* Preface to *Fordun*, c. viii.—*Innes's Essay*, c. ii.

† Huts.

rebellions and depredations committed upon the Roman province, it was not till the reign of *Severus*, who went against those ferocious bands in person, that they submitted to the Roman power, withdrew themselves from the frontiers, gave up a large tract of their country by way of barrier, north of the fortifications erected by *Hadrian*, and bound themselves in a solemn manner, not to violate their truce.

Then it was, that *Severus* caused the second *Prætentura* to be formed, from *Solway Frith* to the mouth of *Tyne*, built with stone, strengthened by an outward ditch, and guarded by towers, and a chain of forts or stations; to the remains of which; the strictest attention will be paid in the course of this work.

We have been more particularly attentive to the Roman affairs in this county; than in the *View of Northumberland*. Confident, from observations made on the natural face of the country, that here the chief incursions were practised against the Romans. *Scotland* stretches out to the west and northwest from *Solway Frith*; the lands adjacent to the *Prætentura*, on account of their mountains and morasses; and from the many forests that then covered the face of the country, were most capable of concealing and maintaining the tribes of rovers, who constantly were attempting to make descents upon the Roman province, and commit depredations on the allies. *Northumberland*, from the foot of *Cheviots*, is more level and open, less adapted to such purposes, and less subject to surprize. *The forest of Jedburgh* long continued a resort for the tumultuous inhabitants of the northern regions, who assembled to make war upon their southern neighbours. The passage from *Trivetdale* into the heights of *Northumberland* was dangerous and difficult, and so barren and thinly stocked, that an army could not subsist; which reasons lead us to conclude, that the chief incursions were made within the district of *Cumberland*.

Before we advance to a more extended period of the Roman possession in this part of the island, it may not be unprofitable to take a slight view of the *religious institutions* and the *police* of the natives, so far as the obscurity in which they are involved, will permit.

We do not find that the Britons, from the first accounts of them, in this part of the island, were enveloped in that dreadful darkness of mind; in which most other nations, on their first discovery by Europeans, have been described to us: on the contrary, they were not ignorant of the Deity, and had not corrupted their theology with idolatry. They seem rather to have been wonderfully enlightened; and probably they derived this blessing from an intercourse with the *Phœnicians*, improved by maxims brought with the first settlers from *Germany*; having their *Druids* and *Bards*. In times of unlettered ignorance, it is no wonder the priests had great influence over the multitude, especially the *Druid*, who was at once preceptor, lawgiver, divine, physician, and judge. This order of men possessed all the learning of the age; it is believed they knew the Greek alphabet, and used that character in their numerations, as well touching state affairs, as observations in astronomy and natural philosophy: but their study of divinity was arduous, no character or writing being permitted therein: nor was writing admitted, even in the ethic school.

It is an argument, yet unsolved by the learned, whether that kind of religious influence was not a blessing, rather than a prejudice to the people. In this polite age, we have dissolved those prevalences, and have shaken off all holy veneration for the priesthood and their doctrines, under the detestable appellations of enthusiasm, bigotry, and superstition; we have refined our religion into levity, we have brought the servants of God into contempt; the house of prayer is deserted; and the Deity almost forgotten. It reminds us of *Nero*, who grew so familiar with the divinity he worshipped, that at length, it is said by the historian, he defiled it, in a manner too indelicate to be described here. Modern levity, touching things divine, has almost reduced them to the like contempt. The vulgar, when not kept in awe, are insolent; and when at liberty, are licentious. When we look back upon the volume of human life, and reflect that the knowledge of mankind was progressive, and that innumerable ages had elapsed to bring them to the estate of civilization in which they now are, we must conceive a most melancholy idea of the first race of men. From the history of ancient states, we are led to determine, that innovations in religion and contempt of sacred things marked the advancing dissolution of each empire; disobedience to government succeeded; the bonds of public faith were thenceforth loosened; the compact between citizen and citizen was so far dissolved, that corruption prevailed against private virtue; and vice, like the secret progress of poison, stole into the vital parts of the state, and gradually brought on destruction: when luxury had diffused its corruption to the root of manners; when crimes from familiarity were deprived of the sting which conscience prepared; when religion, the trier of truth and rectitude, was no longer the arbiter of the soul, each fatal event rapidly ensued. Men who had few natural virtues were deterred from open vices, by the censures of the church, more than the penal law; and those who were blessed with good talents, were exhilarated by the prospect of great temporal rewards, as well as the spiritual consolations of an enlivened faith.

But to return to the *Druid*:—he taught the adoration of the divine essence, and deduced his arguments from examples displayed in the book of nature. He chose the loftiest groves and most solemn scenes, for the convocation of his people; he performed the sacred rites with the greatest magnificence and awful pomp; and all the exercise of his religion, was with that solemnity of ceremony, that deeply affected the spectator; nay, in so powerful a degree did they maintain this, that, it is said, even the detesting Romans “*stood astonished, and trembled.*” They instituted religious festivals, and sanctified the victims by sacrifice. In all public assemblies for administering justice, or consulting on national or provincial matters, the duty of the day was preceded by an awful sacrifice; the *victims* for which were sometimes *criminals* condemned for atrocious crimes; who then suffered public execution: What could make a stronger impression on the spectator, or be devised to strike the human mind with greater terror, against committing the like offences! It was not similar to our modern executions; merely the lopping off of life; but a tremendous mode of remitting to an offended Deity a reprobate and incorrigible spirit, to suffer the judgment of heaven. This county, it is apprehended;

hended, was possessed by some of the chief *Druids*; many of their monuments still remaining, and one the most noble and extensive of any in the island; as will appear, when compared with *Rollich* and others. *Stonebenge*, we conceive, is not of the like nature, the work of the same people, or for the same appropriation; the stones there being wrought with a tool;—a defilement prohibited by the ancient Hebrews, and never instanced in the druidical remains,

The land was divided into several small states, governed by their respective potentates, whose authority was little more, than that of being leaders in war: for in the deeper maxims of state, the *Druids* were supreme; and even in the business of the field, the people had that power over their prince, that he must necessarily yield to their councils: this seems clearly derived from the *Gaulish* polity. The people, from every evidence which the obscure age has furnished, appear to have been entirely free, throughout all ranks of men; and no original traces of vassalage are to be discovered in those remote times. It has been matter of dispute with the learned, from whence this abject state of men was derived. Whilst *Germany* had not yet sent out her colonies, from whence, we presume, the coasts of Britain were occasionally settled, it is pretty certain no such order of men existed there; the *Servi* spoken of by *Cæsar* and *Tacitus*, being *foccage men*, though not in that perfect privilege which *foccage tenants* afterwards gained. It is most consistent, to presume they were captives in war; the Roman slaves being such. *Lord Coke*, who supports his opinion on *Bracton Fleta* and the *Mirror*, says, “The condition of *villains*, who passed from freedom into bondage, in ancient time, grew by the constitution of nations, and not by law of nature; in which time all things were common to all; and by multiplication of people, and making proper and private, those things that were common, arose battles. And then it was ordained by constitution of nations (he means by the tacit consent of civilized nations) that none should kill another, but that he that was taken in battle should remain bond to his taker for ever, and he to do with him, and all that should come of him, his will and pleasure, as with his beast, or any other cattle, to give or to sell, or to kill: and after, it was ordained, for the cruelty of some lords, that none should kill them, and that the life and members of them, as well as of freemen, were in the hands and protection of kings; and that he that killed his *villain* should have the same judgment as if he had killed a freeman.” This strictly corresponds with the account the Roman civil law gives of the rise of vassalage. Our lawmen have not agreed what people first introduced *villainage* among the Britons; it is most probable it was the consequence of the Roman conquest, and was afterwards maintained by the Saxons and Danes: but as it is evident villenage had not gained an establishment in this country, at the period we have fixed on for our digression, we will leave the subject for the present.

Whether the British sovereigns had any public revenue, we have not discovered; or whether they had any subsistence granted from the flocks and herds of their subjects, to support their dignity. It is probable each potentate was maintained by the produce of his own estate; and that he had no other reward for his public duties, than the joy of serving his people, and the acquisition of popular
love

love and public fame. The exigences of state were supplied by a public tax on the subjects in general, the *Druids* only being exempt.

It was a powerful device of the *Druids*, in order to keep the legislative power in their hands, to declare to the people, *that laws were the ordinances of heaven*, and that, with other religious matters, *they solely appertained to the ministers of the Deity*. The *Mosaic ordinances* seem to have dictated this system: It is probable the British priests had a perfect *code of laws*; but as they were not permitted to be reduced into writing, but were taught orally, as a science to their own tribe only, they expired with the extinction of that people.

The *habitations* of the Britons were rude and incommodious, being little more than a hovel; from the huts in the north of Scotland, it seems probable they were round, supported against a tree in the centre, and roofed by boughs placed in an inclining order, covered with turf, where a whole family lodged. They crowded those erections together without attending to order, convenience, or regularity, round the hut of their leader: and as they were constantly in a warfaring state, those collected huts were embowered in the thickest forests, defended by an outward ditch, and a vallum of loose pebbles, piled up to a vast magnitude; and frequently the whole settlement was barricaded by timber trees, felled and thrown together in the rudest, but most intricate form. The vestige of one of those walled towns remains in the county of Durham, the only one we ever saw; of a square form, the plain inclining to the south-west, defended by an outward ditch, and a vallum of incredible magnitude, composed of loose pebbles, piled up to such a ridge, that the interior huts have been effectually covered and concealed by it. *Strutt* in his *Chronicle of England*, † says, “ Their strongest places were only surrounded by a ditch and vallum of earth; and the entrances blocked up with trees, cut down and laid across them,* or, instead of the vallum, a rude wall of great loose stones, without mortar or cement.” ‡ They knew not even the common conveniences of the household, they entered the hovel, laid down to rest, waked and departed to their several avocations in the field. It is certain, they knew nothing of tillage in these northern districts; they had a few herds and flocks, and in summer subsisted chiefly by the chase.

Their *art of war* consisted of few manœuvres:—strength, fortitude, intrepidity, and an insatiable passion for achievements and the love of glory, were the chief accomplishments of a soldier. They fought in tribes, each commanded by its proper chieftain, so that what was wanted in art, was amply recompensed by fidelity, and the strongest attachments. They engaged on foot, on horseback, and in chariots.

The *infantry* constituted the chief part of the British army, § whilst the southern soldiers were clothed in the manner of the Belgic Gauls, with a coarse woollen tunic, over which was cast a cloak, reaching below the waist, || their legs and thighs covered with *bracæ*, or stockings; those of *our province*, wore the skins of

† Vol. I. p. 261.

* Cæsar Bel. Gal. Lib. 5.

‡ Tacit. Annal. Lib. 12. Ch. 8.

§ Tacit. Vit. Agr.

|| τὰ γούνα ῥαέδαταις.

Calfock's Diod. Sic. sect. V.

animals,

animals, bound round the waist with a girdle; they were lightly armed, carrying a spear, and a sword of brass or iron, and a light target on the left arm; the more northern people fought almost naked, having the skin of some wild beast cast loosely round the waist, or suspended from the shoulder; and, to render themselves hideous, they stained their faces, breasts, and parts exposed, with various dyes; they bore a target and a sword suspended by chains of iron; and were very dexterous in the management of short spears, which were pointed with brass, and had a pendulous bell of the like metal adjoining to the socket; which, being shook as they advanced, gave a harsh and dismal clangour, whereby the horses of an enemy were frightened and thrown into disorder. They were swift of foot, and made sudden attacks, wheeling and retreating in such a manner, as greatly to harass heavy armed troops.

The cavalry consisted of very small horses, but being trained to sudden evolutions, were of infinite service; the horsemen were armed for fighting on foot; and frequently, after harassing the flanks of an army, dismounted, and supported the infantry;—instantaneous, as the occasion offered, they remounted, fell upon the disordered troops where an enemy's line was broken, and charged in flank, or in rear; changing their manœuvres with the utmost alacrity and skill.

The war chariots were of three sorts: the *Covinus* was armed with hooks,† and contained only the charioteer; all its execution depending on the force and rapidity with which those hooks were driven through the enemy's array. The *Rhedu* and *Effedum* are supposed not to have been armed with hooks, and had their distinction solely from the number of light armed troops they carried; who, being disciplined to great expertness in throwing the javelin, on passing the enemy with the horses at full speed, would make great slaughter. Cæsar describes this chariot fighting, and their method of charging, as being very formidable: the Britons retained great numbers of them in their armies, inasmuch that when Cassivellaunus reduced his troops on a treaty of peace, he retained four thousand chariots, as a necessary standing force. *Their order of battle* was generally with the chariots in front as the van; their centre was entirely formed of the best armed infantry, and the flanks composed of light troops and cavalry: their favourite disposition was on an inclining plain; where the *corps de reserve*, or back ranks, might be seen by the enemy, and present to them a more powerful shew of forces. They had no instruments of martial music, but the onset was with hideous howlings and outcry, mixed with the clangour of beating their weapons on the shield, and shaking the bell-spears.

We have no certain evidence whether the Britons of this district had any distinct trade; if we consider the merchandise they had, we may form some probable conjectures, though we want positive evidence. The first commodities we read of were *lead*, *tin*, and the *skins of beasts*, which the people sold to the Phœnicians, and afterwards to the Greeks, and received, in exchange, salt, earthen ware, and instruments, or trinkets, made of brass.‡ No part of the island was more likely to

† Mela, lib. iii. chap. iv.

‡ Strabo, lib. iii.

produce *lead* and *skins* than the mountains and forests of Cumberland. *Tin* is mentioned by Homer, so antient was that branch of trade with the Greeks. The intercourse with civilized nations, whose luxuries had rendered necessary other articles found in Britain, soon extended their traffic, and we find the following things were in request after the coming of the Romans: *gold, silver, iron, corn, cattle, slaves, dogs for the chase*,* various *precious stones, pearls*,† *chalk*, and *baskets of wicker*, which were so delicately made, as to be in very great estimation at Rome.‡ The Romans brought in return nothing but articles of luxury and magnificence. Of the last-mentioned articles of British traffic, many of them were produced in this country. There were *silver mines* at Keswick, as will be particularly observed in the course of this work; indeed, so soon as the art of refining lead took place, silver must have become more abundant. *Iron* has been wrought here, as the heaps of refuse, or *slag*, as the miners call it, found in many places, testify; but after the forests were destroyed, the want of fuel put a stop to that manufactory. *Cattle*, it is to be conceived, abounded in the vallies; but no *corn*. *Slaves* are mentioned, and must have been the unhappy captives of the northern nations, taken in war: for we read of no vassalage in this æra. *Agates, veined pebbles, coarse cornelians,*

* Strabo, lib. iv.

† Tacitus describes them of a dark and livid hue, Vit. Agric. Pliny says the same. "In Britain some pearls do grow, but they are small and dim, not clear and bright." "Julius Cæsar did not deny, that the breast-plate which he dedicated to Venus and her mother, within the temple, was made of British pearls."

PLIN. NAT. HIST. lib. IX. chap. xxxv.

‡ The following inscription was found in Zealand, 1647; by which it appears that chalk was a British export of great antiquity:—

Deae Nehalenniae
ob Merces recte conser-
vatas Secund. Silvanus
Negotor Cretarius
Britannicianus
V. S. L. M.

To the goddess Nehalennia, for his goods well preserved, Secundus Sylvanus, a chalk merchant of Britain, willingly performs his merited vow.

Martial speaks of these British baskets,

Barbara depictis veni boscanda Britannis
Sed me jam mavult dicere Roma suam.

Lib. XIV. chap. xlix.

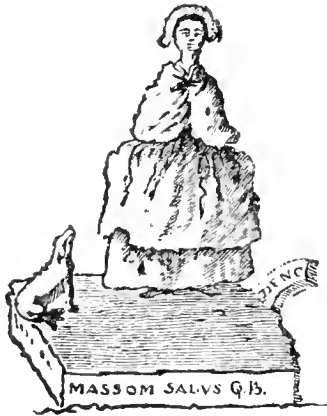
From the Manuscripts of ROGER GALE, Esq.

Extract of a Letter from Sir JOHN CLERK, dated the 8th of April, 1742.

These statues and inscriptions were sent to me by Mr. Yard, minister in the dissenting church at Cambridge: most of the statues and altars were of stone, but some of them of stucco, of which he sent me a piece. I suppose the chalk which was sold by the negociator Cretarius, under-mentioned, was used for this purpose; it is extremely white, but hard like stone. I am to write to him to send me some of them, which lie at present at an old church in the neighbourhood. The drawings he sent me are not very correct, and I have not made any alteration.

cornelians, blood-stones, and some others of the most ordinary kind of stones used in jewelry, are frequently found within this district; and sometimes in the mines the
marcasites

You may observe the good honest goddess Nehalennia is dressed in a short cloak, like some of our women going to travel in a stage-coach. My correspondent tells me she is the same way dressed on all her stones, and that she never wants a little dog, or a basket of fruit. They were discovered about ninety years ago,



and so long, my correspondent says, they have lain in the old church without any curious eye to take notice of them, so that the discovery, as he says, is as new as ever. Nehalennia seems to be derived from the Greek *Νέα Σελήνη*, the new moon, or the goddess Luna. The following also I received from him :

¹ Deæ Nehalenniae Januarius Ambac̄thius pro se et suis	² Nehalenniae L. Justus falto et L. Secundinus Mode) ratus Fratres V. S. L. M.)	³ I. O. M. Textouifius facti. V. S. L. M.	} On the } pedestel } is a statue } of Jupiter.
⁴ Deæ Nehalenniae ob merces recte confer vatas M. Secund. Silva nus Negotor Cretarius Britannicianus. V. S. L. M.	⁵ Diis Deabusq̄ Praefidibus Provinciarum Concordiae Fortunae Conciliorum		

Negotor in the 4th Inscription is *Negociator Cretarius*, to a trade then drove on in chalk or clay, or what we call fuller's earth.—N. B. It is probable gypsum was an article of commerce.—*Britannicianus* is not a common word, &c.

J. CLERK.

To Sir JOHN CLERK, in Answer to the above from R. GALE.

DEAR SIR,

Sernton, 17th April.

I am very much obliged to you for the Zealand inscription, but your correspondent was a little mistaken, when he informed you that they have lain ninety years in an old church, without any curious eye to take notice of them, so that the discovery of them is as new as ever: perhaps no inscriptions that
time

marcasites are discovered. *Pearls* are found in the river Iret, which discharges itself into the ocean a few miles north of Ravenslafs. It is a very clear stream, flowing on a pebbly channel; the muscles producing them are of the large horse muscle kind, found in many other rivers in the north of England. *Lime* abounds in this county, and that species commonly known by the name of gypsum, or *alplaster*, † which might be known to the Romans, and used in their elegant edifices. Baskets, no doubt, were manufactured here, one species of the *Druid* execution of criminals, was inclosing them in a gigantic figure of Hercules, (the emblem of human virtue) made of wicker work, and burning them alive, in sacrifice to the divine attribute of *Justice*.

The boats used by the Britons are chiefly described to us, as being made of wicker ware, covered with hides of oxen,* or of timbers framed and covered with

time has left us have been oftener reprinted and commented on. Nine of them were discovered in the year 1647, and were soon after published by Olivarius Vredicus, in his *Antiquitatis Flandriæ, and Boxhornius* in Dutch: next by Reinellus in his *Syntagma*, and then by Spon in his *Miscella*. *Crud. Antiquitatis*, who made them up ten. After that you have an account of them in *Altingius's Notitia Bataviæ Antiquæ*, but none of the inscriptions inserted, because it may be supposed, they had so often been already published. That of *Negotiorum Cretarij*, or rather *NEGOXTOR CRETARIIVS*, (for so it is upon the stone) was taken notice of in my father's commentary on *Antoninus's Itinerary*, A. D. 1709, p. 43. Then comes Mr. Keisler, who has been very copious, and given several draughts of them, but not having the book by me, I cannot be particular. Last of all comes a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, and in his *Religion du Gaulois* de plus rares sources de l'Antiquité, printed at Paris, 1727, p. 78, he gives you a description of no less than seventeen of these monuments; without any inscription, except upon three, whose figures he has engraved; one of which, is that of the goddess in her short cloak, dog at her right foot, at her left *Den* upon the prow of a ship, and underneath her, the letters *MASSOM SÆVVS Q. B.*—that which I received from you has *SALVS*. He tells you he will not subject himself to explain any of the inscriptions, since they give no light to the matter. All these authors concur in making *Nehalennia* the new moon, and have attempted several derivations of the name, particularly the Benedictine, who has twisted and turned it several ways, to make it speak his mind: but the simplest and most probable, in my opinion, is that of *Altingius*, as being formed from the old German language *NIE-HEL* *Novum Lumen* *ΕΙΣ ΣΙΔΗΡΗ* very near the same both in sound and signification.

The *Negotiator Cretarij Britannicianus* was, as you observe, a dealer in chalk, or fuller's earth, or marle; but *Britannicianus* does not denote the country where he was born, for then he would have been called *Britto*, or *Britanus*, but the place to which he traded: he was a British trader, as we say at this day, a *Holland's* trader, for any of our islands that trade to *Holland*. You have, however, the *Britanniciani*, as well as the *Britanes* mentioned in the *Notit: Imperii*; a word, perhaps, crept into the language of the *Lower Empire*, and formed from *Britanctic*, the country word, being a near resemblance to it.

I must confess the statue erected to *Nehalennia*, by *M. Tarinus Prinius*, is not taken notice of by any of these authors, no more than that of *Januarius Ambasthius*; so these are likely to be new, as well as that *I. O. M. Textouifius*, &c. that of *Diis Deabusq.* is in *Spon*, with a line betwixt the 4th and 5th of yours, but so much defaced, that only the letters—*NA*—can be read in it, yet the sense in yours seems complete. The *Hercules* found with them is *HERCVLES MAGVSANVS*, and commented upon by *Keisler* and the *Benedictine*.

The latter of these has shewn, in a second work of his, that the short cloak of *Nehalennia* was the usual wear of the *Gaulish* women, and not the *Gaulish* sagma, in opposition to one *Deslaudes*, who says it was, in which he is certainly right; the sagma being a long garment: yet he will not allow *Deslaudes's* image that wears it, to be a woman or a girl, so blind is the spirit of contradiction.

Your's, &c.

R. G.

† *The Lygdinum marmor* of the ancients.

* *Lucan* lib. I. *Pliny*, *Nat. Hist.* lib. IV. chap. xvi.

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leather,

leather,* and with these they navigated the sea between Britain and Ireland. By the following discovery, it appears that their boats were of a much superior construction to those mentioned by historians.

In a letter from Sir John Clerk to Roger Gale, Esq. dated Edinburgh, 11th June, 1727, among the manuscripts of that learned antiquarian, are the following particulars. "I shall acquaint you with a very ancient curiosity, found about eighteen miles from this place. The wash of the river Caron discovered a boat, thirteen or fourteen feet under ground; it is thirty-six feet in length, and four and a half in breadth, all of one piece of oak; there were several strata about it, such as loam, clay, shells, moss, sand, and gravel; these strata demonstrate it to have been an antediluvian boat. || The tree of which it was made, was, no doubt, very big, but still no bigger than one which is yet alive not far from that place; it is about twelve or thirteen feet in diameter, and we have a pretty good document from an old author, who wrote the life of Sir William Wallace, a Scotch captain in the time of King Edward I. that it was an old decayed tree at that time. "Some fancy this boat is Roman, because it was found not far from Arthur's Oven, or TEMPLUM TERMINI; but there seems to be no great probability in this. If Sir Hans Sloan, Dr. Mead, or Dr. Woodward, want an account of this boat, let me give you the trouble of remembering me to them."

In these manuscripts, there follows this from a newspaper. "Edinburgh, May 25th. "We have an account from Airth, eighteen miles west of this city, near to the influx of the river Caron, of a very rare piece of antiquity, found in the south bank of the Forth, viz. a canoe of thirty-six feet long, four feet broad in the middle, four feet four inches deep, four inches thick in the sides, all of one piece of solid oak, sharp at the stem, and square at the stern. The river's washing away the banks discovered a part of her; she was ordered to be dug up by Mr. Graham, judge-admiral, and proprietor of the place. What was discovered of her, was found to be above fifteen feet under ground. It is remarkable that she is finely polished, being perfectly smooth on the outside and inside, and the wood of an extraordinary hardness, and not one knot in the whole." To this follows a note by Mr. Gale, signed with his initials, R. G. When *Marton Mere*, in Lancashire, was drained by Mr. Fleetwood, no less than eight canoes, like those in America, were found in it, which, it is likely, were sunk in that lake by the Britons, &c. "Vid. *Britan. Antiq. et Nov. in Lancashire*, p. 1284."

At what period the Britons improved their art of navigation, and enlarged their vessels, is uncertain; in the sea engagement on the coast of *Armorica*, by the united forces of the Britons and Gauls, against the navy of *Cæsar*, it is imagined that the British vessels were of equal force with those of the *Veneti*; though there is no evidence to maintain this position, and the Britons might only assist to man the Gaulish fleet; for when *Cæsar* invaded Britain, he was not opposed by any naval force. The ships of the *Veneti* are described by *Cæsar*† to be built with keels flatter than the Roman vessels, that they might lie more conveniently in the shallows; their prows were

* Solinus, lib. III. III. chap. xiii.

|| Sir John's love of antiquity was extravagant.

† *Cæs. Bel. Gal. lib.*

very erect, and their sterns raised to resist a storm: they were constructed of oak, the seats of their rowers were beams a foot broad, and fastened with iron pins an inch thick: the anchors had chains of iron instead of cables, and the sails were made of hides, or tanned leather. They were substantial vessels to bear the shock of the iron beaks of the Roman galleys; but miserable things for navigation.

The Romans introduced many improvements in maritime affairs; *Claudius* gave great encouragement to ship-building, † his vessels were of such dimensions as would carry three hundred and twelve quarters of corn: but how they were rigged is not mentioned. About the year 359, no less than 800 ships were employed by the Britons in exporting corn to *Gaul*. The Romans also had a great naval force to protect the trade, commanded by a chief officer, whose distinction was *Lord High Admiral of the British Seas*. ‡ And in the time of *Carausius*, about the year 286, and *Alektus*, 293, the naval force was renowned: so rapidly did those improvements advance after the coming of the Romans.

Various descriptions have been given of *the apparel* of the Britons, which was not uniform through the island, but adopted, perhaps, from the different nations with which they had intercourse. Some wore long black garments, bound round the waist with a girdle; others a short mantle, plaited on one shoulder and fastened with a pin, a fibula, or clasp: and again, the more barbarous were covered with skins of deer, wolves, and other beasts of chase. Their manufactory of *woollen* was rude, being wool unspun, beat, and driven together with much labour. The Gaulic manufactory spoken of by *Diodorus*, *lib. v.* and in *Pliny's Natural History*, *lib. viii. chap. 48*, was woven *chequer-wise*, in various colours; of which our Scots plaids are perfect remains; they were not received till our greater mercantile intercourse with that country enabled us to import their articles of luxury. Also the *linen manufactory* was not prosecuted here, till long after the æra at which we paused from the history of Roman affairs to make this review. The most elegant British dress we read of, was that of *Boadicia*: § “ She was a large well-made woman, “ of a severe countenance; her voice was loud and shrill, her hair was of a deep “ yellow colour, and hung down to the bottom of her waist; on her neck she wore “ a massy chain of gold: she was habited in a tunic of various colours, over which “ was a robe of coarser woollen, bound round her with a girdle, fastened with “ buckles.” The chief ornaments of the northern Britons, were chains for their necks, massy bracelets for the arms, and rings for the fingers; and where gold was not to be obtained, they used them of brass and iron.

Among Mr. Gale's manuscripts is a letter from *Mr. Maurice Johnson*, which contains the following particulars, “ In the museum at Oxford, I was shewn some “ sorts of civil and military instruments of flints, made and used by the ancient “ Britons, before they knew how to flux metals. I have a large brass ring, such “ as they are said to have hung round their waists in leathern thongs, for ornaments, “ which is formed of two concave pieces fixed together, either before they knew “ foldering, or because it might not be thought on to fix them otherwise. With

† Sueton. in *Claud.* chap. xviii and xix. in *Nerone.*

‡ Archigubernus *Classis Britan.*

§ Xiphil. ex *Dion.*

“ this a ring, very thick, and much too little for any woman’s finger was dug up, as
 “ Captain Pownel assured me, (from whom I had them) made of flint vitrified,
 “ and stained yellow with the juice of some berry, as it seems, being of a pale
 “ lemon colour. These rings, they say, were in like manner the ornaments of the
 “ British ladies, before the Romans taught them to dress.” There is the following
 note by Mr. Gale. “ These instruments of flint have been found all over Europe,
 “ as well as in the East and West Indies; so that the use of them seems to have
 “ been universal in old times: by their skill in arts, sciences and arms, our British
 “ ancestry, and their ladies, seem to have been, at the Roman invasion, arrived to
 “ much the same degree of learning, knowledge, and politeness, as the savages in
 “ the West Indies, when discovered by Columbus.”

Their diet was simple; fish, hares, hens, and geese, they had an aversion to; they dressed their viands by boiling or roasting, and drank of liquor made of honey and barley. They burnt the bodies of the dead; the ashes of some were deposited under hillocks of earth, others in stone chests, composed of five flat stones, and covered with a pile of earth. These are the general lines of our northern Britons near the period before related to.

The Romans, with innumerable artifices, endeavoured to insinuate their maxims into the lives and manners of the natives: they studied to promote the adoption of their *habits, customs, luxuries, and pleasures*. It was some time before the people could be brought to taste the enjoyment of those fascinating exotics, and partake of the insinuating vices of the conquerors: their enormities towards the fair sex seem to have been the most offensive and disgusting; for when the Romans treated the daughters of *Boadicea* with shameful indignities, the people were irritated to a formidable insurrection; which cost the aggressors much time and bloodshed to suppress and appease.

At length we find the Britons incorporated with the Romans: by their abode in this island four hundred years, they became so much reconciled and united, as to intermarry; the distinction of nations was lost, they became one people, and of one religion; like the Romans, they built *temples* to the gods, erected palaces, were frequent at the *batbs*, and places of public diversion, and at length adopted every art and science the Romans had brought with them. Conversion in *religion* is not so remarkable, if we consider the *Druid tribe* was extirpated; and the minds of the people were conciliated, by the Romans adopting the worship of the Deity the Britons had been taught to adore, under the names or distinctions of *Bel, Bal, Magon*, &c. of which many instances are found in inscriptions to topical divinities; and this in particular, in those parts where the *Druids* formerly held their grand conventions; as shall be particularly observed in the course of this work; so that it appears the *ceremonies* of worship, and not the *object*, underwent the change.

They became at length so much one people, that, to support the Roman ambition, the British youth having been incorporated with the legions, went forth with *Maximus*, a Spaniard by birth, and subdued *Gaul* and *Spain*; but extending his views too far, he lost all he had acquired, and sacrificed his troops in a vain attempt to reduce *Italy*. The fatal project of *Constantine* was a succeeding blow, which Britain could never recover: her intestine strength thus sapped, opened the channel for those depredations, which the northern nations afterwards carried, even into

the

the southern provinces. When the declining empire, rendered it necessary to call from Britain the Roman legions, our youth fired by ambition and the desire of military glory, were received among their troops; and all those, nearly connected with the departing people, joined in the emigration. The distracted peasants, deserted by those in whom they had long trusted for safety, when oppressed by the influx of an enemy from the northern mountains, were twice relieved by the coming of a Roman legion: the first repaired the wall or *prætentura* of *Antoninus*; the second, the work of *Severus*. Even in the Roman empire, the arts had then declined very greatly; and when the last legion made its final departure from Britain, and gave melancholy assurances they should never return, artificers could not be found to maintain the barrier with mason work; but the breaches were supplied with turf. Then it was, as historians tell us, the distracted inhabitants looked abroad on their deserted country, and saw nothing was left them but poverty and dismay: either the Romans had kept those left behind them in profound ignorance as to the manufactory of arms and tools of husbandry, or the workmen had deserted them with the Romans; for so it was, that none remaining had either military skill or arms to defend themselves from the ravages of the enemy. The warlike and ferocious bands, who possessed the northern regions, from their implacable aversion to the Romans, remaining uncontaminated with their vices, and not become imbecillated by their luxuries, rushed forth like a troop of lions on the affrighted country, and spread desolation and ruin on every hand; carrying back with them the herds and flocks of the astonished Britons, many of whom, with their wives and infants, were made slaves; whilst others fled southward, to save a miserable existence. Such is the afflicting picture given of this country. But in the heightening of this grievous delineation, writers omit the proofs necessary to reconcile this deplorable description of the estate of Britain, so immediately after the departure of the Romans; for it could only be derived from the emigration of those who had become intimately connected with the Romans, had participated in the luxuries and pleasures of their manners, and had also acquired a knowledge of arms, arts, and manufactories; from such the art of war could not be withheld, as it was to be obtained by example.

At this period, it seems most probable, that *vassalage* was growing into a custom; and that the captives made by contending powers, were in retaliation carried into slavery. It is mentioned that one of the original articles of traffic with *Greece* was *slaves*: but there is no evidence, who those miserable objects were; whether captives or criminals. It is the custom of most barbarous nations, in their warfare, to enslave the unhappy captive.

In the introduction to the *View of Northumberland*, we took notice of the deplorable estate of the Britons, before the arrival of the Saxons; regarding this as a work connected with our former publication, we forbear the repetition.

It doth not appear that this district experienced any of those calamities which marked the eastern coast, and *Northumberland* in particular, on the first approach of the *Saxons*; neither did they possess the lands on the western side of the British *Appenines*, (which divide the counties, according to their present limits) when they first devised the plan, and concerted measures to seize the *empire*, and snatch from

from the hand of impotence and imbecility, the government of a country so blest with the bounteous gifts of providence, and so perfectly adapted to the happy existence of mankind.

The settlement of the *Saxons* in *Northumberland* was effected in or about the year 454; but it was not till the year 547, that *Ida* came over with his reinforcements, and established his kingdom.

This country was inhabited at that time by a people who assumed the name of *Kumbri* or *Kimbri*, from whence the etymology of *Kumbri Land* is very easily and naturally deduced.†

There is no degree of evidence to shew, that *Ida* carried his arms across the mountains; but it seems he was content to settle on the eastern coast: and by making *Bebbanborough* his royal fortress, the position seems evidently proved. Such proofs as we have, tend to confirm the idea, and that this province, now the object of our particular attention, was not subject to his controul; for the *Kimbri* had become conciliated to the *Mætæ*, the *Pi&ts* and *Scots*, who dwelt upon, or lived adjacent to, what we now call the *Borders*; and they appear to have joined in several incursions on the *Saxon* settlements, ravaging their frontiers by flying parties; and, after marking their hasty passage with blood and rapine, retreating again with equal rapidity to their impenetrable fastnesses in the mountains and forests, where no other people could subsist.

The twelve years of *Ida's* reign were full of warfare; and all that he reaped from his military achievements against the Britons, was barely to retain his first settlement in *Northumberland*.

Adda, his son and successor, reigned for the short period of seven years; one of his chieftains *Ella* is said to have added to this sovereignty the province of *Deira*, from whence he expelled the Britons; but in this acquisition, it is presumed, we cannot include the territories of the *Kimbri*; but that those conquests were extended southward; and that *Ella* did not cross our *Appenines* in this war.

It is not till the reign of *Ethelfrith*, which commenced in the year 593, that we hear any thing of the conflicts of the *Saxons* with the *Pi&ts*; and under this general appellation of their enemy, we are inclined to include the *Kimbri*.

That prince extended his conquest much further than any of his predecessors; and many tribes of the Britons submitted, his arms being deemed irresistible, and his mode of government excellent and full of clemency. It is in this æra we are induced to place the first footing of *Saxon* power within this district; for historians say, that, by the extent of empire gained by *Ethelfrith*, the *Scots* began to look

† Ex. Lib. 2. Galfridi.

Successit Cadwallardus, quem Beda vocat Ceduallam Juvenem.

Quam vero famem pestifera mortis lues consecuta est quæ in brevi tantam populi multitudinem stravit, quantum non poterant vivi humare. Unde miseræ reliquæ patriam, factis agminibus, disfluentes transmarinas petebant regiones, &c.

Britannia ergo cunctis civibus, exceptis paucis quibus in Gualliarum partibus mors pepercerat, desolata per novem annos Britonibus horrenda fuit. Quod enim ipsis indicatum fuisset, nefandus populus ille collecta innumerabili multitudine virorum, et mulierum applicuit in partibus Northumbriæ et desolatas provincias ab Allania usque cornubiam inhabitavit.

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upon his growing fame with a jealous eye, and upon his government as advancing to too eminent a degree of power, for the security and peace of the adjoining states: under such apprehensions, the Scots taking up arms, a decisive victory was obtained by the Saxons at *Deegltane*, or *d'Eglestane*, as some authors have it,* where the slaughter was so great, that the natives were not able to advance again into the field against the invaders for several years. The *Mearke* and *Picts* have, by all historians, been accounted a more southern people, than the Scots; and it seems probable, that the accession of *Cumbria* excited their jealousy: and what strengthens this supposition, that *Cumbria* was added to *Ethelfrith's* dominions, is, his prosecuting a war against the southern and western tribes of Britons, over whom a decisive victory was obtained near *Caer Leon*, in Wales.

In the reign of *Edwin*, the Mercians overran the kingdom of *Northumberland*, and laid it waste; in that general devastation it is to be doubted, the *Kimбри* were sufferers.

In 684, *Egfrid* had possession of the western coast, as he invaded *Ireland*: and afterwards, contrary to the advice of *St. Cuthbert*, then Bishop of *Lindisfarn*, he turned his arms against the *Picts*, and was slain. At this period of time, the city of *Carlisle* was given to *St. Cuthbert*, and his *see*; and he was brought thither to preach to the inhabitants. The *Kimбри* then were reconciled and fully united to the *Saxon* government.

Though we have alleged, that *Cumbria* was joined to the *Saxon* kingdom of *Northumberland*; yet it appears only to have been a tributary province, under the reserved government of its own potentates. It continued to hold the privilege to about the year 946, at which time, as *Camden's* words are, "King Edmund, † with the assistance of *Leoline*, King of Wales, spoiled Cumberland of all its riches; and having put out the eyes of *Dunmaile*, king of that country, granted that kingdom to *Malcolm*, King of Scots, to hold of him to protect the northern part of England, by sea and land, against the incursions of enemies. Upon which, the eldest sons of the Kings of Scotland, as well under the Saxons as Danes, were stiled governors of Cumberland. But when England had yielded to the Normans, this country submitted with the rest, and fell to the share of *Ranulph de Meschines*, whose eldest son was lord of Cumberland, and at the same time, in right of his mother, and by favour of his prince, Earl of Chester." [Such is the translation, 1695; but in the Latin edition, 1594, to which, in the course of this work, we refer in the notes, the words are "*Cum autem Normannis Anglia se dedidisset, hæc etiam pars in illorum manus concessit, Ranulpho de Meschines obtigit, cujus filius natu maximus materno jure Comes fuit Cestræ, minor vero Gulielmus Dominus Copulandiæ.*"] "However King *Stephen*, to ingratiate himself with the Scots, restored it to them, to hold of him and his successors, Kings of England. But his immediate successor, King *Henry II.* considering what prejudice this profuse liberality of *Stephen's* was like to prove, both to him and his kingdom, demanded back from the Scots *Northumberland*, *Cumberland*, and *Westmorland*; and

* Presumed from the Tumulus, and other monuments, to be *Egleston*, on the river *Tees*, in the county of *Durham*. † *Florigellus Westmonast.*

“ the Scottish king, as *Newbrigencies* has it, wisely considered, that since the King of England both had a better title, and was much stronger in those parts (though he could have alleged the oath, which he was said to have made to his grandfather David) did very fairly and honestly restore the aforesaid bounds, at the king’s demand, and in lieu of them had Huntingdonshire restored, which belonged to him of ancient right.”

Such are the general circumstances related by Camden; but we must revert to an earlier date than 946, to collect some very material incidents antecedent to that æra.

In the year 873, the *Danes* made their landing at *Tynemouth*, and wintered in that neighbourhood; in the ensuing spring, they spread their ravages from the eastern to the western ocean, over those parts of the *Northumbrian kingdom*, which, in their former incursions, they had not traversed. They pillaged and afterwards burnt the *city of Carlisle*. It doth not appear that they met with much resistance in this district, or made any considerable stay, for there are no remains of their military works, either entrenchments or forts, except at *Brampton*: and in our opinion this greatly denotes the poverty of the land, its being thinly peopled, and the unrecovered state it lay in, from the desertion of the Romans, the ravages of the *northern nations*, and the warfare of the Saxons.

In the year 894, *Alfred* reduced the whole kingdom of *Northumberland*. *Fordun* relates that the northern provinces of England willingly submitted to *Gregory, King of Scots*; *Donald* succeeded, and retained the acquisitions of his father; and after him *Constantine*. This author is not always to be confided in, especially when he has a means of aggrandizing the Scotch name. *Alfred* divided his realm into *shires* and their subdivisions of *wards* or *hundreds*; of which there are *five* in *Cumberland*, viz. *Allerdale ward above Derwent*, *Allerdale ward below Derwent*, *Cumberland ward*, *Leeth ward*, and *Eskdale ward*.

In the year 941, *Edmund* succeeded to the English throne, and two years after *Malcolm* was King of Scotland. The English monarch, provoked by the perfidy of the northern provinces, wasted *Cumberland*, and granted it to *Malcolm*, on terms that *Induff*, the heir apparent to the Scotch crown, and his successors, likewise heirs, should hold it as their principality, and a province of that realm, by fealty and homage. As a testimony of this grant, the Scotch historians say, the *Reay-cross* or *Roy-cross* was placed on *Stainmore*, on the boundary of *Westmorland* and *Yorkshire*, the arms of England being sculptured on the southside, and the arms of Scotland on the north, as a memorial of that convention, and the division of the two kingdoms.

We have taken a short view of the melancholy events which marked this district under the ravages of a foreign enemy, and barbarities of the ferocious inhabitants of the north, then uncivilized and unenlightened with the Christian revelation: such incidents of the like cast, as follow in our narrative, were derived from natives, who it might be conceived would have acted with greater clemency and humanity towards their neighbours; born in the same land, and brethren in the pale of the same church.

About the year 1031, *Uchtred*, Earl of *Northumberland*, began to commit depredations on *Cumberland*, supported by the *Danes*. *Malcolm* led forth his army, and engaged them near *Burgh on Sands*, where, after a doubtful battle, maintained with
equal

equal valour for a long time, the bloody honours of the day were gained by the *Scots*. *Duncan*, the heir-apparent of the crown, held the principality, agreeable to *Edmunda's* compact; but *Malcolm*, regarding *Canute* as an usurper, would not permit his son to do homage. *Canute* made a pilgrimage to *Rome*, and on his return, having levied a great army, he advanced into *Cumberland* to take revenge for the indignities received from the crown of *Scotland*: authors disagree exceedingly in the event of this expedition; if we give credit to the *Saxon chronicle*, *Canute* subdued *Malcolm*, with two other potentates, *Malbeath* and *Jobmarc*; but who those personages were, we are in the dark, nothing being left us but their names. This account is adopted by *Malmsbury*; but *Symeon of Dinham*, and *Florence, of Worcester*, are totally silent thereon. *Fordun* corresponds with the *chronicle*, and *Matthew of Westminster* speaks in the following expressions: "*Contra Scotos rebellantes hostilem expeditionem duxit, et Malcolmum regem, cum duobus aliis regibus, levi negotio, superavit.*"§ But we are inclined to adopt the account of more modern writers, who tell us that, by the interposition of the great men of both states, and a circumstantial investigation of the right of the Scottish crown, *Cumberland* was confirmed to *Duncan*, and the homage required was paid.

The second year after the usurpation of the crown of England by *William the Norman*, the northern malecontents were in arms, and the aid of *Malcolm*, of *Scotland*, was promised; but he not being able to bring up his troops in time to aid the allies, the two states were indebted to the good offices of *Egelwin, Bishop of Durham*, for effecting a reconciliation and cessation of hostilities; and the Scotch king did homage accordingly for this principality; but this was not a permanent peace, for, in the succeeding year, *William* having sent *Robert Cummin* into *Northumberland*, with a chosen body of troops, in order to keep the malecontents in awe, they eluded the leader's vigilance, in the night forced the gates of *Durham*, where *Cummin* then lay, and put his men to the sword. This, with the subsequent rebellion at *York*, and the invasion of the *Scots*, whose forces were strengthened with an army of *Danes* and *Northumbrians*, headed by *Earl Gospatric*, incensed *William* to march with a powerful army, and to lay waste the whole country northward from *York*.* *Malcolm* entered *Cumberland*, and there exhibited a scene of exploits as infernal as the Normans. He carried his devastation into *Teesdale* and the county of *Durham*. In 1072, *William* came again into the north, and entering *Scotland*, was met by *Malcolm* at *Abernetby*, where the Scotch monarch, consenting to perform the accustomed homage, a peace was concluded. But it doth not appear that *Cumber-*

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* A. D. 1070. Infinita Scottorum multitudo ducente Malcolmno Rege, per Cumberland traducta est, versus orientem, divertens universam Teesdale, et ejus finitima loca ultra citraque seroci vastavit, depopulatione. Ubi autem ventum est ad locum, qui dicitur Anglicæ Hundredestelle (Hunderthwaite) latine autem centum fontes, trucidatis ibidem quibusdam gentis Anglicæ nobilibus, rex parte exercitus retenta, partem per viam quam venerat cum infinita præda domum remisit, &c.

Cospatricius comes strenuus Cumberland invadit. Erat enim eotempore Cumberland sub Regis Malcolmni dominio, non jure possessa, sed violenter subjugata.

Malcolmus, offensus prædatione Cospatricii, jussit Scottis, ut nulli gentis anglicæ parcerent; unde incredibili immanitate multi a Scottis interfecti.

land, from this period, was any longer deemed a province of Scotland; but being re-assumed by William, was granted to Ranulph de Meschines. † †

The events attending the contentions of the two crowns were dreadful to this country: the inhabitants were continually harassed with warfare, the herds and flocks were swept away, women and children carried into bondage, multitudes of men put to the sword, towns, monasteries, and churches sacked, pillaged and laid in ashes: so that this district, which bore marks of the resentment and violence of both parties, must have worn the countenance of desolation and distress for many centuries. The conflicts were as savage and ferocious, and attended with as great barbarity, as appear in the annals of any country; they did not use the *scalping knife* and *tomahawk*, but they stained the foil with every degree of cruelty the age had devised. As far as possible to remedy this public evil, *The BORDER SERVICE* commenced; distinct in its nature, and totally unconnected with other military service. Its rise was contemporary with the division of Cumberland under Ranulph de Meschines. At the firing of *beacons*, § or the alarm given by the *horn*, the owner of every landed estate, according to his rank, was obliged to arm and array: but as this institution, in its infant state, did not effect the purposes for which it was devised, and until the reign of King Edward I. was not brought into a regular constitution, we will, in the intermediate time, take a view of the several incidents in which this county was concerned.

In the year 1091, Malcolm, of Scotland, dissatisfied with the accession of William Rufus to the crown of England, in deprivation of his brother Robert, took advantage of the time when a discontent prevailed, entered the borders with his army, and ravaged the country, returning with great spoil. Rufus soon after coming from Normandy, prepared with a vast armament by sea and land, to make a formidable attack upon Scotland; but the season was too far advanced, the equinoctial winds prevailed, his fleet was great part of it wrecked, and his army suffered almost an equal distress by the inclemency of the weather: a peace was effected, and Malcolm did homage, to hold the possessions from the crown of England, which were granted to him in the time of William the father; viz. *twelve towns in England*, and an annual pension of *twelve marks of gold*. Though the war produced no beneficial event in favour of this county, yet the presence of the sovereign did; for King William Rufus was delighted with the situation of Carlisle; he saw it was placed under a clement sky, and happy climate, surrounded with a fertile country, and capable of receiving all the bounties of Providence, by the hands of Industry. He ordered the city to be

† “ Rex Willms cognomine Bastardus Dux Normannie conqueror Anglie Dedit totam terram de Com. Cumbrie Ranulpho de Meschines, et Galfrido fratri ejusdem Ran John Com. Cestrie. Et Willmo fratri eodem totam terram inter Dudden et Derwent.

“ Ranulphus de Meschines Feoffavit Hubertam de Vaux. de Baronia de Gillsland, &c. Ex Chronicis Cumbri in Registro de Wederhall irrotulat. fo. 161.

W. MILBOURN'S COLL. added to DENTON'S M. S.

† Malcolm had a compensation, by a grant of twelve towns in England, and a yearly pension of twelve marks of gold.

§ In Cumberland, the places appointed for beacons were, Blackcomb, Mulcaster Fell, St Bees Head; Workington Hill, Moothay, Skiddaw, Sandale Top, Carlisle Castle, Lingy Close Head, Beaconhill, Penrith, Dale Raughton, Brampton Mote, and Spade-Adam Top.

rebuilt,

rebuilt, which had lain in ashes from the time of the *Danish* incursion, in 874;† he fortified the whole, and built a fortress for its security; and therein placed a strong garrison. In a short time afterwards, he removed the former garrison, and sent troops thither, drawn from the southern counties, skilful in agriculture; who introduced tillage: for, from the time that the Romans departed, the ploughshare had not divided the soil; and the inhabitants are described to have become as totally ignorant of the cultivation of their lands, as if corn had never grown in the district. Before this time, the scanty provision of *bread* for the people was brought by land; for they had no navigation but by canoes and open boats, with which they seldom ventured to *Ireland* or the *Isle of Man*; and *Scotland* was an hostile land. Their chief sustenance, was the produce of their flocks and herds.‡

In the year 1135, *David*, King of *Scotland*, incensed at *Stephen's* usurpation, entered such parts of *England* as were nearest to his place of residence; and, at the head of a powerful army, compelled the inhabitants to swear allegiance and fidelity to his niece, the *Empress Maud*; and to give hostages. He took possession of the chief places of strength; and, among others, reduced the city of *Carlisle*, and placed a Scotch garrison there. In the year 1138, as *David* advanced southward, previous to the battle of *Allerton*, best known by the name of the *battle of the standard*, he was joined by the men of *Cumberland* and *Carlisle*.

In 1154, King *Henry II.* demanded of *Malcolm IV.* then King of *Scotland*, that he should make full restitution of the northern provinces, which King *Stephen* had imprudently given up: the young monarch not only acquiesced with the request, but being present with the King of *England* at *Chester*, in the year 1157, when he was making war against the *Welch*, received confirmation of *Huntingdonshire*, and did homage for the same.

Prince Henry having conceived a project to depose his father, King *Henry II.* by promising to restore to the crown of *Scotland* the counties of *Northumberland* and *Cumberland*, engaged *William the Lion*, King of *Scotland*, to aid him; among other fruitless attempts, he besieged *Carlisle*, and was obliged to withdraw his troops with disgrace; but coming again before it, the city capitulated.

In the year 1194, King *William* of *Scotland*, on the accession of King *Richard I.* claimed restitution of the ancient honours of his crown, part of which was the province of *Cumberland*; the death of the English monarch happening soon after, the matter remained undetermined: but the Scotch king, unwilling to relinquish his claim, renewed it with King *John*, who evaded bringing the business to a conclusion. The Scotch king, dying in the year 1214, left *Alexander II.* his son and successor, a youth fifteen years of age. To him the northern English barons had recourse for protection against the tyranny of King *John*; and did homage at *Felton*: the wrathful tyrant made an expedition to the north, with an army of mercenaries, among whom, it is said, he retained many *Jews* to exercise tortures. He

† A. D. 1092, His actis, rex in Northumbriam profectus, civitatem quæ Britannice Carleil, Latine Lugubalia vocatur, restauravit, et in ea Castellum ædificavit. Hæc enim civitas, ut illis in partibus alie nonnullæ, a Danis Paganis ante ducentos annos diruta fuit, et ad id Tempus mansit deserta.

LEL. COL. vol. 2. p. 356.

‡ Grants to Lanercost, &c. shew they milked sheep and goats.

marked his progress from *York* northward, by burning and laying waste the whole country, and such acts of inhumanity and bloodshed, as never defiled the hands of a *Carabee* or *American chieftain*. The *Scots* were irritated to follow the same savage example; they penetrated into England as far as *Richmond* in *Yorkshire*: and returning home by *Westmorland* and *Cumberland*, destroyed those miserable counties; so that, by the arms of those spoilers, the ruinous marks of the most savage warfare were extended between sea and sea, through the whole tract of country from *York* to *Haddington*. The exasperated barons called upon *Louis of France* to receive the crown of England; but the timely death of King John put a stop to an accession, which the hands of despair and rage were upon the eve of establishing, to the utter ruin of British liberties and rights. King Alexander, in this interval, took care to obtain a recognition of his right, from the barons of *Louis's* party; and that prince's confirmation of *the province of Cumberland*.

In the year 1235, *Alexander*, the Scottish King, made a peremptory demand of restitution of *the county of Cumberland*, &c. from King Henry III. and threatened hostilities, which, in the situation of the young monarch, were to be avoided by all possible means; a conference was appointed to be held at *York*, at which *Otho*, the pope's legate, presided; when, in full satisfaction of all the claims of the King of Scots, King Henry agreed to assign lands of the yearly value of 200l. within the counties of *Northumberland* and *Cumberland*, if lands of that value could be found therein, without the limits of those towns where castles were erected. *Alexander* seems to have been induced to accept this compromise, in consideration of the pope's great influence; who even claimed the kingdom of England from the interdict of John: the King of England's alliances, by marriage, were very powerful; and the dissident barons, in whom *Alexander* had placed some confidence, grew cool on his side; all which unpropitious circumstances influenced the King of Scotland's resolutions. It was not till the year 1242, that *Nicholas de Farnham*, *Bishop of Durham*, was appointed, by royal commission, to assign the lands; when *Penrith* and *Sowerby* were allotted: from whence it appears that *the castle of Penrith*, now in ruins, is of a later date than that transaction; and that *Maybrough*, in that neighbourhood, was never considered as an ancient fortress.

The first regular order in the service of the *Borders*, and the laws instituted for that purpose, appear to be subsequent to *Alexander's* resignation; and in the reign of King Edward I. *Robert de Clifford* was the first who bore the title of *Lord Warden of the Marches*, to which he was called in the twenty-third year of his age, A. D. 1296. The authority of the *Lord Warden* was of a mixt nature, *military* and *civil**.

In

* A BRIEF declaration of the special heads, orders, and forms of the laws of *Marches* of ancient time used upon the *Borders*. by the lords wardens of England and Scotland at their meetings and days of trowes; composed by RICHARD BELL, clerk of the *West Marches* of England.

As

In the time of wars denounced by the princes of both realms, the lords wardens are to use both by policy, fire, and sword, or martial forces of their office, for to make invasion, and take hostile revenge upon and against the inhabitants of either of the other's *Marche*, reciprocally, as time and occasion may best afford, for the exploits of service, tending to the honour of their realms, and harm of their enemies:

So

In his *military* capacity, he was a generalissimo to preside and give command; to place and appoint watchmen; to fire beacons, and give alarm on the approach of an enemy: and for the safety and defence of the *city and castle of Carlisle*, so often

So

In time of peace, by sending over their clerks, interchanging of bills containing the offences severally attempted, appointing and keeping of days of trespases, fowling of bills, and making of delivery, with all other good offices, for to entertain the peaceable amity betwixt the realms to the defence and comfort of all true subjects, the daunting of the insolent and disobedient under their rules, agreeable to the good concordance of the princes treaties of peace, and to the use and custom of the borders, bills of faults are interchanged, days of trespases agreed on, bills fouled and delivered of principal offenders made, without respect of person or surname.

Days of Marche so appointed, proclamation is to be made, and strait letters of commandment directed in the queen's majesty's name, for all lords, knights, esquires, gentlemen, and several officers, with convenient numbers of their charge and tenants (as time and service require) for to repair the night before, and give their attendance upon the lord warden unto the said day of Marche, defensibly arrayed, with their best horses and nags, the morrow next following.

Which done,

The lord warden, attended with the gentlemen, officers, servants, and their powers, is to ride from the place where he inhabiteth, unto the Marche bank, all staying there without riding any further, or going over the stream, if there be water, or bounds if it be dry land:

Until

The lord warden of England first of all (the opposite warden known to be come to the place appointed) doth send either his deputy, or some other special gentleman of good worth whom it pleaseth him for to make choice of, with a convenient number of the best horsed and most sufficient gentlemen of his company, unto the warden of Scotland, signifying his repair thither, and craving assurance during their meeting until the sunrising of the next day following.

Which assurance being required by England and granted by Scotland; the Scotch warden holding up his hand, engages for performing thereof in all respects.

Then the deputy and other gentlemen of England, returning back to the lord warden of England, are to make relation of the assurance granted, and consent for the preservation of the amity.

Forthwith after,

The lord warden of Scotland sendeth his deputy, or some other special gentleman, accompanied with others of the best sort of horsemen, unto the lord warden of England, shewing that the lord warden of Scotland yieldeth to allow and confirm the assurance demanded for England, craving the like for Scotland; which the warden of England, holding up his hand, granteth.

This done,

The deputy of Scotland and his company return back to the warden of Scotland, declaring the granting of the assurance by England.

The lord warden of England, before he or any of his company enter into Scotland, causeth proclamation to be made for observation of the peace, for old feuds and new, word, deed, and countenance, from the time of the proclaiming thereof, until the next day at the sunrising, upon pain of death.

And

The like proclamation, after their return forth of England, by the Scotch warden made before meeting.

The lord warden of England with his company entereth into Scotland, riding to the place where the lord warden of Scotland is, and lighting off horseback stands still, until the Scotch warden comes to him: then and there, in all friendly and orderly manner, mutually embracing the one the other.

After meeting and conference had between the lords wardens, they draw themselves remote to some quiet place, interchangeably calling the rolls and bills of both sides, in the presence of the gentlemen of the best sorts of both the countries.

Whereof

If any doubt arise touching the fouling of the said bills, then the same is to be tried either by the lord warden's honour, or a jury of six gentlemen of England and six of Scotland, or by a vower publique.†

† A person agreed upon by both parties, who was to be of the country of the party accused.

often as any danger of a siege appeared, to muster all sensible men, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, within the marches; and all men-at-arms, billmen and archers, according to their degree, who were to resort to him, properly armed; to be marshalled in thousands, hundreds, and twenties; and so arrayed to defend and keep the same. He had authority to agree to cessations of arms, and conclude treaties of peace; to appoint deputies and warden serjeants and other officers.

In his *civil* capacity, he was to take cognizance of all breaches of the border laws, imprisonments, robberies, and spoils; to hold warden's courts and sessions, therein to hear all matters between the people of both kingdoms; and by the laws established, to redress all grievances; to arrest and imprison all persons discovered to be in league with the enemies of the crown of England.

The border laws obliged the lord warden yearly to produce his commission, and take the oath of office, at the Midsummer Assembly of the people of both nations. — A council was to attend the lord warden, chosen of discrete borderers. The offences chiefly to be enquired of, were murder, wounding, and maiming, burning of houses, corn, &c. rapine and theft, deadly feud, a threatening of life in revenge; cutting and taking away timber trees; sowing corn, and depasturing cattle beyond the established limits, hunting out of proper boundaries, &c. A thief might be pursued into the opposite realm within six days, and the chase carried on, as the term is, in *hot trod*, with hound, and horn, with hue-and-cry: in which pursuits, receivers and rescuers of the fugitive were equally punishable with the principal. Loiterers not having visible occupations, were not permitted. Letters of safe conduct were granted to persons, whose necessary business required them to travel into the opposite realm. Days of public justice were stipulated for redress of grievances, and to put in execution the laws of the borders; in which perjury had a penalty. If any one attempted to make retaliation, he lost his remedy at law. A person thrice found guilty of an offence, was to suffer death.*

Notwithstanding

The oath for the jurors is,

You shall clean no bills worthy to be fouled, you shall foul no bills worthy to be cleaned, but shall do that which appeareth with truth, for the maintenance of the peace, and suppressing of attempts: So help you God.

The ancient oath for excusing bills:

You shall swear by heaven above you, hell beneath you, by your part of Paradise, by all that God made in six days and seven nights, and by God himself, you are whart out sackless of art, part, way, witting, ridd, kenning, having, or reciting of any of the goods and cattels named in this bill: So help you God.

The oath of swearing of bills fouled:

You shall liele price make, and truth say, what your goods were worth at the time of their taking to have been bought and sold in a market taken all at one time, and that you know no other recovery but this: So help you God.

* *The names of the noblemen and gentlemen of Scotland, prisoners, to be sent unto the king's majesty from Sir Thomas Wharton, knight, with the names of their takers, as followeth:*

	The Earl of Cassill.	Batill Routledge his taker: John Musgrave claimeth a part for the loan of his horse to the said Routledge.
In plea amongst them.	The Earl of Glencarne, otherwise called the Lord of Gilmawres.	Willye Grame called Wat's Willye, Willye Grame of the Balie, Sir Thomas Wharton, and Thomas Dacre.

In

Notwithstanding those regulations, the devastations made by the Scots, were the most dreadful in the time of King Henry II. In the year 1312, *Robert Brus* entered *Cumberland* by *Solway Frith*, ravaging *Gilfland* in his route to *Northumberland*, where he raised contributions to the amount of 2000l. and on his making a second

In plea between them.	} The lord Fleming, one of the king of Scots privy council.	George Pott and Stephen James claimeth to be the taker.
In plea between them.		} The lord Maxwell, admiral of Scotland, warden of the West Marches of the same, and one of the king of Scots privy council. The lord Somerville.
In plea between them.	} The lord Olivant. The lord Graye.	
		Thomas Denton, or James Alenfon, his his taker.
	Oliver Synkeler, one of the king of Scots privy council.	Thomas Whyte, Willie Storye, and George Storye his taker. Willie Bell his taker.

A List of the Gentlemen of the County, called out by Sir THOMAS WHARTON, upon Service of the Borders.
(1543.)

Sir William Musgrave, 60 horse and 40 foot (besides Bewcastle.)

Sir Thomas Curwen, horse at his pleasure.

Sir John Lowther, 100 horse and 40 foot.

William Pennington, all his tried horsemen.

John Lamplough, for his father, 10 horse.

John Leigh, (besides Burgh horse and foot) 10 horse.

John Thwaites, household servants.

John Skelton, of Branthwaite, 4 horse.

Thomas Dykes, 4 horse.

Richard Eglesfield, 6 horse.

Alexander des Appleby, 2 horse.

Mr. Latus, for the lord of *Millum*, 60 horse.

William Porter, 2 horse.

Thomas Salkeld, of the Whitehall, 4 horse.

Anthony Barwis, 2 horse.

John Senbouse, 4 horse.

William Asmotherly, 2 horse.

John Swinburne, household servants.

Anthony Highmore, 2 horse.

Robert Ellis, 2 horse.

Robert Lamplough, household servants.

William Sands and *Edward Berdesey*, for the lord of *St. Bees*, 10 horse.

Robert Brisco, horse and foot.

Cuthbert Hutton, 6 horse and 10 foot.

Edward Aglionby, horse and foot.

Thomas Dacre, of *Graystock*, horse and foot.

William Skelton, 6 horse.

Thomas Dalston, (besides Carlisle) 10 horse and 20 foot.

second inroad, about the month of August, he levied the same sum on *Cumberland*; coming to *Lancroft*, he pillaged that religious house, and ruined the tenants of the monastic possessions, by his exactions and rapine. In the year 1315, after the disgraceful defeat of the English army at *Bannock-burn*, a band of Scotch *marauders* led

Thomas Blenerhasset for Gillsland, horse and foot.
Christopher Threlkeld, 4 horse and 6 foot.
John Musgrave, for Bewcastle, horse and foot.
Will. Pickering, for Barton, Martindale, Paterdale, and his own tenants, 20 horse and 20 foot.
William Vaux, 4 horse and 6 foot.
Richard Blencow, 6 horse.
Richard Hutton, 4 horse.
Richard Warwick, horse and foot.
Lancelot Losother, for Derwent water, all horsemen.
 Tenants of the Bishop and College, all horsemen.
 The lordship of Holme, all tried horse.

N. and B. HIST. CUMB.

In Haines's State Papers, p. 51, &c. we have the following account of the glorious achievements performed under these armaments.—1543.

Towns, towers, stedes, barnekins, § parish churches, bachel houses burned or cast down	192
Scots slain	403
Prisoners taken	816
Nolt (<i>i. e.</i> horned cattle)	10,386
Sheep,	12,492
Nags and geldings	1296
Goats	200
Bells of corn	890
Infight (<i>i. e.</i> household furniture) not reckoned.	

In 1545, under the Earl of Hertford.

Monasteries or friar houses, burnt or destroyed	7
Castles, towers, or piles	16
Market towns	5
Villages	243
Mills	13
Hospitals	3

Extract from the Report of Sir THOMAS CARLTON, of Carlton-Hall, 1547.

“ We made a road into Tiviotdale, and got a great booty of goods, and that night we lay in the old walls of Wawcop tower, and builded to-falls; went to Dumfries and lay there, who submitted themselves to become the king's subjects. But the town of Kirkobree refused, inasmuch, that the Lord Wharton moved me, if it were possible, with safety, to give the same town a praife to burn it. And so we rode thither one night, and coming a little after sunrising, they who saw us coming barred their gates, and kept their dikes; for the town is diked on both sides, with a gate to the water-ward, and a gate in the over-end to the fell-ward. There we lighted on foot, and gave the town a sharp onset and assault, and slew one honest man in the town with an arrow; inasmuch, that one wife came to the ditch, and called for one, that would take her husband and save his life. Anthon' Armistrong being ready, said, fetch him to me, and I'll warrant his life. The woman ran into the town, and fetched her husband, and brought him through the dike to the said Anthon', who brought him into England, and ransomed him. We gave Bombey the onset, and so we returned, seized about 2000 sheep, 200 kye and oxen, and 40 or 50 horses, and brought the same towards Dumfries. The country beyond the water of Dee gathered, and came to a

§ The outward ward of a castle, within which, were the barns, stables, and cow-houses.

|| Monasteries or hospitals.

led by *Edward Brus* and *Sir James Douglas*, having entered England by *Rosedale*, returned through *Gillland*, where they made the inhabitants take the oath of allegiance to *Robert Brus*; and exacting contributions, the county of *Cumberland* paid 600 marks. It is said by some authors, that the Scotch leaders took up their residence

place called the Forehead Ford. So we left all our sheep, and put our worst horsemen before the nowte and nags, and sent 30 of the best horsed to preeke at the Scots, if they would come over the water, and I to abide with the standard in their relief: which the Scots perceiving, came not over. So that we passed quietly that night to *Damfries*, leaving the goods in safety with men and good watch. In the morning we repaired to the goods, a mile beyond *Dumfries*, of intent to have divided and dealt the booty; and some claimed this cow, and some that nag, to be under assurance, and ran through the goods. Above all, one man of the laird of *Empsfield* came amongst the goods, and would needs take a cow, saying, he would be stopped by no man, infomuch, that one *Thomas Taylor*, called *Tom* with the bow, being one of the garrison, and being charged with keeping the goods, struck the said Scotfman on the head with his bow, so that the blood ran down over his shoulders. Going to his master there, and crying out, his master went with him to the master *Maxwell*. The master *Maxwell* came, with a great rout after him, and brought the man with the bloody head to me, "Is this, think ye, wele; both to tak our goods, and thus to shed our blood?" I considering the master at that present two for one, thought best to use him and the rest of the Scots with good words, and gentle and fair speeches, for they were determined, even there, to have given us an onset, and to have taken the goods from us, and to have made that their quarrel.

I thought it good to practise some way we might get some hold or castle, where we might lie near the enemy, and to lie within our own strength in the night, where we might lie down together, and rise together. Thus practising, one *Sander Armstrong*, son of ill *Will Armstrong*, came to me, and told me, he had a man called *John Lynton*, who was born at the head of *Annerdale*, near to the *Loughwood*, being the laird of *Johnson's* chief house, and the said laird and his brother (being the abbot of *Salfide*) were taken prisoners not long before, and were remaining in England. It was a fair large tower, able to lodge our company safely, with a barnekin, hall, kitchen, and stables, all within the barnekin, and was but kept with two or three fellows, and as many wenches. He thought it might be stolen in the morning at the opening of the tower door, which I required the said *Sandee* to practise. At last it was agreed that we should go with the whole garrison. We came there about an hour before day; and the greater part of us lay close without the barnekin: but about a dozen of the men got over the barnekin wall, and stole close into the house within the barnekin, and took the wenches and kept them secure till day light. And at sunrise, two men and a woman being in the tower, one of the men rising in his shirt, and going to the tower head, and seeing nothing stir about, he called on the wench that lay in the tower, and bade her rise and open the tower door, and call up them that lay beneath. She so doing, and opening the iron door, and a wood door without it, our men within the barnekin brake a little too soon to the door; for the wench perceiving them, leaped back into the tower, and had gotten almost the wooden door to; but one got hold of it, so that she could not get it close to; so the skirmish rose, and we over the barnekin, and broke open the wood door, and she being troubled with the wood door, left the iron door open, and so we entered and wan the *Loughwood*; where we found, truly, the house well purveyed for beef salted, malt, big, havermeal, butter, and cheefe."

This extract shews the manner of those marauding parties, which constantly distressed the borders. An instance or two from *Sir Robert Cary's* memoirs, will shew the deadly feuds, and savage manners of the people.

"I wrote to *Sir Robert Ker*, my opposite warden; after he had filled my man with drink, and put him to bed, he and some half a score with him got to horse, and came into England, to a little village; there he broke up a house, and took out a poor fellow, who (he pretended) had done him some wrong, and before the door cruelly murdered him, and so came quietly home and went to bed. The next morning he deliverd my man a letter in answer to mine, and returned him to me. It pleased me well at the reading of this kind letter, but when I heard what a bravo he had put upon me, I quickly resolved never to have to do with him, till I was righted for the great wrong he had done me.

There was a favourite of *Sir Robert's*, a great thief, called *Geordie Bourne*. This gallant, with some of his associates, would in bravery, come and take goods in the *East Marche*. I had that night some of the

residence at *Rose Castle*, from whence the troops were sent out in parties to levy the sum demanded, and on refusal to burn and destroy.

Although the *plague* raged dreadfully, both in England and Scotland, two years were scarce elapsed from the last incursion, before the Scots made another inroad, under the command of *Lord Douglas*, and penetrated as far as *Richmond*, in Yorkshire, and *Furness* in Lancashire, marking their passage with desolation and ruin: and in the 13th year of the same reign, they made another incursion and wasted the whole country, from *Gilfland* to *Burgh under Stainmore*.

In the year 1322, *Andrew de Harcla*, governor of *Carlisle*, was invested with military command over the northern counties, to suppress the insurrections: but it was soon discovered, that this confidence was improperly placed in one who was confederate with the Scots: of which being convicted, he was degraded, and decollated

the garrison abroad. They met with this Geordie and his fellows driving the cattle before them. The garrison set upon them, and with a shot killed Geordie Bourn's uncle; and he himself bravely resisting, till he was sore hurt in the head, was taken. After he was taken, his pride was such, as he asked, who it was that durst avow that night's work? but when he heard it was the garrison, he was then more quiet. I called a jury the next morning, and he was found guilty of *marche-treason*. When all things were quiet, and the watch set at night, after supper, about ten o'clock, I took one of my men's liveries, and put it about me, and took two other of my servants with me in their liveries, and we three, as the warden's men, came to the provost Marshal's, where Bourne was, and were let into his chamber. We sat down by him, and told him, that we were desirous to see him, because we heard he was stout and valiant, and true to his friend; and that we were sorry our master could not be moved to save his life. He voluntarily of himself said, that he had lived long enough to do so much as he had done, and withal told us, that he had lain with above forty men's wives, what in England, what in Scotland: and that he had killed seven Englishmen with his own hands: that he had spent his whole time in whoring, drinking, stealing, and taking deep revenge for slight offences. After I heard his own confession, I was resolved no conditions should save his life; and so took order, that at the gates opening the next morning, he should be carried to execution, which accordingly was performed.

Among other malefactors, there were two gentlemen thieves, that robbed and took purses from travellers in the highways (a theft that was never heard of in those parts before) I got them betrayed, took them, and sent them to Newcastle goal, and there they were hanged.

There had been an ancient custom of the borders, when they were at quiet, for the opposite border to send the warden of the Middle Marche, to desire leave that they might come into the borders of England, and hunt with their greyhounds for deer, towards the end of summer, which was denied them. Towards the end of Sir John Foster's government, they would, without asking leave come into England and hunt at their pleasure, and stay their own time. I wrote to Farnhurst, the warden over against me, that I was no way willing to hinder them of their accustomed sports; and that if, according to the ancient custom, they would send to me for leave, they should have all the contentment I could give them; if otherwise, they would continue their wonted course, I would do my best to hinder them. Within a month after, they came and hunted as they used to do, without leave, and cut down wood, and carried it away. Towards the end of summer, they came again to their wonted sports. I sent my two deputies with all the speed they could make, and they took along with them such gentlemen as were in their way, with my forty horse, and about one o'clock they came up to them, and set upon them. Some hurt was done, but I gave especial order, they should do as little hurt, and shed as little blood as possible they could. They took a dozen of the principal gentlemen that were there, and brought them to me to Witherington, where I then lay, I made them welcome, and gave them the best entertainment I could; they lay in the castle two or three days, and so I sent them home, they assuring me that they would never hunt again without leave. The Scots king complained to Queen Elizabeth very grievously of this fact."

"Mr. Addison, in his celebrated criticism on that ancient ballad of Chevy Chase, Spect. No. 20. mistakes the ground of the quarrel. It was not any particular animosity or deadly feud between the

"two

decollated at *Carlisle*. *Robert Brus* had taken advantage of the delay in the intended armament, and heading a choice band himself, entered England near *Carlisle*, destroyed the *abbey of Holm Cultram*, and proceeded into *Lancashire*, where, being joined by a body of forces under the *Earl of Murray*, who had advanced through the interior parts of the country, they returned with an immense booty. Yet not content

“two principal actors, but was a contest of privilege and jurisdiction between them, respecting their offices, as lords wardens of the marches assigned.” They are set out in N. and B. Hist. Cumb. p. 84, &c.
We will, in the next place, set out a muster in 1584.

CUMBERLAND.

Able men mustered:
Light horsemen amongst the gentlemen and their household servants, furnished } according to the use of the Borders — — — — — } 100

Light horsemen furnished;									
Burgh Barony	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100
Gillland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
Holm Cultram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
Leven, Kirklington, Solport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Sarke debateable ground	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Eske	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100
Queen's Hames	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
Forest of Englewood	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
The office of Bewcastle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
Archers furnished	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1100
Billmen furnished	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1200
Ablemen unfurnished	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1340
									<u>4208</u>

Another muster:
Allerdale above and beneath Derwent — — — — — 5405 }
Leeth Ward — — — — — 1590 } 9153 Total.
Cumberland Ward — — — — — 2158 }

This appears to be a general muster of all between the ages of sixteen and sixty.

The *trewes* was the judiciary meeting before the lords wardens, to hear all complaints, and administer justice. The following proceedings were had at a meeting of this kind, in the year 1587.

West Marches against Liddestdale.

June 1581.

Sir Simon Musgrave, knight, with Thom of the Toddhill and his neighbours, complain upon { Robin Elliot of the Park, Sim. Elliot, Clemie Crofer, Gawen's Jock, and their accomplices, for } 60 kine and oxen, a horse, and the taking of Thome Rootledge, prisoner.

July 1581.

James Foster of Symwhaite complains upon { Will. Elliot of the Redheugh, Adam of the Shawes, Archie of the Hill, and John Elliot of Heugh-house; for } 50 kine and oxen, and all his in- fight.*

* Viz. household goods:

content with the devastations they had made, they lay encamped near *Carlisle* five days, whilst parties went out into the adjacent country, burnt *Rose Castle*, and destroyed all the standing corn within their circuit.

In 1323, a truce was concluded, and *Ralph de Dacre*, *John de Havering*, and *Adam de Skelton*, were appointed conservators on the Cumberland side. One of the articles stipulated was, that no fortresses were thereafter to be erected, or others repaired, except those already standing, or such as were erecting.

In

June 1582.

Matthew Taylor, and the poor widow of Martin Taylor, complain upon	{ Old laird of Whithaugh, young laird of Whithaugh, Sim's Thom, and Jock of Copehawe; for	} 140 kye and oxen, 100 sheep, 20 gait, and all their infight, 200l. sterling: and the slaughter of Martin Taylor, John Dodshon, John Skelloe & Mat. Blackburne.
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15 October 1582.

Thomas Mufgrave, deputy of Bewcastle, and the tenants against	{ Walter Scott, laird of Buckluth, and his complices; for	} 200 kine and oxen, 300 gait and sheep.
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15 November, 1582.

Sir Simon Mufgrave, knight, complains upon	{ The laird of Mangerton, laird's Jock, Sim's Thom, and their complices; for	} burning of his barns, wheat, rye, oats, bigg, and peas; worth 1000l. sterling.
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St. Andremas 1582.

Andrew Taylor complains upon	{ Robin Elliot, Will. his brother, George Simpson, and their complices; for	} 60 kye and oxen, 100 sheep, all his infight, and money 60l.
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July 1586.

Thomas Mufgrave, deputy warden of Bewcastle, complains upon	{ The laird's Jock, Dick of Dryupp, and their complices; for	} 400 kine and oxen, taken in open forrie from the Dryfike in Bewcastle.
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September 1587.

Andrew Rootledge of the Nuke, complains upon	{ Laird's Jock, Dick of Dryupp, Lencie of Whisgill and their complices; for	} 50 kine and oxen, burning his house, corn, and infight, 100l. sterling.
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November 1587.

Clemie Taylor complains upon	{ Archie Elliot, Gibbie Elliot and their complices; for	} 50 kine and oxen, all his infight, 100 merks sterling.
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Martinmas 1587.

The poor widow and inhabitants of the town of Temmon, complain upon	{ Laird of Mangerton, laird of Whithaugh, and their complices; for	} the murder of John Tweddel, Willie Tweddel, and Davie Bell; the taking and carrying away of John Thirlway, Philip Thirlway,
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Edward Thirlway, John Bell of Clowfegill, David Bell, Philip Tweddel, Rowley Corrock, Thomas Allifon, George Lyvoock, and Archie Armstrong, ransoming them as prisoners; and the taking of 100 kine and oxen, spoil of houses, writings, money, and infight, 400l. sterling.

Commissioners.

John Forster
John Selbie
Richard Lowther

Carmigell
Alexander Hume of Hutton Hall
Mr. George Yonge.

The

In the first year of the reign of King Edward III. the Scots under the command of the *earl of Murray* and *lord Douglas* entered England near *Carlisle*: the troops consisted of twenty four thousand horse; they penetrated through Cumberland into the mountainous parts of Northumberland and Durham; and though king Edward had advanced with an army of 100,000 men, they avoided coming to battle, and made a safe retreat, returning with considerable booty.

In the year 1333, *lord Archibald Douglas* with 3000 chosen men entered *Gilfland*, and laid waste the estate of *lord Dacre*, for thirty miles in extent: a retaliation was made by *Sir Anthony Lucy*, in which it appears, that the English were not inferior to their neighbours in barbarity and rapine.

In the 19th year of King Edward III. the Scots made an incursion by *Carlisle*, which place they laid in ashes; then advancing to *Penrith*, they sacked and burnt that town; and returning through *Gilfland*, carried off much cattle. In the succeeding year King David Brus headed the destructive bands, wasted Cumberland as far as *Derwent fells*; and on his return made his route by *Aldstone Moore*. Encouraged by this success, the Scotch monarch the next year, advanced to the city of *Durham*, where at the battle of *Nevil's Cross*, he was made prisoner, and his powerful army totally routed. In

The Breviate of Liddefdale against the West Marches, is of the same Tenor, and consists of the Crimes of the like Nature, as were also the counter Complaints of the Marches at large. The following general Estimate will suffice here.

Estimate of the Bills fouled:

West of England against Liddefdale	—	—	—	323 <i>col.</i>	} 477 <i>col.</i> in furplus.
Liddefdale against Westmarches of England	—	—	—	800 <i>col.</i>	

Westmarches of England against Westmarches of Scotland	—	—	—	647 <i>col.</i>	} 2713 <i>col.</i> in furplus.
Westmarches of Scotland against Westmarches of England	—	—	—	3360 <i>col.</i>	

Sum total for England 9700*col.*
for Scotland 4160*col.*

Sum total to the furplus what England hath to answer to Scotland, viz-	} To Liddefdale	—	—	—	477 <i>col.</i>	} 31,900
		To Westmarches	—	—	—	

A. D. 1606. The king's proclamation touching the transportation of certain criminals, sets forth, "That the offenders are all in our mercy, and do all confess themselves to be no meet persons to live in those countries, and therefore have humbly besought us, that they might be removed to some other parts, where, with our gracious favour, they hope to live, to become new men, and to deserve our mercy: a thing more agreeable to our nature, than the taking of so much human blood, as would be shed if we should leave them to the just censure of the law," &c.

In 1606, a tax was assessed on Cumberland and Westmorland for this transportation, amounting to 408*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* They were shipped at Workington for Ireland.

In the 6th year of the reign of King Richard II. the Scots passed through the forest of *Englewood*, and entered *Penrith* at the time of the fair, where they caused much bloodshed and pillaged the town. With the merchandise, it is supposed they carried the pestilence into their own country, by which one third of the people died. The English to retaliate, made their passage over *Solway Frith*, and took great booty, but in return, fell into a defile, where 400 were slain, and many in their precipitate flight were drowned.

In the 11th year of King Richard II. the Scots passed over the Frith, surpris'd *Cockermouth*; and with their plunder, returned through the heart of the country.

In the reign of King Henry VI. inroads were frequent, and attended with increased barbarity, and want of mercy; the produce of the land, the flocks and herds were swept away; the women and children were made captives, and carried into the severest and most abject slavery: so much did the calamities of war prevail, that this country was then almost totally desolated and destroyed. History doth not record safer acts of hostility committed by the Scotch, than those of which the English were guilty; it was our purpose, in this review, only to relate the successive distresses, to which the district where our attention is placed, was subject: the Scotch borders often smok'd in ruins; their towns were sacked, their lands were overrun, the inhabitants brought into bondage, and the hostile sword drench'd the vallies in blood: such were the reciprocal miseries of *the border war*. The detail is dreadful; but in the historian it is a necessary though painful task, to enumerate the circumstances; as they lead the mind of the reader at once to determine, how miserable must have been the estate of this land under the contentions of two ferocious nations, wasting their strength in intestine broils; whose nature and spirit, from the climate, are adapted to warfare and military achievements; and in the next place, he is led to the highest exultation, in the retrospection of those blessings which have flow'd from the union, and that glory which the British arms have every where acquired, superior to any state in Europe, since the kingdoms were united. It is not vain boasting, to say, the British navy and troops, are not to be equalled in the circuit of the globe.

It is confess'd, the tribulation of the borders did not cease, with the reign of King Henry VI. yet the incursions were less frequent within this district; the dreadful delineation is sufficiently protracted, from which we would now wish to withdraw the reader's thoughts.

We have not been able to collect any certain evidence, at what period navigation was advanced in Cumberland;‡ it is, presum'd, that the ports were little frequented,

‡ A survey was taken by commission from the crown, in the year 1566, of the trade and shipping of this county. (*inter alia*) *Whitehaven* was then so far from promising it would ever arrive at its present wealthy and flourishing state, that it consist'd only of *six cottages* scattered on the beach, and hidden in the creek from the eye of an enemy; and to this dejected port one small bark only belong'd, of nine or ten tuns burthen. Nay, it is not more incredible than true, that there was, at that time, only one vessel appertaining to the whole county that was of ten tuns burthen. The mariners were fishermen, whose hazardous employ got them a hard subsistence. The whole *exports* of this extensive county were nothing but a small quantity of *herrings and codfish*, and the inhabitants knew, even at that æra, so little of the luxuries and enjoyments of life, that the whole of this great coast received no other *imports* than a little *salt*.

accession

till after the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and remained almost insignificant till the accession of King James I.* *Workington* was the chief haven, and the place of the exportation of certain criminals sentenced to banishment in 1607, but in that service very few vessels were employed. The rise of *Whitehaven* was within a century, under the auspices of *the Lowther family*, where, at present, upwards of an hundred vessels of considerable burthen are constantly employed, belonging to that port only:—but as such matters will be especially treated of, as we proceed in the history of each place, this superficial notice must suffice here.

The local wealth of this county consists principally in its *mines*, of which the chief are of coal: copper, lead, black-lead, and slates, are also won here, and Camden says, veins of gold and silver were discovered in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; but since that time they have not been searched for. The salmon trade hath, of late years, become considerable, and much is sent fresh to the London market; but little or none pickled or cured. A considerable number of black cattle and sheep † are bred within this district, but not of so large a size as those in Northumberland: large quantities of bacon and butter have, of late years, been sent to the London market; and within these thirty years, large calico printfields and check manufactories have been established in Carlisle and its vicinity; such articles of trade as we have enumerated have arose to a degree of significance within a century: in short, one may safely date the progress of that flourishing state in which this county now appears, to be of no greater antiquity than from the union. Population increases rapidly, cultivation is advancing on every hand: and the most flattering appearances, that this county will become of the greatest consequence to the state, and of import to the mercantile world, within the course of another century, may be deduced from the growing manufactories, the increase of tillage land, the sheep-walks and wool, the improved breed of cattle, the advance in shipping and number of mariners, and the flourishing state of the mines.

* At the latter end of the sixteenth century, even under the auspicious reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the naval power of this empire was advancing into a rivalry with all Europe, when trade and commerce, as from their native land, began to flourish in Britain, superior to the rest of the European states; when our interior strength and power displayed itself to the astonishment of the world, this county still languished under its inauspicious star; distant from the capital, unhappy in its vicinage, its improvements were much behind those of the more southern counties. At this period, in or about the year 1582, the *Earl of Lincoln*, being Lord High Admiral, caused an account to be taken of the ships and mariners within this county, when all the vessels amounted only to twelve, and not one carried eighty tons. Mariners and fishermen made up the number 198, of whom many had never navigated a vessel superior to an open boat.

† It is of the utmost consequence to this, and the other northern counties, to promote an explanatory law, touching the commoning of sheep; for if legal determinations should take place, to restrain the shepherd, to a rule of commoning or depasturing no greater number of sheep on the moors than can be wintered and supported in the inclosed grounds, this great staple of the country would be almost lost; the poor shepherds would be ruined, the stock of provision and wool would be diminished in a very great degree, and the common lands would lie waste. An attempt of this nature, by a persecuting neighbour, has been made upon a poor shepherd, who has a stock of about 1500 sheep, in a neighbouring county, and he has been brought to two assizes; at the first the shepherd had a nonsuit in his favour, under the fact, that the plaintiff exceeded in stock of sheep, nearly in as great excess as the shepherd, as appeared by the statement his own council made on the calculation of rentals; at the next assize the shepherd obtained a verdict, it is presumed, upon the same idea striking the minds of the jurors. If this example should be followed by any one of an oppressive mind, the consequence might be very injurious to the public, as well as the poor individual. It is therefore a great provincial concern, to promote a law to encourage the breeding and depasturing sheep on the moors of the northern counties. — W. H.

This county began to send members to parliament in the reign of King Edward I.* and besides the two knights of the shire, it hath two boroughs that are also represented; the city and borough of *Carlisle*, and the borough of *Cockermouth*: there was anciently added a third, *Egremont*: but on account of the expence attending representation, the franchise was disused, at the instance of its burgessees.

As to *ecclesiastical jurisdiction*, the whole county, except the ward of *Allerdale above Derwent*, is in the diocese of *Carlisle*; that ward being a member of the *archdeaconry*

* KNIGHTS of the SHIRE for CUMBERLAND; collected from the best Authorities.

Those marked thus * or thus † are not noticed in Prynne.

18th	K. Edw. I.	Walter de Mulcastre	Hubert de Multon
		William de Boyville	
23d		Robert de Haverington	Hubert de Multon.
25th		Robert de Wittering	William de Boyville.
28th		Richard de Slayter	Robert de Wittering.
29th		John de Wiggeton	Robert de Tilliol.*
30th		Robert de Joneby	Nicholas de Aprefby.
34th		John de Lucy	William de Bampton.*
35th		John de Denton	William de Langrigg.*
1st	K. Edw. II.	William le Brun	Alexander de Bafthenthwaite.*
2d		William le Brun	Alexander de Bafthenthwaite.
3d		William de Mulcastre	Alexander de Bafthenthwaite.*
4th		Robert de Leyburne	Walter de Bampton.
5th		William de Mulcastre	Henry de Multon.
		Robert de Leyburne	Walter de Bampton.*
6th		Andrew de Harcla	Alan de Grinesdale.*
7th		John de Wiggeton	Robert de Leyburne.*
Apud St.	8th	Robert de Tilliol	Henry de Multon.
	9th	Alexander de Bafthenthwaite	Walter de Kirkbride.*
	10th	Robert le Brun	John de Skelton.*
	12th	Robert de Leyburne	Alexander de Bafthenthwaite.
		John de Boyville	Adam de Skelton.*
	17th	Hugh de Louthre	John de Orreton.*
	18th	Richard de Denton	John de Skelton.*
	19th	Robert de Mulcastre	Robert Paynwick.
	20th	Robert le Brun	John de Orreton.
Apud St.	1st.	K. Edw. III.	John de Orreton.
		John de Orreton	Robert Parving.
		Peter Tilliol	Robert Parving.
Apud Wig.	2d	Peter Tilliol	John de Skelton.
Apud Eb.		Robert de Eglesfield	Richard de Salkeld.
		Peter Tilliol	Robert Parving.*
Apud El.	4th.	Peter Tilliol	John Orreton.
		John de Orreton	Thomas Hardegill.
	5th	Richard de Denton	Robert Parving.*
	6th	Richard de Denton	John de Haverington.*
Apud West.		Richard de Denton	Robert Parving.
Apud Eb.		Peter de Tilliol	Richard de Denton.
	7th	Peter de Tilliol	Richard de Denton.*
		Richard de Denton	John de Haverington.
	8th	Hugh de Moriceby	William English.*
		Richard de Denton	John de Haverington.*
	9th	Peter de Tilliol	Richard de Denton.
	11th	Peter de Tilliol	Richard de Denton.*

archdeaconry of Richmond, and under the diocese of *Chester*. There were anciently four *deanries* in the diocese of Carlisle, viz. *Carlisle*, *Wigton*, *Pemith*, and *Appleby*, and one *archdeacon*; but "the smallness and poverty of the diocese, rendering a current jurisdiction both inconvenient and burthensome, he gave up the same" for a pension of 3l. 19s. 6d. per annum, only retaining the more ancient rights "of examining and presenting persons to be ordained, and of inducting persons
"instituted

Ap. West	11th K. Edw. III.	Richard de Denton	Hugh de Moiceby.
	————	John de Orreton	Thomas de Skelton.
Ap. Wait.	12th	Thomas de Hardegill	Richard de Berry.
	————	John de Boyville	Adam de Skelton:
	13th	Peter de Tilliol	John de Haverington.*
	————	John de Orreton	John de Haverington.*
	14th	Alexander de Basthenthwaite	Robert le Brun.
Ap. Herewyr.	————	Peter de Tilliol	John de Orreton.
	————	John de Orreton	John de Haverington.*
Ap. Woodst.	15th	Peter de Tilliol	Hugh de Louthre.
	17th	Richard de Denton	John de Orreton.
	18th	Hugh de Louthre	Henry de Malton.
	21st	Peter de Tilliol	John de Orreton.
	22d	John de Orreton	Thomas de Hardegill.
	23d	Peter de Tilliol	John de Orreton.*
	24th	Richard de Denton	John de Orreton.
	26th	Richard de Denton	Robert de Tilliol.*
	————	Henry de Malton.*	
	27th	Richard de Denton.*	
	28th	Thomas de Rokeby	Thomas de Hardegill.
	29th	Richard de Denton	John de Orreton.
	31st	John de Orreton	Robert de Tilliol.*
	————	Robert de Tilliol	Adam Parving.
	34th	John de Orreton	Christopher de Moiceby.
	————	Henry de Malton	Robert de Tilliol.
	36th	Robert Tilliol	William English
	37th	William English	Christopher Moiceby.*
	38th	Richard de Tilliol	William English.
	39th	Christopher Moiceby	William Stapilton.
	42d	Joseph de Pykering	John de Denton.
	43d	William English	Richard Mowbray.
	45th	Robert Curwenne	William de Stapilton.*
	————	Gilbert de Curwenne.*	
	46th	Robert Mowbray	John de Denton.
	47th	Gilbert de Curwen	Adam Parving.*
	————	Gilbert Culken or Curwen	John de Camberton.
	50th	Gilbert de Curwen	William Stapilton.*
	51st	John de Denton	Amand Monceaux.*
	1st K. Rich. II.	Robert Mowbray	Richard del Sandes.†
	2d	Peter de Tilliol	Clem. de Skelton.
	————	John de Derwentwater	Thomas de Whitrigg.†
	3d	Richard de Mowbray	William de Curwen.
	4th	Peter de Tilliol	William de Hutton.†
	5th	Gilbert de Curwen	John de Denton.
	————	Richard de Salkeld	John de la More.†
	6th	Clement de Skelton	Thomas Bowet.
	————	Clement de Skelton	Thomas de Dalston.†

“instituted into their respective livings; all the rest of the archdiaconal jurisdiction, is now devolved upon the chancellor of the diocese.”

All the felicity of this county is not to be attributed to the union; many blessings, though partially, flowed in upon the people, by the dissolution of the feudal tenures. There are yet the most numerous and strong remains of vassalage, and

7th	K. Rich. II.	Thomas Blenkinfop	Amand Monceaux.
		John de Kirkby	John de Brougham.
8th		Thomas de Lamplough	John de Ireby.
9th		Peter de Tilliol	Richard de Beaulieu.
10th		Amand de Monceaux	John de Thirwall.
11th		John de Derwentwater	John de Ireby.
12th		Robert de Mulcafre	Amand Monceaux.†
13th		William de Threlkeld	Amand Monceaux.
14th		William Stapilton	Thomas del Sandes.†
15th		Peter de Tilliol	John de Louthre.
16th		Geoffrey Tilliol	John de Louthre.†
17th		Clement de Skelton	Robert de Louthre.†
18th		William Stapilton	Thomas del Sandes.
20th		John de Ireby	Clement de Skelton.†
21st		Peter Tilliol	William de Osmunderlowe:
1st	K. Hen. IV.	William de Leigh	Rolland Vaux.
2d		Robert de Louthre	William de Stapilton.†
3d		William de Leigh	John de Skelton.†
5th		Robert de Louthre	William de Louthre.†
6th		John de la More	William de Beaulieu.†
8th		Robert de Louthre	John de Skelton.†
9th		William de Stapilton	William de la More.
1st	K. Hen. V.	Peter Tilliol	William de Beaulieu.
2d		Robert Louthre	William de Leigh.†
		Christopher de Curwen	John de Eglesfield.
5th		Peter Tilliol	Robert de Louthre.
8th		Peter Tilliol	Thomas de la More.
9th		Peter Tilliol	Nicholas Randolf.
1st	K. Hen. VI.	Peter Tilliol	John Skelton.
2d		Christopher Curwen	William de Leigh.
3d		Peter Tilliol	Christopher Curwen.
4th		Peter Tilliol	Hugh de Louthre.†
6th		Christopher Curwen	Nicholas Radeliff.
7th		Thomas Parr	Thomas de la More.
8th		Thomas Parr	Thomas de la More.†
9th		Christopher Curwen	Hugh de Lowther.†
13th		Thomas Curwen	William Dykes.
15th		William Stapilton	John Brougham.†
20th		Ra. de Dacre	Thomas Curwen.
25th		John Pennington	William Martindale.
27th		Thomas Curwen	Hugh Lowther.
28th		John Skelton	Richard Bellingham.
29th		Thomas de la More	Thomas Crackenthorp.
33d		Thomas Colt	Thomas de la More.
38th		Thomas Curwen	William Leigh.†
7th	K. Edw. IV.	John Huddleston	Richard Salkeld.
12th		John Parr	Richard Salkeld.¶

¶ Prynne's tables in the *Brevia Parliament*, *rediviva* advance no further.

and fervility retained in the customs of the manors within this county, that are to be found in any part of England; and as this was the constant seat of war, it seems, from the circumstances and arguments before deduced, a natural consequence that, it would also become the seat of fervility, vassalage, and slavery. We will put down a few thoughts on those *customary tenures*, and then proceed to a *descriptive and historical view* of the respective places and parts of the county, separately.

Our law books set out, that estates held in *villeinage*, were under a species of tenure,

17th K. Edw. IV.	William Parr	James Moresby.
	* * * * *	* * * * *
1st K. Edw. VI.	Thomas Wharton, Knight	Richard Musgrave, Esq.
6th	Richard Musgrave	Henry Curwen, Esq.
1st Queen Mary.	Thomas Wharton, Knight	Thomas Dacre, jun. Knight.
	John Leigh, Esq.	Robert Penruddock, Esq.
1st Phil. & Mary.	Thomas Dacre, Esq.	Robert Penruddock, Esq.
2d	Thomas Threlkeld	Henry Methuen, Esq.
3d	Leonard Dacre	John Dalston, Esq.
1st Queen Eliz.	Leonard Dacre	Henry Curwen, Esq.
5th	Leonard Dacre	Henry Curwen, Esq.
13th	Henry Percy	Simon Musgrave, Knights.
14th	Simon Musgrave, Knight	Edward Scroope, Esq.
27th	Thomas Scroope	Thomas Bowes, Esq.
28th	Robert Bowes	Henry Leigh, Esq.
31st	Thomas Scroope, Knight	Robert Bowes, Esq.
35th	Nicholas Curwen	Wilfrid Lawfon, Esq.
39th	John Pennington	Christopher Pickering, Knights.
43d	William Huddleston	Gerard Lowther, Esq.
1st King James	Wilfrid Lawfon	Edward Musgrave, Esq.
18th	George Dalston	Henry Curwen, Knights.
21st	George Dalston, knight	Ferdinand Huddleston, Esq.
1st King Charles	George Dalston, Knight	Patrick Curwen, Esq.
3d	George Dalston, Knight	Patrick Curwen, Esq.
15th	George Dalston, Knight	Patrick Curwen, Esq.
16th	George Dalston, Knight	Patrick Curwen, Esq.
	1655. Charles Howard	William Briscoe, Esq.
	1657. Charles Howard	William Briscoe, Esq.
	1659 Sir Wilfrid Lawfon	Colonel William Briscoe.
12th K. Chas. II.	Charles Lord Howard	Wilfrid Lawfon, Esq.
13th	Patrick Curwen	George Fletcher, Barts.
	John Lowther, Esq.	
31st	John Lowther, of White-	} Richard Lamplough, Esq.
	haven, Bart.	
	Edward Lord Morpeth	John Lowther, Bart.
32d	George Fletcher	John Lowther, Barts.
1st K. James II.	Richard Viscount Preston	John Lowther, Bart.
1st K. Wm. III.	George Fletcher	John Lowther, Barts.
2d	George Fletcher	John Lowther, Barts.
7th	George Fletcher	John Lowther, Barts.
10th	George Fletel cr	John Lowther, Barts.
13th	Edward Hassel, Knight	George Fletcher, Esq.
1st Queen Anne.	Richard Musgrave	Gilfrid Lawfon, Esq.
4th	George Fletcher	Richard Musgrave, Esq.
7th	James Lowther	Gilfrid Lawfon, Esq.
12th	James Lowther	Gilfrid Lawfon, Esq.
1st K. George I.	James Lowther	Gilfrid Lawfon, Esq.

tenure, neither strictly *Feodal*, *Norman*, or *Saxon*; but mixed and compounded of them all: the *berriots* that attended them, bespeak them to have a tincture of *Danish*. Sir William Temple, in his introduction to his English history, says, "*Villeins were in a condition of downright servitude, used and employed in the most servile works, and belonging, both they, their children and effects, to the lord of the soil, like the rest of the cattle or flock upon it.*" This never could have arose among the troops of adventurers, who came here for booty and conquest: there must have been a degree of equality, though under a military subordination, in those people; and the *villein*, assuredly was originally the *captivè in war*. After the lord had reserved to himself a *demesne*, sufficient for the maintenance of his household in corn and cattle, he allotted out the remainder of his territory into *four parts*: the *first* to his *military tenants*, to the intent, that their service to the superior lord, in arms, might be performed; the *second* allotment was to his tenants in *socage*, who held their lands by service of the plough in the lord's demesne, or by rendering corn and cattle for the support of the lord and his military men, when arrayed: the *third* for *villeins*, who had small portions set out for their sustenance, were amoveable at pleasure: and in consequence of the lands being aliened, went over to the new acquirer, without any special grant. Those *villeins* were of two distinct natures in the eye of the law: that is, *villeins regardant*, annexed to the *manor or land*; or *in gross*, that is, annexed to the *person of the lord*, and transferable, by deed, from one owner to another. Lord Moleworth describes the *Danish boors*, and Stiernhook the *Truals in Sweden*, to be greatly similar to our *villeins*, which Judge Blackstone says, "confirms the probability of their being, in some degree, monuments of the *Danish* tyranny." The same learned writer is of opinion, that, on the arrival of the Normans, it is not impossible, that they, who were strangers to any other than a *Feodal* state, might give some degree of enfranchisement, to such of the wretched slaves as fell to their share: many lords, by permitting the *villeins* and their children to continue in possession of their lands, without interruption, for a series of years, gave them right of prescription against their lords, by common law; and, on performance of the accustomed services, they became entitled to hold the same, in defiance of any determination of the lord's will: thence arose those *customs*, which having gained an entry by the lord's steward on his roll, grew into a *copyhold tenure*. Sir Edward Coke says, that though *copyholds* are meanly descended,

8th	K. George I.	Christopher Musgrave, Bart.	Gilfrid Lawfon, Esq.
11th	K. Geo. II.	James Lowther, Bart.	Gilfrid Lawfon, Esq.
7th	————	James Lowther	Joseph Pennington, Barts.
14th	————	James Lowther	Joseph Pennington, Barts.
21st	————	James Lowther	John Pennington, Barts.
28th	————	James Lowther	John Pennington, Barts.
		William Lowther, Bart. on Sir James's death.	
		William Fleming, Bart. on Sir William Lowther's death.	
11th	K. Geo. III.	James Lowther, of Lowther	John Pennington, Barts.
		Wilfrid Lawfon, Bart. on Sir James making his election for Westmorland.	
		Sir James Lowther re-elected, on Sir Wilfrid's death.	
8th	————	Henry Curwen	Henry Fletcher, 1 sqs.
15th	————	Sir James Lowther, Bart.	Henry Fletcher, 1 sq.
20th	————	Sir James Lowther	Sir Henry Fletcher, Barts.
24th	————	Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart.	William Lowther, Esq.
30th	————	Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart.	Humphry Seuhouse, Esq.

yet they come of an ancient house: and Judge Blackstone adds, "*Copyholders* are in truth, no other but *villeins*, who, by a long series of immemorial encroachments on the lord, have at length, established a customary right to those estates, which, before, were held absolutely at the lord's will: which affords a very substantial reason for the great variety of *customs* that prevail in different manors, with regard both to the descent of the estates, and the privileges belonging to the tenants."

At the time of the statute of King Charles II. it is observed, that there was scarce a *pure villein*, that is, a *villein in gross*, annexed to the lord's person, in the whole kingdom. Sir Thomas Smith, who was secretary to King Edward VI. says, he never knew a *villein in gross*, throughout the realm; and the few *villeins regardant*, that were then remaining, were such only as had belonged to bishops, monasteries, or other ecclesiastical corporations, in the preceding times of popery: "the holy fathers, monks, and friars, had, in their confessions, and especially in their extreme and deadly sickness, convinced the laity, how dangerous a practice it was for one Christian man to hold another in bondage: so that temporal men, by little and little, by reason of that terror in their consciences, were glad to manumit all their *villeins*. But the said holy fathers, with the abbots and priors, did not in like sort by theirs; for they also had a scruple in conscience to impoverish and despoil the church so much, as to manumit such as were bond to their churches, or the manors which the church had gotten; and so kept their *villeins* still." So great was the bondage of the villeins, in the reign of King Richard II. that the Commons petitioned, "That no villein of any bishop, or other religious person, should purchase any land, on pain of forfeiting the same to the king; and that no villeins do put their children to school;" so that by their ignorance they should not aspire above bondage, but remain no better informed than brutes.*

This county, as has been observed before, abounds in *customary manors*: some of which have *berriots*, *boon services* in the chase, ploughing, making hay, reaping, &c. various *rents*, as coals, corn, &c. and on death of lord or tenant, or alienation of the lands, *finer arbitrary*, *finer certain*, &c. as will be shewn in each respective manor. These base tenures greatly retard cultivation, and the improvement of estates: for the miserable tenant, who is to pay an arbitrary *fine* and a *berriot*, is perpetually impoverished; presuming the arbitrary fine to be two year's rent, it may happen, that the land may be subject to two fines in one year; by death of tenant and lord; and the event must sweep away four year's value, together with a cow, a horse, or other his best beast; what has the unhappy heir to possess? he stands forth incumbered with debt, and has the shackles of adversity and misfortune on his hands for life: his tenement (as many are) not above ten pounds a-year, lies unimproved; bred to a rural life, he cannot betake himself from an indolent habit, to manufactory and labour; but he sinks down to old age, through a state of abjectness and inutility. It would be greatly to the advantage of the state at large, and of the lords of these manors severally, to enfranchise the tenants, as some of them here have done: many parts of this county is capable of high improvement; and the utmost encouragement ought to be given to it. †

* Prynne's Col. Rec. p. 345. † If the cruelty of an obsolete, and almost unintelligible law should restrain them in their sheep-walks, the wretchedness of the inhabitants would be greatly aggravated.

The statute of the 12th of King Charles II. chap. xxiv. which extinguished knight's service, declares in the 4th section, "That all fines for alienations, &c. and all charges incident and arising for, or by reason of wardship, &c. or tenure of knight's service, and other charges incident thereto, are taken away and discharged, any law, statute, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding." And by the 5th section, "All tenures by knight's service of the king, or of any other person, and the fruits and consequences thereof be taken away and discharged, any law, &c. to the contrary notwithstanding; and all tenures of any honours, manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or an estate of any inheritance at the common law, held either of the king, or of any other person or persons, are turned into free and common socage."—There are three *provisoes* in this law, on which the base tenures in *Cumberland*, must inevitably stand or fall. The *first* is, that this act should not take away rents certain, heriots, or fruits of court, belonging or incident to any former tenure, thereby taken away or altered, to grow due to the king or any mean lords.

The *second* is, that fines for alienation, due by particular customs shall not be taken away.

The *third* is, that it shall not alter or change any tenure, by copy of court-roll, or any service incident thereto.

By these *provisoes* only, the *arbitrary fines* on the customary tenures are to be supported: and to that end it seems to be incumbent, to prove that *they subsisted, and were established preceding the year 1660, when the law was made*, and it is greatly to be questioned, whether that proof could any where be found; and, indeed, it is totally inconsistent with this benevolent statute, that it should ever be left in the power of an insolent lord, who had, perhaps, entertained an unjust aversion to his tenant, or being of an avaricious mind, in his want of the common feelings of humanity, to impose a *fine* beyond the ability of his tenant, or even the value of the land; however that power may be restrained by subsequent laws. It would be an act of *great benevolence* in the man, who should point out the general mode of *dissolving* those base tenures, and lead on a measure for the *enfranchisement* of the whole race of customary and copyhold tenants.

Leland's Boundaries of this County, in his Itinerary, vol. vii. fol. 71, is worthy of attention: "The length of Cumbreland by the shore is, from a water cawled Dudden, the which devideth Furnelland fro Cumbreland onto a lythe water or mere cawled Polt-rose, the which devideth the cownte of Northumberland, on the est side, from Cumbreland."

"The bredeth of Cumbreland is, from a water cawled Emot, that devideth on the south side, on the one part, Cumbreland from Westmerland, ontyl he enter ynto the ryver of Edon, ij myles fro Pereth by est, and so on the est side of Edon, up to a broke cawled*——, the which lykwise devideth Cumbreland fro Westmerland, onto the ryver of Eske on the north side, the which devideth Cumbreland fro the batable grownd, ontyl yt cum to the a:me of the fe, the which devideth England fro Scotland."

* Here is a vacancy both in the original and in Stowe.

We cannot close this Introduction to our History better, than by subjoining to the foregoing extract from Leland, the following quaint description of the county from Speed; and some remarkable lines from Drayton.

“ The forme of this countie is long and narrow, pointing wedge-like into the south: which part is altogether pestered with *copped* hills, and therefore hath the name of *Copland*. The middle is more level, and better inhabited; yielding sufficient for the sustenance of man: but the north is wild and solitarie, and *combred* with hilles, as *Copland* is.

“ The air is piercing, and of a sharp temperature, and would be more biting, were it not that those high hilles breake off the northern stormes, and cold falling snows.

“ Notwithstanding, rich is this province, and with great varieties of commodities is replenished: the hilles, though rough, yet smile upon their beholders, spread with sheep and cattle, the vallies stored with graffe and corne sufficient: the sea affordeth great store of fish, and the land is overspread with great variety of fowles.

“ Many memorable antiquities remaine and have been found in this county: for it being the confines of the Roman’s possessions, was continually secured by their garrifons; and in many places their ruines remaine, with altars and inscriptions of their captaines and colonies, whereof many have been found, and more as yet lie hid.

“ This county, as it stood in the fronts of assaults, so was it strengthened with twenty-five castles, and preserved by the prayers (as was then thought) of the votaries in religious houses at Carlile, Lanercost, Wetherall, Holme, Daker, and St. Bees. These, with others, were dissolved by King Henry VIII. and their revenues shadowed under the crown: but the province being freed from charge of subsidy, is not therefore divided into hundreds in the parliament rowles: only this is observed, that therein are seated nine market towns, fifty-eight parish churches, besides many other chapels of ease.”

“ Ye northern dryades, all adorn’d with mountains steep,
 “ Upon whose hoary heads cold winter long doth keep;
 “ Where often rising hills deep dales and many make,
 “ Where many a pleasant spring, and many a large spread lake
 “ Their clear beginnings keep, and do their names bestow
 “ Upon those humble vales, through which they eas’ly flow.
 “ Wherea the mountain nymphs, and those that do frequent
 “ The fountains, fields, and groves, with wond’rous merriment,
 “ By moonshine many a night do give each other chace
 “ At hood-wink, barley-break, at tick, or prison-bace,
 “ With tricks and antique toys, that one another mock,
 “ That skip from crag to crag, and rock to rock:

 “ O all ye topick gods that do inhabit here,
 “ To whom the Romans did those ancient altars rear,

“ Oft found upon those hills, now sunk into the foils,
“ Which they for trophies left of their victorious spoils ;
“ Ye genii of these floods, these mountains, and these dales
“ That with poor shepherd’s pipes, and herdsmen’s tales
“ Are oft regal’d— our bold attempt, O guard,
“ And be our county’s pleasure our reward !”

DRAYTON’S POLY-OLBION, Song III.



Camden's description of the general face of this county, is not ill adapted to its present state. " Though the northern situation renders the country cold, and the mountains are rugged and uneven, yet it has a variety, which affords a very agreeable prospect; for after swelling rocks and crowding mountains, big as it were with metals, (between which are lakes stored with all sorts of wild fowl) you come to rich hills, clothed with flocks of sheep; and below those are spread out, pleasant large plains, tolerably fruitful. The ocean also which breaks upon this shore, affords great plenty of the best fish, and, as it were, upbraids the inhabitants for their idleness, in not applying themselves to the fishing trade." The banks of *Eden* afford many beautiful and rich inclosures; improvements have made a rapid pace there, and in the environs of *Netherby*, within the present century; the lands near *Pewitb* are well cultivated, and around *Wigton* is an extensive plain, properly fenced and kept in good husbandry: in the vale of *Lortor* and near to *Cockermouth* the lands are excellent; but many other parts of the county consist of large and irregular swells, which, towards the sea, extend their skirts even to the very shores. The interior parts are crowded with rugged and stupendous mountains, around whose bases pretty vales are scattered. Little corn is produced, except in the low lands and vallies; the climate and nature of the soils being best adapted to grazing; the mountains afford excellent sheep walks. A hilly country gives innumerable changes of landscape; and in this, in particular, such variety of enchanting and romantic scenes are to be found, as, perhaps, few parts of Europe, within a like compass, can boast. The climate of this part of the island is cold, from its vicinity to the ocean, and on account of that current of air which follows the channel of the Irish sea; but it is healthful and invigorating: and the inhabitants are remarkable for their stature, strength, and beauty. ‡

BARONY OF GILSLAND.

The part of Cumberland where we entered from Northumberland, is called the barony of Gillland,* of which Camden says, " A tract, so cut and mangled with the brooks, or so full of rivulets, that I should suppose it to have taken its name
" from

" William Gilpin, Esq. of Sealeby castle, from whose copy this was taken, says, that the original is left imperfect in many places, with large blanks, and the whole confused and without order; so that it seemed to have been only a collection of materials, which he intended afterwards to have disposed in better form."

" Mr. Gilpin first undertook to place the greater baronies in order, and to reduce the places, under their respective baronies; he has likewise made some useful additions and annotations, and continued the pedigrees of several families down to the year 1687; among many copies I have seen, his is much the best."—Mr. MILBOURNE'S NOTE PREFACING THE MS.

‡ A skilful person, who lately traversed the county, has furnished the editor with remarks on the soil, cultivation, cattle, &c. which, in the progress of this work, will be introduced by way of notes, distributed to each parish.

* The boundary of this barony, is thus described:—

" Beginning at the head of Croglin water, and so till it comes to Knarhead, as heaven water deals; and from Knarhead to Black-law-hill, as heaven water deals; and from Black-law-hill to the Blackbrook
" above

“ from those *gills*, had I not read in the register of *Lanercost church*, that one *Gill*, “ son of *Buech*, who, in the charter of Henry II. is also called *Gilbert*, anciently “ held it, and probably left his name to it.”—His last editor adds, “ *Gilsland* “ might also take its name from *Hubert de Vaux*, since *De Vallibus* and *Gills* mean “ the same; or from the river *Gelt*, which runs through the middle of it. The “ bottom wherein the brook runs, is the *gill*.” ‡

Camden, speaking of the lords of *Gilsland*, says, “ The first lord of this *Gillesland* “ that I have met with, was *William Meschines*,* brother of *Radulphus*, Lord of “ *Cumberland*, (not that *William*, who was brother of *Ranulph*, Earl of *Chester*, “ from whom descended *Ranulph de Ruelent*, but brother of *Radulphus*) who “ could not, however, wrest it from the Scots: for *Gill*, son of *Buech*, held the “ greatest part of it by force of arms. † After the death of *William de Meschines*, “ King Henry II. bestowed it upon *Hubert de Vaux*, whose arms are chequè argent “ and gules. ‡ His son *Robert* founded and endowed *Lanercost priory*. But after “ a few years, the estate was transferred by marriage to the *Multons*, and from “ them, by a daughter, to *Ranulph Lord Dacre*, whose posterity have continued to “ flourish to the present time. § Camden’s last editor adds, “ The heiress of *Vaux* “ married *Thomas de Multon*, and brought the barony into his family in the time “ of

“ above the *Kelds*, as heaven water deals; and from *Blackbrook* to *Fiers pike*, as heaven water deals; “ and from *Biers pike* to *Biers park wall*; and so descending the said wall, unto the water of *Blackburn*, “ where there stands a cross that parts *Cumberland* and *Northumberland*; and so descending down the “ said water, unto where *Foulpot* falleth into *Blackburn*; and from thence up the cleugh as *Cumberland* “ and *Northumberland* divide, and so streight forth unto the cross at the head of the said cleugh; and so “ from the said cross unto *Preaquepot Lane*, and so from *Preaquepot Lane* unto *Edelstone*; and from “ *Edelstone* through the moss unto *Witch Cragg*, descending *Poultrofs* water sink, where it falleth into “ *Irthing*; and so up *Irthing* unto *Rodrehaugh*, there being two low places having common within the “ liberty of *Tindale*; and from the said *Rodrehaugh*, unto the head of *Irthing* as the water runneth to “ *Fornbeckhead*; and from *Fornbeckhead* unto *Bolecleugh*; and from *Bolecleugh* at *Kübeck*, as it falleth “ into *Whitelevin*, and so down *Levin*, unto the north end of *Sparlinholme*, streight over thwart to the “ grey stone of *Crosby moor*, within the end of the *Bishop’s Dyke*; and from the said grey stone to the “ *Piets wall*, streight forth unto the joining of the *Bishop’s Dyke*; and so following that dyke, unto the “ west end of *Newby*; and from the said end of *Newby*, down *Foreseue fyke*, until it fall into *Irthing*; “ and so down *Irthing*, until it fall into *Eden*; and so up *Norseue beck*, unto *North-gill-beck-head*; and “ so to *Joan-fyke-head*; and from *Joan-fyke-head*, as it runneth into *Croglin*; and so up the said water, “ till it come to the head thereof.”

‡ Gough. * From an old missal. R. Cook Clarenceaux calls him *Ralph*, as do the registers of *Fountains* and *Hoime* abbies.

† One of the editors adds, “ Though this could be but for a little while, for the father was banished “ into *Scotland*, in *Earl Randolph’s* time; and the son *Gilles Buech*, as he was called, was slain by “ *Robert de Vallibus*, at a meeting for arbitration of all differences; so that family seems never to have “ claimed it after.”—GIBSON.

‡ Denton says, *Or and Gules*.

§ “ It is to be observed, that in the account of the lords of *Gilsland*, the chronicles differ very much; “ for according to others, *Ranulph* and *Radulph* are the same name, and *Ranulph de Meschines* is called “ indifferently by those two names. Then *Ranulph de Meschines*, who was Lord of *Cumberland*, by “ grant from the conqueror, was the very same who was afterwards Earl of *Chester* by descent, after the “ death of his cousin-germain *Richard*, second Earl of *Chester*, who was son to *John Bohun* and *Margaret* “ his

“ of King Henry III. and their great great granddaughter conveyed it in the same
 “ manner, in the time of King Edward II. to Ranulph de Dacre, of Dacre Castle.
 “ In this family it continued till the death of the last male heir, George Lord
 “ Dacre of Gilsland, Graystock, and Wemm, who left three sisters coheresses.
 “ In the partition of the estate, this fell to Elizabeth, married to Lord William
 “ Howard, third son of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, in whose posterity it
 “ still continues.”†† Having presented to the reader a transcript of what is said
 by Camden and his learned editors, we will pursue the manuscript before us. “ This
 “ great barony was given, by the Earl Ranulph Meschines, to one Hubertus, to
 “ be holden of him by two knights fees and cornage; he was called *De Vallibus*,
 “ or Vaulx, from the dales or Vallies, whercof that country is full. The French
 “ word Vaulx (pronounced Vaux) because thence a surname to him and his pos-
 “ terity there, and to divers other families, that took their beginning from the
 “ younger brothers of this house; as Vaux of Triermaine, of Aintlaplygh, of
 “ Caterlen and Caldbeck, &c.

“ Hubertus was a kinsman or a follower of the said Earl Randolph, in the
 “ latter end of the conqueror’s time, when the peace of the county began to be
 “ established, and served under the earl’s brother, William Meschines in
 “ Gilsland,”

“ King Henry confirmed this barony unto the said Hubert,† to be holden of the
 “ crown in capite, when the Earl Randolph resigned the county of Cumberland
 “ to the king, and obtained the earldom of Chester, after the death of Richard, the
 “ second Earl of Chester, who with the said king’s children, coming out of Nor-
 “ mandy, was drowned on the coast of England; to which Richard, the Earl
 “ Randolph was next heir, and cousin-german, the son of John Bohun, by his wife
 “ Margaret, the sister of Hugh Lupus, the first Earl of Chester.”

“ The said Hubert did bear to his arms, chequè d’or and gules: his seal was a
 “ griffon eating a lacert.

“ his wife, sister to Hugh Lupus, first earl of Chester. Again William de Meschines, brother to Ranulph
 “ de Meschines, was lord of Coupland, but not of Gilsland; for upon Randolph’s resignation of the county
 “ of Cumberland, into the hands of King Henry I. Randolph had given Gilsland to Hubert de Vallibus,
 “ which grant the king confirmed to him, and his successors enjoyed it.”—GIBSON.

†† Gough.

† Henricus &c. Sciatis me concessisse dedisse et confirmasse Huberto de Vallibus in feodo et heriditate
 sibi et heredibus suis, totam terram quam Gilbt filius Boet tenuit die qua fuit vivus et mortuus de quocunq^o
 illam tenuisset. Et de incremento Korkeby cum piscaria et aliis p^otin quam Wescubrich filius W^omi Steftan
 tenuit. Et Kaderling cum molendino quam Uetredus filius Haldani tenuit. Et totam istam terram tenebit,
 ipse et hæredes sui de me et hæredibus meis per servitium duorum militum: Quare Volo &c. cum o^oib^os
 p^otin^o suis in bosco et plano, in pratris et pascuis, in viis et femitis, in aquis et molendin. et piscar. et maifeis
 et stagnis, infra burgum et extra, in o^oib^os rebus et locis, cum Thol. et theolon. et foca et faca et infang-
 theof, cum o^oib^os aliis libertatibus et liberis consuetudin. quiete ab omni *Kontgeld* (Q Neutegeld.) Teilibus
 R. Archiepo R. Ep o Lincoln. H. Dunelm. Epo. H. Comite Norf. Comite Albricio, Comite Gatfr.
 Ric^o de Lucie Manifer Bifs. Dapifero. et de Essex Constabular Hugone de Morevill, Rob^oto de Dun-
 stanville, W^omo filio Jol^ois, Simone filio Petri, Rigell^o de Broch. W^omo Mallet, Rogero filio Richardi.
 Rob^oto de Stutevill, Turg. de Rufedal. Apud Novum Castrum super Tynam.

Ex M. S. Antiq. Pen. F. W. Arm. In Milbourne’s Collection of Records, annexed to Denton’s M. S.

“ After

“ After he was peaceably possessed of the barony, he gave divers portions thereof by the name of manors, and other lands; some to the ancient inhabitants, and others to his friends and kinsmen, and such as he so preferred, to be bound by alliance and marriage to his house, and by all other such good offices as he could devise.

“ He gave *Denton*, in Gilsland, to one Westcop, by deed of feofment, thus addressed, “ *Omnibus Cumbrensibus, Francigenis, Alienigenis, Pavis, et Normannis, Hubertus de Vallibus Sal. &c.*” which serves to prove his antiquity, and what people did then, or late before, inhabit that country.

“ Hubert de Vallibus had two brothers, Robert de Dalston and Reginald de Soureby; to this Reginald he gave *Carlatten*, in Gilsland, and *Heverby*, near to Carlisle; which gift Randolph Mefchines confirmed.

“ He gave also *Fairlan* to one Westfarlan, and *Chorkby* to one Odard, and divers other manors and lands in Gilsland, partly to his followers, and partly to the ancient inhabitants, to bind them more firmly to his interest; yet they continued but a short time his friends, for in King Stephen’s time, when the Scots, under their King David, and Earl Henry Fitz David, possessed the county of Cumberland, they stood with the ancient heir, one *Gilles Bueth*, against Hubert’s title to Gilsland.

“ I read of one Bueth, a Cumberland man, about the time of the conquest: he built *Buecastle*, and was lord of Buecastle dale: his son Gilles Bueth, had or pretended a right to all, or part of the barony of Gilsland, at least to that part thereof, which adjoineth to *Buecastle*. He was kinsman to the ancient lord’s of Burgh barony, which were before the conquest, either by consanguinity or affinity. This Gilles Bueth, and Bueth his father, it is said, stood with Hubert de Vallibus, and before him, with William Mefchines, when he lay there in garrison, by command of his brother, Earl Randolph in the conqueror’s time: the father Bueth being then a follower of Gospatric the great.*—*But attempting something afterwards for the recovery of his ancient right, of which it seems he was dispossessed, or upon some other discontent, he was banished.*† And though the register book of Abbey Lanercost reports, his son Gilles Bueth, who is there called Gil-fil Bueth, to be lord of Gilsland, yet he never possessed a foot therein, for he was an infant at the time of his father’s banishment, and was afterwards seated in Scotland, where he dwelt, till he was slain; as afterwards is noted. His children and posterity in Scotland were called of his name Gilles Bueth, or lairds of Gillesbueth, corruptly Gillesbies, or lairds of Gillesby, of the place where he dwelt, which was so called, because he first built there.

“ Being thus disinherited and malecontent, he wasted the country;‡ and in King Stephen’s time, when the Scots were let into Cumberland, he took that opportunity to incite as many as he could, to assist him to recover his estate in Gilsland from Hubert de Vallibus: and it seems, notwithstanding the alliances and other obligations which Hubert had laid upon the inhabitants, to bind them to him, they took part with Gilles Bueth as the right heir.||

* Denton’s M. S.

† Gilpin’s Additions.

§ Denton’s M. S.

|| Gilpin’s Additions.

“ Afterwards, when Henry Fitz Empres obtained the crown of England, and took Cumberland again from the Scots, he regranted the barony of Gilsland to Hubert de Vallibus.† Afterwards, about the tenth year of King Henry II. Hubert died; so that the king rather confirmed Gilsland to Hubert de Vallibus, than made a primary grant of it; for, if Hubert then lived, he was of extreme old age; yet the copy of an inquisition, returned by the sheriff of Cumberland into the Exchequer, saith, “ *Robertus de Vallibus tenet terram suam de d’no rege p. servic. duor. milit. quam Rex Henric. pater d’ni regis dedit Hugoni de Vallibus antecessori suo p. servic. p’dict.*”—This inquisition was taken in King John’s time.

“ By virtue of the grant by King Henry II. unto Hubert de Vallibus, Robert de Vallibus, his son, a valorous gentleman, and well learned in the law of this land, entered into the barony of Gilsland, and enjoyed the same; || “ *but yet not so, but that Gilles Bueth still continued to give him disturbance,*” * whereupon a meeting for agreement was appointed between them, under trust and mutual assurance of safety to each other, (which meeting they called *Tryste*) at this meeting Robert de Vallibus § slew the said Gill, which shameful offence made him leave arms, and betake himself to his studies at the inns of court, where he became so great a proficient, that he was made justice itinerant into Cumberland, in the twenty-third year of King Henry II. with Ranulph Glanvill and Robert Picknell, his associates: which Ranulph Glanvill succeeded Richard Lucy in the office of Lord Chief Justice of England, in the twenty-sixth year of that reign; when Richard became a monk in the abbey of Lenos, or Westwood; resigning that office for age and debility. Robert de Vallibus was of so much account with King Henry II. that he did little in Cumberland, without Robert’s advice and counsel: yet could not his conscience be at quiet, until he made atonement for the murder of Gilles Bueth, by endowing holy church, with part of that patrimony, which occasioned the murder; and therefore he founded the priory of Lanercoft in Gilsland.

“ The king remitted 18 pence cornage rent, due out of those lands, yet he was fined for suffering money to be current in his liberties, which the king had forbidden by proclamation; and for the escape of some prisoners. Robert died without issue male, and Hugh his kinsman and next heir succeeded him; to whom King Henry II. for the better strengthening of his title, confirmed the barony of Gilsland, as appears by the inquisition, taken in King John’s time; to whom succeeded Ranulph de Vallibus in the seigniorie of Gilsland, in King Richard I’s time; and after Ranulph his son and heir, Robert de Vallibus, otherwise called Robert fil. Radi. ‡ This was the same Robert de Vaux that was found to be tenant of the lands, by the before-mentioned inquisition yet remaining on record. He

† Mr. Denton places the grant before set forth, to this period of time.

|| Denton’s MS.

* Gilpin’s Additions.

§. Robertus de Vallibus, Custos Carleoli. Lel. Col. vol. I. p. 287. He sustained a siege by King William of Scotland, in which the garrison was reduced to great distress for want of provision. In the 23d year of Henry II. he was witness to the memorable award made by that sovereign, between Aldephonfus King of Castile, and Sanctus, King of Navarre.

‡ Richard I. confirmed the barony to him.

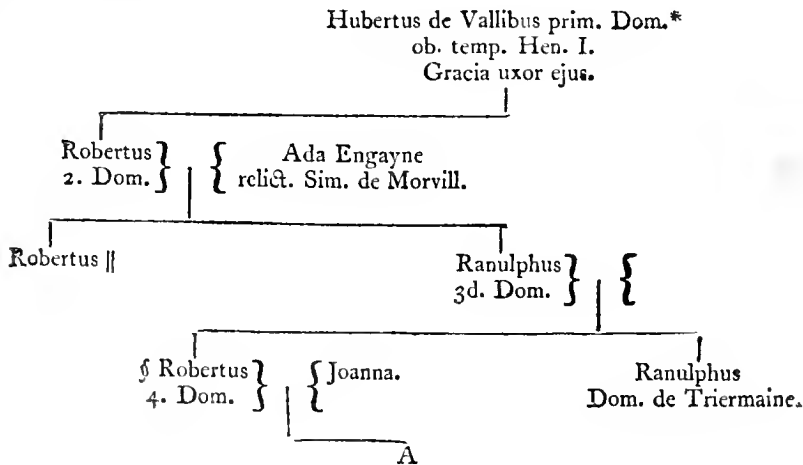
“ confirmed to the *priory of Wederball*, certain lands in *Korby*, *Denton*, *Newby*,
 “ and *Burdoswald*, as lord paramount.

“ After this Robert Vaux, Hubert was baron of Gilsland, whose daughter and
 “ heir, Matilda, or Maud, lady of Gilsland, was married to Thomas, son of Thomas
 “ de Multon and Ada Morvill, daughter of Hugh Morvill, by whom she had issue
 “ the third Thomas Multon, called Thomas de Multon de Gilsland, who died in
 “ the 23d year of King Edward I. By this Maud, the Vaux’s lands in Cumberland
 “ were transferred to the Multons, who enjoyed the same four descents,† from fa-
 “ ther to son, named all successively *Thomas*, with some additions.

“ The first Thomas Multon married Ada Morvill, late wife to Richard Lucy,
 “ by whom he had issue Thomas the second, called Thomas fil. Thomæ; and by
 “ a former wife he had issue Lambert Multon and Allan Multon, whom he married
 “ to the two daughters and coheiresses of Richard Lucy, named Annabel and Alice;
 “ Lambert, by his first wife Annabel, became Lord of *Egremont*: and Allan, by
 “ his wife, was lord of the moiety of *Allerdale*, and the 20th part of *Egremont*.

“ The second Thomas Multon, named Fitz Thomas, married Matilda Vaux, as
 “ before-mentioned, and by her had issue Thomas Multon de Gilsland, his heir of
 “ Burgh and Gilsland, and two younger sons, Edward and Hubert, to whom he
 “ gave *Ishall*, which Hubert bore for his arms, the same coat with the Lights of
 “ *Ishall*, his heirs by blood now give; viz. five pieces bar-wife, azure and
 “ argent.‡

The following table of descents will give a clear idea of the succession of the
 lords of Gilsland.



† The lady Maud survived her husband and son Thomas; for in an old record, “ *ad affizas capi*, *apud Penrith in Com.*
 “ *Cumb. An. R. Ed. I.*” I find her “ *Dna de Gilsland et maneris de Cumquinton, infra Baroniam illam.*”

GILPIN'S ADDITIONS.

‡ Denton's M. S.

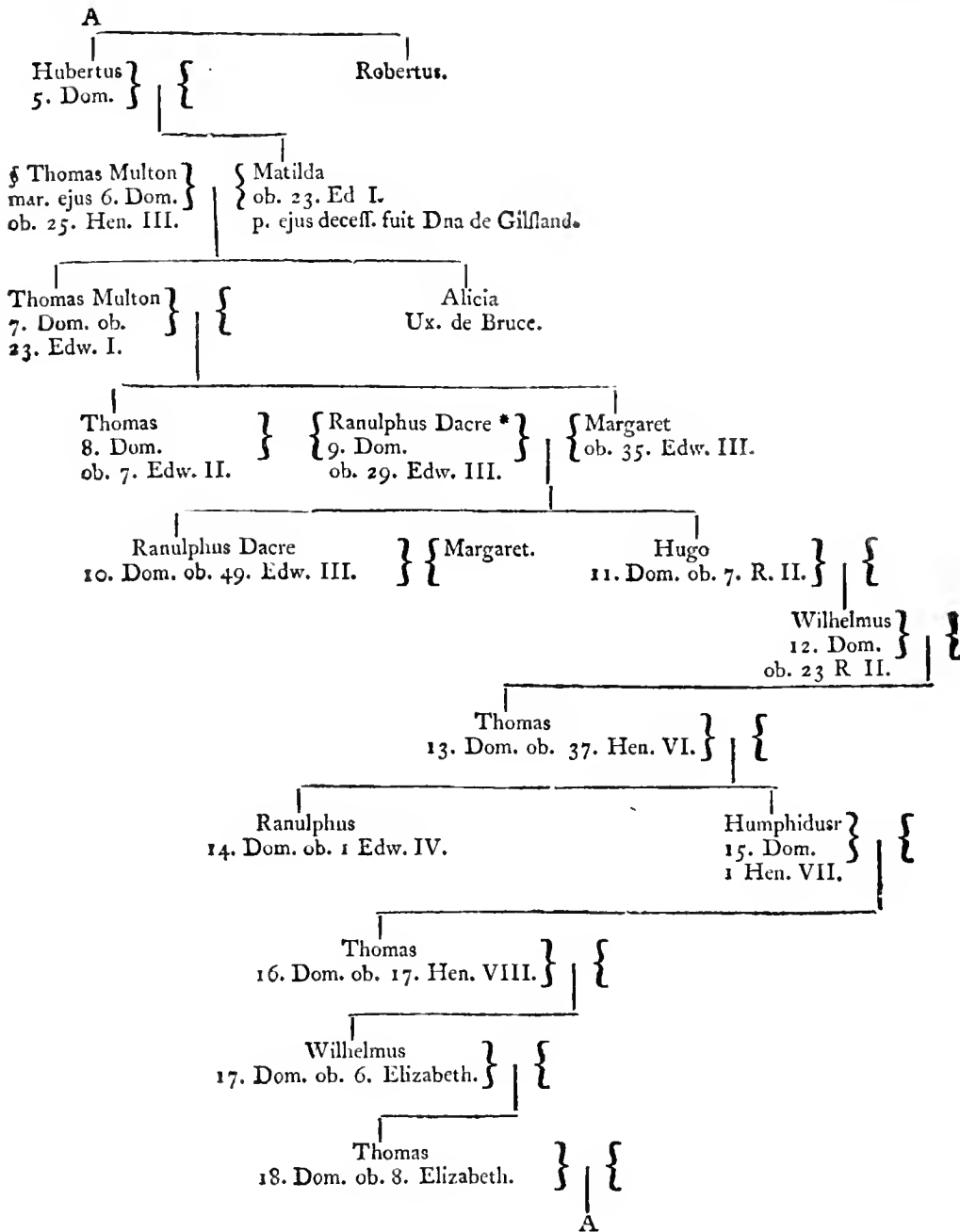
* A Norman. || King John extorted from him two fines; 750 marks, 12th of his reign; and 666l. 13s. 4d.
 16th of his reign.

§ 17th King John, was Governor of Cumberland and of the castle of Carlisle: took part with the barons, and forfeited
 lands in Cumberland, Norfolk, Suffolk, Somersetshire, and Dorsetshire; was restored 6th King Henry III. and went a
 pilgrimage to Jerusalem:

Hubertus

BARONY OF GILSLAND.

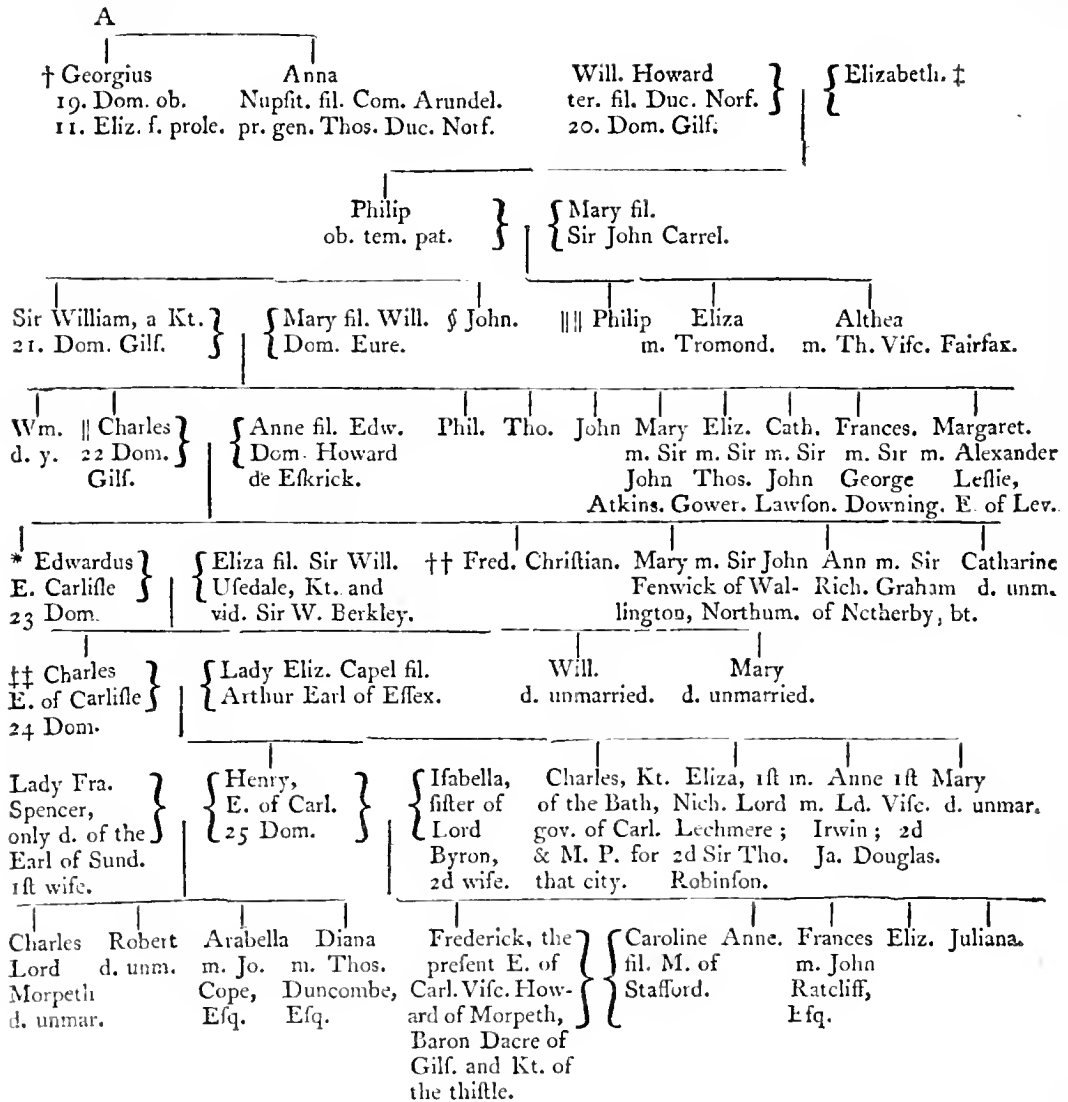
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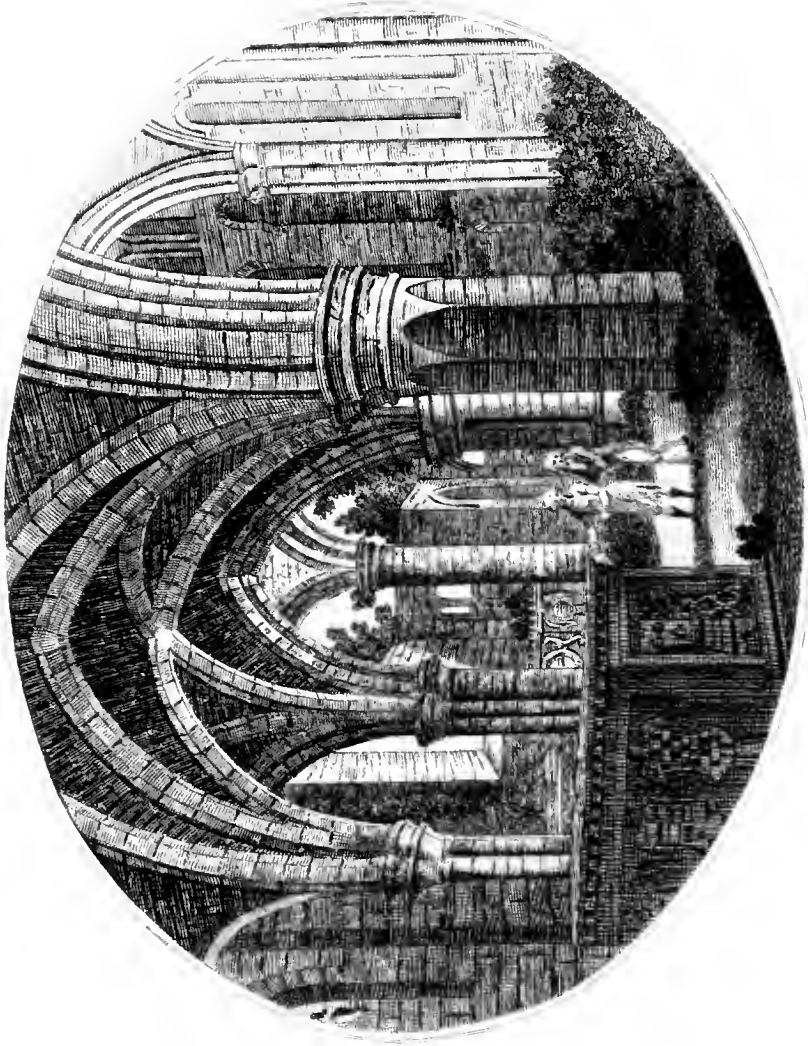
§ There appears an error here, the first Thomas Multon, and who married Maud, was son of Thomas by his second wife Ada, daughter and coheir of Hugh de Morville, and is said to have died 21st King Edward I.

* Dacre of Dacre castle. From him, it is said by some authors, it passed to eleven of his descendants before it came to George.

BARONY OF GILSLAND.



† Lord of Giffland, Grayflock, and Wemm.
 † In the partition, the barony of Giffland fell to the fhare of this lady:
 § Fell at the battle of Rowton heath, in the fervice of King Charles I. ||| Fell there alfo.
 || In the year 1660, was chofen member for Morpeth, and having been of fingular fervice to King Charles II. was, by letters patent, 20th of April, 1661, created Baron Dacre of Giffland, Vifcount Morpeth, and Earl of Carlifle. A. D. 1663, he was Ambaffador to the Czar of Mufcovy, and in the following year to the Kings of Denmark and Sweden. Was made Governor of Jamaica, where he died in 1686, and was interred at York.
 * Died at Wickham, 1692, and was interred there.
 †† Born at Copenhagen, and flain at the battle of Lutzenburg.
 †† Was Lord Lieutenant and Cufos Rotulorum of the counties of Weftmorland and Cumberland, one of the gentlemen of his majefty's bedchamber, Deputy Earl Marshall of England, firft commissioner of the treafury, Governor of the Town and Caftle of Carlifle, Vice-Admiral of the Seacoaft adjacent, and one of the privy council: afterwards Governor of Windfor Caftle, and Lord Warden of the Foreft of Windfor.



INSIDE VIEW OF LANERCOST PRIORY.

THE

PARISH OF LANERCOST.

THIS parish is of large extent, being bounded by Haltwhistle on the east, the two Dentons on the foutheast, Walton on the west, Stapleton on the north-west, Brampton on the fouth, and fouthwest, and Bewcastle on the north.

The parish is divided into four quarters, viz. Burtholme, Waterhead, King's Water, and Askerton; and each quarter maintains its own poor. It comprehends five constablewicks, viz. Banks, Burtholme, Askerton, Waterhead, and King's Water.

There are four manors within this parish, Lanercost, Walton-Wood, Troddermaine or Tryermaine, and Askerton: the manor of Lanercost has in it, about thirteen freeholders, and sixty customary tenants. The manors of Walton-Wood, Troddermaine, and Askerton, are within the custom of the barony of Gilliland; and pay an arbitrary fine of two year's value on the death of the tenant, or on an alienation, and a twenty-penny fine certain on the death of the lord. They do suit at the lord's court; and the lord claims all the wood, except the hedge-rows.

The villages in the parish are Burtholme, Westhall Moorguards, Sogdlin, and Kirkcambeck, (formerly a parish of itself, but now incorporated with the parish of Lanercost) lying within that quarter of the parish called Askerton,

We approached the venerable remains of

LANERCOST PRIORY.

The vale in which the abbey and remains of the monastery are situated, takes its name from the dedication of the church, and is called St. Mary's Holme. The land is fertile, and the vale is shut in on every side by lofty hills, some cloathed with wood, and others divided into fine inclosures: the river Irthing flowing through the valley in meanders: the whole scene is beautiful, solemn and majestic. The approach to the remains, is by a stone bridge of two elliptic arches. Some parts of the monastic buildings are converted into a farm house, so that it is not possible, at this time, to distinguish the particular offices of the religious house. The chief part of the monastery was repaired in the sixteenth century, for the mansion of one of the Dacres, and yet retains the old stately projecting centre window of the convent. Part of the cemetery grounds have been converted into gardens, which approach close to the walls of the abbey, on the south; and several stone coffins and inscribed monuments lie among the trees.

We entered the church, which is in the form of a cross, at the west door: the gateway consists of a circular arch of many members, richly ornamented and supported on pilasters, the capitals and bases of which are without any other embellishments than plain rolls. In a nich, above the entrance, is a statue of Mary Magdalen, of excellent workmanship, in stone. The figure is somewhat mutilated, but the drapery is elegantly disposed. On the right hand is a diminutive figure of

of a kneeling monk. The canopy of the nich is circular, supported on pilasters, ornamented with the heads of cherubs. This part of the edifice, has, of late years been put in repair; it is fitted up in a plain and decent manner for divine service, being the parochial church of the parish of Lanercost, and capable of containing a great number of people.

On the right of the communion table, is a tablet fixed in the wall, with this inscription:—

“ Robertus de Vallibus filius Hubert. Dns de Gilfland, fundator Priorat. de Lanercost A. dni. 1116. Ædargan Uxor ejus sine Prole.”†

In the great window, above the communion table, is the following inscription, said to be removed from the window of the hall, now used as a barn:—

“ Mille et quingentos ad quinquaginta novemq.

“ Adjice, et hoc anno, condidit istud opus;

“ THOMAS DAKER, Eques, sedem qui prim. in istam,

“ venerat, extincta religione loci.

“ Hæc Edvardus ei dederat, devoverat ante

“ Henricus longe præmia militiæ.

“ Anno Dni 1559.”*

The walls of the other parts of the church, and the centre tower, are standing, but unroofed.

The cross aisle is thirty-two paces in length, and the quire twenty-six. The tower has formed a spacious cupola, each corner supported by a clustered pillar, light, and well proportioned. An open gallery or colonade runs round the upper part of the whole edifice, supported on single pillars, without any dead space or interval,—a circumstance uncommon in such buildings, and which gives a light and beautiful appearance to this. The arches of the gallery are pointed, but the principal ones of the building are circular: though most of the windows are lancet under pointed arches. The tower is low and heavy, without ornament, except an embrazured battlement. The ceiling of the cupola is of wood work, but retains no escutchions of arms, or other decorations. The quire is lighted to the east, by three long lancet windows below, and an equal number above, and two windows on each side. The whole structure is plain, of excellent masonry, and constructed of a durable stone. At each end of the cross aisle, are several tombs richly sculptured with the arms of the Howards and Dacres; from their exposure, the inscriptions are obliterated, the ornaments defaced, and the whole grown green with moss. The veneration for ancestors, in former ages, was an incitement to

† Which may be read thus—Robertus de Vallibus, son of the Lord of Gilfland, founder of the priory of Lanercost, in the year of our Lord 1116, Edargyne his wife having no issue.

By this date, the monastery was founded fifty-three years before the dedication of the church: this is not much to be wondered at when we consider the state of the borders in the reign of King Stephen.

* Which may be read thus—To one thousand five hundred add fifty and nine, and in that year THOMAS DAKRE, Knight, erected this work. He was the first who came to this feat, after the dissolution of the priory. It was given to him by Edward, though before promised by Henry, as a reward for his long military services.

practical virtues: we lament to see any thing which should tend to promote good works, sinking into neglect. These monuments are shamefully forgotten, now overgrown with weeds; and not so much veneration is paid to the remains they cover, as to preserve them from rapacious hands, or their resting place from reptiles, vermin, and loathsome filthiness.*

We were told by an old person who lived near the abbey, that some years ago, one of the sepulchral vaults fell in, which excited his curiosity to view the remains deposited there, where he found several bodies entire; one in particular with a white beard down to his waist: but the air in a few days reduced them to dust.

In the manuscript before us, this place is noted—" *Lanercost, ad coesleram vallis,* " was first a lawn or plain in that glen or valley, where the *Picts* wall standeth: and " Walton was so named, as the first habitation which was built on part of that wall. " At the time of the conquest, it was a great forest and waste ground; in Henry II's " time, this tract of land was given by Robert son of Robert Vaux to the prior " and convent there, by him first founded to the name of Mary Magdalen. The " deed made to the prior &c. is *pro anima regis Hen. II. et Huberti patris mei et " Gracie Matris, &c.*"†

This was a monastery of the order of St. Augustine, according to the tablet in the church, founded in the year 1116, but it doth not appear in public records until about the 16th year of King Henry II. A. D. 1169. It was endowed with all the lands laying between the *Picts* wall and *Irthing*, *scilicet inter murum antiquum et Ierthinam*; also between *Burgh*, *Poltrofs*, *et inter Burch et Poltres*, and several other valuable possessions.‡ The church was dedicated by Bernard, bishop of Carlisle, to Mary

* *Published in the Newcastle Newspapers.*

" Whereas some evil-disposed person did, some time this spring, enter into the ruinous part of Lanercost church or priory, &c. and did feloniously take away, from out of a vault in the said church, a lead-coffin, which contained the remains of Lord William Dacre, Knight of the Garter, &c. &c. a reward of ten guineas on the conviction of the offender."

Naworth Castle, 9th May, 1775.

In Ecclesia Parochiali de Lanercost.

" Sir ROWLAND VAUX, that some time was the Lord of Triermaine,
" Is dead, his body clad in lead, and ligs law under this stane;
" Evin as we, evin so was he, on earth a levand man;
" Evin as he, evin so moun we, for all the craft we can.

Milbourn's Adds. to Denton's MS.—Ex. MS. Antiq. penes F. W. Arm.

† Denton's MS.

‡ Walton, and the church, with the chapel of *Treverman* or *Triermaine*—The churches of *Irthing*, *Brampton*, *Carlatton*, and *Farlam*.—Lands of *Wartheccolman*, *Rofwrageth*, common of pasture through all his waste lands, with his freemen, and unam *Scalingam*, *Apeltrethwaite*, and *Bronskibeth*—Pasture for 30 cows and 20 fows—Pannage in the forest of Walton—Bark of timber wood in *Gilbueth's* lands, and fallen wood for fuel,—*et ad sustinendam domum suam*, with mills and fishings in *Irthing*, *King*, *Hertingburn*, or elsewhere.

REGIST. LANERCOST.

Beside the above, the founder also granted to this priory, the two *Askertons*, the tithes of all the venison, as well in flesh as skins, of the skins of foxes, wherever through his lands in Cumberland they should be hunted. of his lakes and fishings, and the tithes in his waste lands, of fowls, calves, lambs, pigs, wool, cheese, and butter; and when cultivated, tithes of the produce of the lands. Other benefactors *Ada* daughter of *W. Engain* and *Eustacia* his wife, 30 acres of land in *Burgh* marsh, two salt pans, and pasture

for

Mary Magdalen. King Richard I. by his charter, confirmed to the priory the several grants made thereto as well by the founder as others, and King Henry III. and Edward I. did the like. The priory having been burnt, and the lands and tenements belonging to it waisted and spoiled by the Scotch, King Edward I. granted to the prior and convent, the advowsons of two churches in his patronage, *Mitford* in Northumberland, and *Carlton* in Cumberland, when they should fall void, with power to appropriate them for ever to them and their successors: and he wrote an epistle to the pope, requiring his confirmation. This sovereign, in the 24th year of his reign, was detained at this place by sickness, whilst he was on a Scotch expedition.‡ Many other liberal donations were made to this monastery, some of which are very remarkable, as the tithes of venison and the skins of deer and foxes; title of the mulcture of a mill, pasture for milking of sheep, the bark of trees, a well or spring, and fundry villains, their issue and goods.

This

for 200 sheep, a free net in Eden, three marks of silver in the church of Burgh, Lefingby, and Grenefeld churches, and little Harcon. A carrucate of land in Bleneceyre, and pasture there; for daily remembrance at the altar of St. Katharine, for the soul of Simon de Morvill, her husband.—By David son of Terric, and Robert son of Askell, Lefing's hermitage, and common pasture in Denton.—By Alex. de Windefover, title of mulcture of Korby mill.—By William son of Udard, a toft near Korby mill.—By Peter de Tilliol, Simon de Tilliol, and Henry Noreis, land in Scales.—By Robert son of Bueth, and Robert son of Askell, a carrucate of land in Denton, and pasture for one milking of sheep, 20 cows and one bull.

REGIST. LANERCOST. MON. ANGL. vol. ii. p. 130.

William son of Astin, and Eva his wife, gave lands in Astineby.—Adam son of Michael, land in Ainstapellyth.—Ra. de le'Forte, land in Beaumont.—Maud and Thomas de Multon, and Robert son of Adam, lands in Brampton.—Walter Benny, lands in Burdofwald.—Eustace de Vallibus Robert de Castlecayrock, William Laveill, lands and pasturage at Castle-Carroek.—Robert de Vallibus son of Ralph, pasture at Camboc.—Walter Pykering, John de Buethby, William de Marfeal, and Ux. and Robert Tybay, tenements and rents in Carlisle.—Walter de Windefover, lands in Clovegrill.—Matilda de Vallibus, a well at Crechock.—William de Croglin, lands at Croglin.—Robert de Vallibus, and Walter Benny, lands at Cumquench.—Robert de Vallibus, and Robert son of Askell, the church of Over-Denton.—Robert son of Bueth, lands at Denton.—Walter de Windefover, Robert de Carlton, Christian fil. Adam fil. Hermar, lands at Farlam.—William de Ireby, confirmed by Robert de Brus, lord of Annandale, common of pasture on the mountains of Gamelesby and Glaffonby.—Eustacius de Vallibus, lands in Greenwell.—William de Sor, lands in Grindfale.—Alex. fil. Roger fil. Baldwin, lands near King river.—Alicc fil. Henry the chaplain, lands in Kingsgrill.—Adam Salvarius, a mess. in Kirkefald.—Matilda de Multon, all her lands in Knovern.—Hubert Breoice.—Thomas fil. Thomas fil. Ramburch, lands at Lazonby.—Walter de Hamant, lands at Milnholme.—Walter de Savage, lands at Newbiggin.—Thomas Brune, a Burgage at Newcastle.—Thomas de Multon, lands at Prestover.—William de Mora, and Agnes Ux. third part of lands at Quinquathill.—Simon and Jeffery de Tilliol, lands at Scaleby.—Alan fil. Gilb. de Talken, Adam alt. fil. Richard Haldenefield, and Avyle Ux. lands at Talken.—William fil. William de Ulvesby, Adam de Crakehove, Richard de Ulvesby, and Fudo de Skirwith, lands and rents at Ulvesby.—Alicia fil. Henry the chaplain. Alex. fil. Robert fil. Baldwin, lands at Walton.—William fil. Odard, lands at Warthwyck.—Hugh de Morvill, and Ranulph de Forte each a free net in Eden.—Walter fil. William de Ireby, granted the villain Walter son of Simon de Gamelesby, with all his issue and cattle.—Ageline de Newby, gave Henry son of Ledmere, and all that belonged to him.—Robert de Castlecayrock, gave Gamel de Walton and his issue.—And Robert de Vallibus, gave Jeffery Pitch, his wife, and posterity for evermore.

‡ Prynne's Chron. Vind. tom iii. p. 1159, the letter to the cardinal, p. 1192, *ibid.* grant. Robert de Vallibus filius Huberti &c, Sal. Nov. univers. &c. me concessisse &c. Canonicis de Lanercost liberam electionem,

The patronage of the priory was granted, very early, to the ecclesiastical body.

By the manuscript chronical of Lanercost, deposited in the British Museum, it appears, that *Henry de Burgh* was prior here, and died in the year 1315. It is therein said that he was a famous poet; but no part of his works are now extant. He was succeeded by *Robert de Meburn*, chosen by the convent, and confirmed by the bishop of the diocese. *William de Southayke* was next, and died in 1337, when *John de Bowethby* was in like manner chosen. The next successor was *John de Botbecastre*; but he, on account of old age and infirmities, resigned, and had assigned him a cell in the convent for life. *Thomas de Hextoldesham* was elected in his place, who, besides the oath of canonical obedience, was obliged by the bishop to make a solemn promise, “*Not to frequent public huntings, or to keep so large a pack of hounds as he had formerly done.*” On his demise, dissensions arose touching the election of a prior; one party being in favour of *Richard de Rydal*, a canon of Carlisle, and the other for *John de Menyugton*, a canon of the house: on an appeal heard at the bishop’s castle of Rose, *Rydal* was confirmed. ||

In the year 1360, the prior absenting himself, the bishop constituted *Martin de Brampton*, one of the canons, guardian of the house. It is remarkable that in all the repositories we have had access to, we have not found an account of the succession of priors from the above period.

tionem. Quare volo quod obeunte D. priore, vel quolibet successore ejus, ille sit prior, quem jam dicti canonici, vel major pars eorum et sanctor. secundum Deum eligerint. et ut &c. His testibus, Roberto Archidiacone Karliolensi, Waltero Priore, Rob. Aukitell, Rob. Clerico de Leventon, Hen. de Radulpho Presbyteris, Alex. de Windefover, Will. fil. Oderdi, Bernardo de Leversdale et multis aliis.

EX REGIST. LANERCOST. RYMER, tom II. p. 1047. Letter to the Pope.

§ In Dei nomine Amen. Ego frater Thomas de Hextoldesham prior prioratus de Lanercost, ordinis S. Augustini, Karliolensis Dioeceseos ero fidelis et obediens vobis venerabili in Christo patri ac Domino meo Domino Gilberto Dei gratia Karlioli episcopo, et etiam successoribus vestris canonice intrantibus officialibus et ministris in canonicis et licitis mandatis: sicut Deus me adjuvit et hæc sancta Dei evangelia. Et hoc, propria manu mea, subscribo.

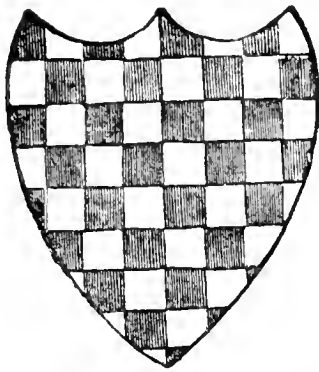
|| Lanercost, an abbey of black canons, viij miles from Caerluil, upon the north side of the river Ything.

LEL. ITIN. vol. VII. p. 71.

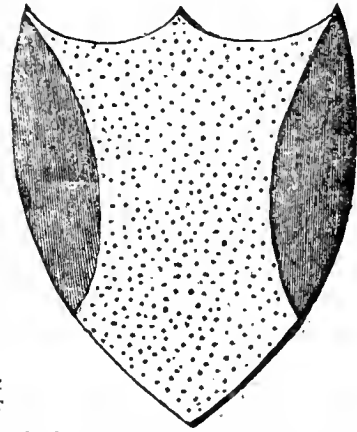
A. D. 1306, Rex apud Lanercost commorans misit Justiciarios ad Berwicum.

LEL. COL. vol. I. p. 398.

Stowe says, they tried hundreds and thousands of breakers of the peace and conspirators, many of whom were hanged.



The arms of this monastery, as set out in Tanner's Notitia, were a *flasque Or, and Gules*. At the time of the suppression, there was a prior, and seven canons here; the revenue 77l. 7s. 11d. as reported by Dugdale, and 79l. 19s. according to Speed.*



The site of the religious house, together with several of the adjacent lands, were

granted to Thomas Dacre, Armig. in the 34th year of King Henry VIII. at that time deemed the patron, as being a lineal descendant of the founder, and heir to Robert de Vallibus, to hold the same of the king in capite, to him.

* Tanner's Notitia.

Vide in Mon. Angl. tom. II. p. 130, 131, 132, Cautam foundationis et pa'genem fundatoris, necnon confirmationem donationum, p. Rich. I. ex car't. 9. Ed. II. n. 58 per Infpex.

In Prynn's Papal Ufurpations, vol. III p. 1159, 1192. Rol. Rom. 34, 35, Ed. I. Et Pat. 35. Ed. I. n. 25,

In Rymeri feod. etc. tom. II. p. 1147. Rol. Rom. 35. Ed. I. m. 3. Chronicon Lanercost. M. S. in Bibl. Cotton.

Cartularium de Lanercost, olim penes Will. dom. Howard de Naworth.

Fin. 16. Joan. m. d. de terris in Cleburn.

Pat. 31. Ed. I. m. 24. pro advoc. ecclesiarum de Carlton, Cumb. and Mitford, Northumb.

Pat. 2. Ed. II, m. 8. pat. x. Ed. II. p. 1. m. 24. de Ten. in Preston, Ibid. p. 2. m- 22. pro. Mefs. in Civit. Carloli. Ibid.

The Editor owes his most grateful acknowledgements to JOHN BACON, Esq. of the First Fruits Office, for a perfect Copy of the Survey of Ecclesiastical Rights, in the County of Cumberland, taken in pursuance of the Act of Parliament of the 26th of King Henry VIII.—which valuable record is parcelled out under the head of each respective parish, for the easier application of each local reader.

PRIORATUS B'TE MARIE MAGDALENE DE LANERCOST INFRA DECANAT' KAR'IJ.

Sp'ual p'tinet. } Joh'es Robyson prior ejusdem P'ioratus h'et Re'ctoria p'ochie Marie	£.	s.	d.
di'ct. Priorat. } Magdalene de Lanercost que val' co'ib's Annis in Lan. Agn. Vitul.			
Lacticis Oblacoib's cum Libr. tempore Paschalis.	—	—	—
Idem P'ior habet Garbas Dec'al. de Walton cu. p'tinentijs que valet co'ibus ann.	3	3	4
Idem P'ior habet Garbas Deci'al de King et Irdinge cu' p'tinentijs que valet coi b's annis.	—	—	—
Idem P'ior habet decim. Garb. de Brampton cu' pertinentiis que valent co'ib's annis.	5	0	0
Idem P'ior habet decim Garbar. de Irdington cu' p'tinen. q. valent co'ib's annis.—	4	0	0
Idem P'ior habet decim. Garbar. de Laifingby que val. p' annu'.	6	13	4
Idem P'ior habet Garbas Deci'al de Grynfdale que. val. p. annu'.	4	0	0
Idem P'ior habet Garbas Deci'al de Farl'm que val. p. annu.	0	40	0
Idem Prior habet decim'. Garbar. de Metforthe in Com. Northu'brie que val. p. annu.	10	0	0
	Sm. Sp'ual	51l.	8s 2d. Ex.
Temporal P'tinent. } Idem Prior habet cert. Terr. & Redd. in Villa de Walton que va-			
di'ct. Priorat. } lent p. annu.	—	—	—
	6	2	0
			Idem

him and the heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten, or to be begotten, for ever, by the service of the twentieth part of one knight's fee, and nine shillings sterl. rent. In this grant there was a reservation of the parish church of Lanercost, the church-yard, a house called the Uttergate, with the stable, granary, and garden, for the dwelling place of a curate or vicar.* King Edward VI. by his letters patent, in the 6th year of his reign, granted to the same Thomas Dacre, then a knight, the patronage and advowsons of the churches of Lanercost, Grentdale, Farleham, Lasingby, Brampton, and Irthington, and the chapel of Walton, with the lands and revenues late belonging to the priory of Lanercost. To hold of the king in capite, by the service of the 40th part of a knight's fee, and 55*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*

	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Idem Prior habet Terr. & Ten. in Villa de Thornemoor que valent p. annu. —	0	23	0
Idem Prior habet Terr. & Ten. in Villa de Gwhitehillie que vale't p annu. —	0	22	11
Idem Prior habet Terr. & Ten. in Villa de Burthome et Walle q. valent p. annu.	4	10	0
Idem Prior habet cert. Terr. et Ten. in Villa de Bank et St. Marye Holme cu. p'tin q. valent p. annu. — — — — —	4	10	6
Idem Prior h'et unu. Terr. vocat Herkehew q. vale't p. ann. — — — — —	0	30	0
Idem Prior habet div's Redit. jacent. in div's Hamlett. viz. in Karliolu. Irdinge et King que valent p. annu. — — — — —	5	2	4
Idem Prior h'et Terr. D'm'cal eid. Priorat. p'tin. viz. xx acr. Terr. arabilis q. valet p. annu. — — — — —	0	20	0
Idem Prior h'et unu Molendinu. Granaticu. infra p'ceinct. Priorat. p'd'ce que val. p. ann. — — — — —	0	10	0
Idem Prior h'et unu. Molendinu. acquaticu. juxta. Villa de Walton q. val. co'ibus annis. — — — — —	0	26	8
Idem Prior habet Grangiam de Warthool Man. cum Terris Pratis Pascuis eidem jacentibus viz. 20 acr. Terre in manibus dict. Prioratus qui valent per annum.	0	20	0
Idem Prior habet Grangiam de Sewynese cu. Terris, p'tis pasturis eid. jacentib. viz. 14 terr. acr. que vale't p. annu. — — — — —	0	13	4
Sma. Temporal. 28 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>cs.</i> 1 <i>od.</i>			
Sma. tol. t'm Sp'ual qm. Temporal. 79 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> De quib.			
Soluco'es fact. p. cur. Ordinarijs. } In Soluco'es fact D'no Ep'o Karlij, p. senagio annuatim folvend.	0	8	0
In Soluco'es fact. eidem D'no Ep'o Karlij, p. Visitaco'e de triennis in triennium 2 ts. 4d. nu'c in trib. equis porc'o'ibs dividat. que val. an'im. — — — — —	0	7	1
In Soluc. fact. Vicar. de Layflingbye pro 2 Eskpeps Ferr avenacie annuatim. — — — — —	0	12	0
Resolut. Reddit. } In feod. solut. Johni Hetherington & Mattheo Stevynson Ballivis dict. & Feod. solut. } P'orat. Antim. — — — — —	0	20	0
Sma. oim' deduct. P'd. . . 47 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>			
Et Rem. 77 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> xma inde ^{ext} 7 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 2 1-2 <i>d.</i>			

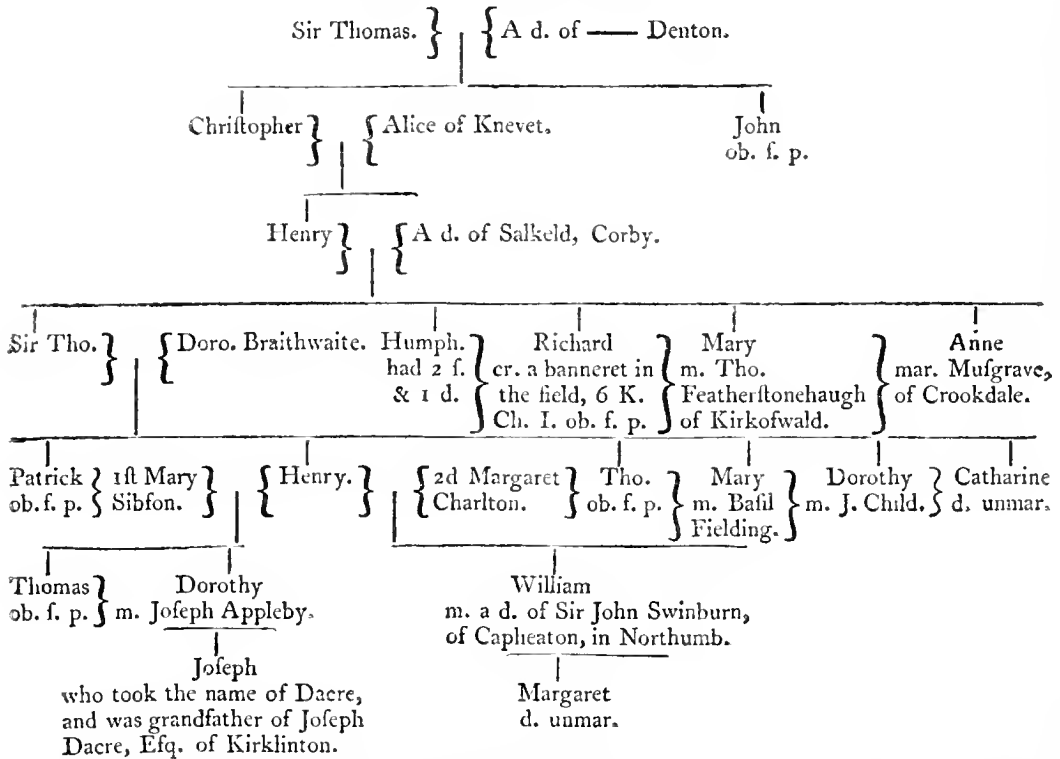
* Henricus 8^{mus}. &c. Sal. Sciatis quod nos in consideratione boni veri & fidelis servie. &c. Dedimus & concessimus &c. eidem Thomæ Dacre Totum domum & scitum nuper monaster. five priorat. de Lanercost, &c. ac om'ia Mess. Domos, Orta, Stabula, &c. Necnon totum illud Molendin. gran. aquat. Ac totum illud clausum Terre pasture & bosci, &c. vocat. Le Parke 5 acr. Windhill banks 4 acr. claus prati, &c. Keldeholme, claus Terre & pasture voc. Pilhe. Flat. 8 acr.—Burtheflat 9 acr. Bauehoufe Flat 10 acr.—Le Tannhoufe ac omnia Ortos. Pomaria, &c. Messuag. voc. Le Stonehoufe, &c. in Wathcolman 50 acr. prati xi acr. terr. arab. Pastur. in Mora voc. Banksfield. Mess voc. Seebre Nefee jux. Burne Tyffott More, xxvj acr. prati. & com past. Mess. voc Fullpotts, &c. Except, &c. &c. Habendum, &c. præfato Thomæ Dacre et hæred. masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis & procreandis in perpetuum. Tenend &c.—Apud Westm. 22^{do}. Novembris, A. R. 34^o.

Per breve de privato Sigillo.—Milbourne's Adds. to Denton's MS.

rent. The first grant limited the estates in tail-male; the grant of King Edward VI. was in fee-simple.

This Thomas Dacre was called the Bastard Dacre, and was esteemed an illegitimate son of Thomas Lord Dacre of the north; and the Lanercost family bore in their arms the bar of difference. He repaired the conventual mansion for his residence, as before mentioned.

DACRE OF LANERCOST.



The male line failing in Sir Thomas Dacre's family, the site of the priory reverted to the crown, under the grant of King Henry VIII. and is now in the tenure of the present Earl of Carlisle, who holds a court baron and customary court. The customary lands pay a certain fine on admittance of a tenant, or change of lord, without any heriots or other services. The widow's right is one full third part for life, or during her viduity, of the tenements of which her husband died seized. This customary tenure is of a mixed nature, and partakes of freehold, the lands passing in alienation by deed, which is confirmed by the lord's admitting to the roll of tenants in court: the lands will also pass by surrender in court and admittance. There is an ancient reserved rent payable annually out of each tenement to the lord, on which each fine is computed, viz. every penny of the ancient or reserved rent is multiplied by twenty, which gives the accepted term of a twenty-penny fine, payable by the customary tenants of this manor.

Lanercost

Lanercost is, at present, no more than a perpetual curacy, was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's bounty at 14l 5s. and hath received one allotment of 200l. The Earl of Carlisle is patron.*

The public were indebted to George Smith, Esq. a correspondent of the editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, for the publication of the two following curious inscriptions discovered at Lanercost, and first published in the 14th vol. of that valuable repository, p. 369.†

“ The following Roman inscription, being the head stone of the upper passage, “ betwixt the pillars and out-wall of the old abbey of Lanercost, has escaped the

* **ASPECT.]** The general aspect is towards the south:

SOIL and PRODUCE.] The soil is various: in the vale of St. Mary's Holme, the soil is chiefly loam, with a mixture of sand, and is very fruitful. The bank-lands, lying upon a limestone, produce every kind of grain; but the cultivation, by reason of the steep declivities, is laborious. Further up the river Itthing the soil is colder and more barren. Some timber trees and much brushwood cloath the borders of the river. Kingswater quarter lies to the northeast: the valley is shut in on each side by steep hills of common or waste lands, and is of a strong fruitful soil producing, good corn. The average rent of inclosed ground is about fifteen shillings, some lands let for thirty shillings per acre. The extensive common-right is certainly of considerable value.

COMMON LANDS and CATTLE.] The wastes and common lands are very extensive and afford pasturage for a great number of cattle: Lord Carlisle's farms have a valuable privilege, in the maintenance of large flocks, as well those bred there, as those brought from Scotland: the breed is of the Scotch kind, both in black cattle and horses, and are generally sold off at two or three years old. Near one thousand head of black cattle are bought yearly, and brought on to the common lands in October or November, and are sold again to the graziers from Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, &c. at Brough-hill fair the last day of September and first of October, in the succeeding year with an advantage of about twenty shillings a head, upon an average.

SHEEP.] The sheep flocks are small, on account of the wetness of the waste grounds: wool, in the last year fold from eight shillings to twelve shillings a stone of 16lb.—The fleeces of sheep that depaure on the heights are not so valuable.

MARKET.] The chief market for the ordinary necessaries of life is at Brampton, distant two miles.

FUEL.] In the northern parts peat and turf, in other parts coal from Tindalefell, distant about six miles.

GAME.] There is much game, particularly grouse.

JUNIPER.] It grows here, in spots of barren soils, composed of clay and cankering gravel, which hardly admits of any other vegetation: and we do not know that it grows any where else in the county.—**HOUSEMAN'S NOTES.**

POPULATION.] The number of families within this parish (including Kirkcambeck) amount to about 300, 26 are Presbyterians, 2 Quakers:—the inhabitants are nearly 1400||

We acknowledge ourselves greatly indebted to the Rev. GEORGE GILBANKS, for much information touching this parish: and also to the Rev. JONATHAN BOUCHER, for his biographical notes, and other valuable contributions to this work.

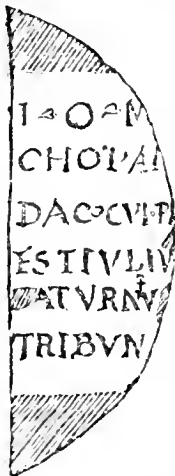
† George Smith, Esq. was a native of Scotland; a man of genius and learning; but of an assuming air, irritable temper, and suspicious principles as to religion. After being some time an assistant in some seminary of learning, in or near London, he lived with and assisted Dr. Defagulier in his philosophical experiments. Marrying soon after, he engaged in an academy at Wakefield, afterwards lived near Brampton; and finally settled at Wigton, where he lived on a small annuity, but from what source it was derived, was never known. He instructed several persons in that neighbourhood in Mathematics and philosophy, and was a great contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine. Both he and his wife died at Wigton. He had the merit of exciting, in that neighbourhood, a very general attention to literature; and the demerit of promoting a spirit of suspicion and infidelity. He had a daughter, Mrs. Sarah Smith, who, for some time, was a preacher among the Quakers.—**BIOGRAPHIA CUMB.**

The publications were dated from Carlisle, June 8th, 1744.—It is remarkable that the learned and laborious Mr. Gough should have omitted these inscriptions in his Additions to Camden, in the splendid edition he published.

|| Two Anabaptists and two Papists, reported by N. and B.

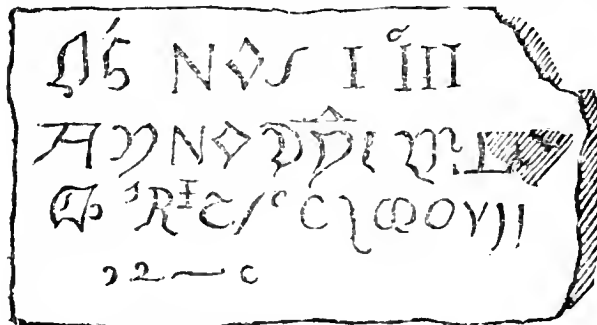
“ observation

“ observation of all antiquaries, by its obscure situation: it was discovered by two
 “ masons at work there, who informing me of it, I went this day to examine it,
 “ and by the help of a ladder, noted down these characters:—



“ Jovi optimo maximo. Cohors primæ Æliæ Dacorum, cui præest
 “ Julius Saturninus Tribunus. The rest has been obliterated by the
 “ workmen, at building the abbey. To understand it, we are to con-
 “ sider, that, besides the legionary troops employed in the Roman
 “ service, there were ten auxiliary cohorts, which made a legion of
 “ foreign troops, and assumed the name of the conquered province
 “ to which they belonged, and sometimes added another title, in
 “ honour of some of their emperors, under whom they were probably
 “ enlisted. This cohort was then called *Ælia Dacica*,* Ælia in ho-
 “ nour of Hadrian, who was stiled Titus Ælius Hadrianus, and
 “ Dacica from their country. Dacia comprehended all that tract of
 “ ground north of the Danube to the Carpathian mountains, betwixt
 “ the rivers Tibisbiscus and Pruth, comprehending now part of Hun-
 “ gary, Transylvania, Moldavia, and Wallachia. We have many
 “ other stones which mention this cohort, particularly at Burdoswald,
 “ the Roman Amboglana; here the Notitia, that was written under
 “ Theodosius, junior, places this legion, which seems to have succeeded the *legio*
 “ *sexta viëtrix*, and very likely garrisoned this place, to the final departure of the
 “ Romans from Britain. The name of the tribune is different from that on any
 “ other of the stones ascribed to this cohort.

“ Whilst I was copying this stone, the farmer’s son who resides at the abbey, told me
 “ there were some kind of letters, over a staircase in an old tower, belonging to their
 “ house which excited my curiosity. I found it a piece of as valuable inscription
 “ as any yet discovered in Britian, whether we attend to the odd irregularity of the
 “ letters, the shape or variety of them; for there are Roman, Runic and Saxon,
 “ sometimes in the compass of a single word; and it is hard to say, which of the
 “ alphabets of those three nations, has the greatest share in the composition. It is
 “ great pity that it is not complete, the workmen having cut it, to adjust it to the
 “ place, so that part of it is covered by the adjoining stones, which cannot well be
 “ removed. The form of the letters is exactly represented.



“ In my opinion we read it, “ *Regni*
 “ *nostrî primo mense tertio anno Dom.*
 “ *millesimo tricentesimo septimo.*—
 “ Edward II. began to reign that
 “ very year, 1307, July 7th, so that
 “ the third month after would still
 “ happen in that year specified, and
 “ seems to note a grant for building
 “ the out conveniences of the said
 “ abbey. The singularity of the

* The reader will please to refer this reading to the opinions of Mr. Horsley, and other learned antiquaries, whose construction of, and comments upon ancient inscriptions, are given in the notes to this work.

“ method of writing in that obscure century, renders it very remarkable ; for in
 “ the single word *tricentefimo* it is difficult to say to which alphabet the letter T
 “ belongs ; but it mostly resembles the *Celto-Scythic*. R is Roman, E is Runic,
 “ M the old Gothic ; and in other words, some are Saxon.

“ The Roman wall, which passes just above it, has furnished the principal ma-
 “ terials for this edifice.”

In this parish is that famous medicinal spring, best known to the public by the name of WARDREW SPA, near to Shaws, on the banks of the river Irthing. It breaks forth at the foot of a rock pretty fluently ; and from the virtues of the water, anciently obtained the name of Holywell, having had the benediction of some religious person of note for his sanctity. The editors of Camden say, the waters are impregnated with sulphur, nitre, and vitriol, and are good for the spleen, the stone, and all cutaneous distempers ; but the authority for that analysis, is not given. Dr. Todd says, the water is deeply impregnated with sulphureous and saline particles, and on that account has a cathartic and emetic virtue : Dr. Short classes it among the sulphureous waters, and says it contains a very considerable portion of sulphur, a small quantity of sea salt, and very little earth : the place is greatly resorted to in the summer season ; but it seems to us not at all calculated for a place of recreation and amusement, situated in a deep retirement, surrounded by uncultivated eminences, covered with heath ; the vale narrow, and shut up from those picturesque scenes, which are disposed at some little distance, near to Lanercost and Naworth : the air is often found heavy, by the vapours and gloom which too frequently obscure the sky, and impend on the brows of the mountains. The place is well suited to the reception of those, who really seek the benefit of the waters ; being a still and solemn retreat. Good accommodations render it a desirable seat of seclusion for the invalid.

ROMAN WORKS.

The station of *Carr-Voran*, † the *magna* of the Romans, seated on the extreme boundary of Northumberland, was described in our former publication. * From thence we now take our progress along the works of Hadrian and Severus.

The Roman military road, called the Maiden Way, which we observed entered Northumberland near Whitley castle, passes through Carr-Voran, and extends along the northern part of this county, over the heights, to the east of Bewcastle, ‡ in a direction almost duly north, and enters Scotland near Lamysford, where it crosses the river Kirkfop. The Roman road which leads from Walwick Chesters in Northumberland, has lain in a direction a little to the south of Carr-Voran, but seems to terminate in the suburbs, the traces of it not being discovered beyond the fort. At the time Mr. Warburton and Mr. Horsley visited this country, they speak of it, as being “ very visible upon the moor south-east, and not far from Carr-Voran :” but the great turnpike road, lately made by the direction of government,

† We adopt the name of Carr-Voran, from the example of Mr. Horsley, rather than the vulgar name *Caer*.—In Leland's Itin. it is called Maiden Castle, perhaps from its standing on the Maiden Way.

* View of Northumberland.

‡ About six miles distant from Carr-Voran.

has fallen upon it in several places, and in many parts has greatly defaced the remains.

The prætenturæ of Severus and Hadrian, with their ditches, are very conspicuous from Carr-Voran down to the river Tippal, which flows at the foot of the eminence: notwithstanding the country people are incessantly robbing Severus's wall for materials to build, and other purposes; yet under the force of so many ages, and such endeavours to destroy the work, through the hardness of the cement, great remains still appear: some tiers of the outside casings are in many places standing, and where those are removed, the inside filling stones shew themselves laid in an inclining position, as close as their natural surfaces will admit, and run full of mortar. This mode of building is excellent, as a wall of that construction is nearly as solid in the centre, as any other part; and by the position of the stones, is admirably linked and bound together. Both Severus's wall and Hadrian's vallum leave the castle of Thirlwall to the north. According to the before-mentioned authors, § it was "here, as a tradition says, that the Scots and Picts broke through the wall: "but the castle might be so called, from the passage of the river through the wall." As we continued to travel, with the works of those two learned authors before us, (having done the same in Northumberland) we carefully observed the several situations of the ancient works they noted, to gain from thence, if possible, the arguments which led them to their determinations, and which they have been pleased to omit in their publications. Here it was evident to us, that the station of Carr-Voran, of such peculiar strength, placed on an eminence immediately commanding that part of the wall, where it is supposed a breach was made, by the northern nations, within the reach of their missile weapons and engines, must have been evacuated, before such breach could be effected; and consequently we are inclined to think, the name of Thirlwall, or through the wall, was not derived from any such event, but was occasioned by the sluice or bridge where the river passed through the works. *Thirl* is a name of common acceptance in the north, for an opening left in moor fences, for sheep to pass to and from the commons adjacent to inclosed grounds.

A little further west, are the visible remains of a castellum, within which an edifice now stands, called the chapel; but how it gained that appellation we could not learn. At this point all the works are particularly distinct and plain; the walls are distant from each other about five chains; at a little place called Fowlton, the military way is not to be traced, but Severus's wall is distinguishable, and, in some parts, the ditch; yet where the works lie through a tract which has long been cultivated, they are more and more defaced, and rendered difficult to be traced. The wall and earth fence afterwards run out to a greater distance from each other, nearly to the length of six chains.

We observed here, the work which the learned authors point out, being a vast *agger* on the north brink of Severus's ditch. Mr. Warburton says, "Whether it "is natural or artificial I know not." To us it had all the appearance of art, as being calculated to enable assailants to use their engines and missile weapons with advantage, against those who defended the wall. We are told that the dispirited

Britons, forsaken of their allies, were dragged by hooks, from the fortifications they attempted, in vain, to defend, and were put to a miserable death.

We now passed over the little brook of Poltrofs, and entered

THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

On the west side of the rivulet, are the remains of a castellum: the walls of Severus and Hadrian, for some distance gradually incline to each other, and about a quarter of a mile further, they run within the length of a chain of each other, and continue much in the same position, all the way to the brink of the river Irthing. Near to the last mentioned castellum, Severus's wall having shot out to a more northern direction, makes a quick turn to the south-west.

Mr. Warburton says, "At Willoford, on the east side of the river, the military way seemed to be south of both walls; and at the head of the bank, on the west side, near Burdoswald, there seemed to be a military way on the north of them both, which was pretty visible. If the appearance be not mistaken, this is the only instance of Severus's military way running out between the two walls, in the whole track." This description is quoted, because, though the northern road is very discernable, it is confessed we could not discover the southern road; and as our author, neither in his map or text, points out where he discovered that it left the vallum of Hadrian, or where it joined it again, our researches were dark as well as laborious.

It is observed in the Northumberland tour, that where the maiden way came to the brink of a river, and was distinctly to be traced on both sides, no remains of bridges were found. The great military road attending the wall, where it approached the rivers Irthing and Poltrofs, shews no marks of having had a bridge at either place; the shores were circumspectly examined, and no appearance of mason work discovered: if any bridges were used there, probably they were constructed of wood, or were moveable platforms; the banks of the Irthing are steep, and the stream frequently rapid; the military way fetches a compass, and goes with a slope down one side, and rises on the other, much in the same form: but this might be, as well to gain an easier passage for carriages, as to approach a more fit part of the river for crossing it.

Near Thirlwall castle, are the breast-works spoken of by Mr. Wallis, called the Black Dykes; where he says, "Bullets have frequently been found." This is the ground, on which Lord Hunfden with the garrison of Berwick, defeated Leonard Dacre, with 3000 of his retainers, when he took up arms against the crown, after he had usurped the possessions of the Dacres, on the decease of the last of the male line, who died in infancy by the falling of his vaulting horse.

The distance from Carr-Voran to Burdoswald, by the line of the wall, is two miles and three quarters: in this space three castella are visible, at equal distances, each interval containing just six furlongs and a half.

We approached

BURDOSWALD.

It was "in King John's time, and before, the freehold of Walter Bavin, William Bavin, and Radulf Bavin; who successively held it;—part thereof was given to

“ the house of Wedderhall, and lands in Combquintin, to the house of Lanercott.
 “ In King Edward I’s time, one John Gillet held lands there: but the Lords of
 “ Gilfland

From M^r. HORSLEY’S BRITANNIA ROMANA.

There is no station upon the wall, to which so great a number of inscriptions belong, as to this at Burdoswald; for to this place must be referred the twenty-five that follow.

BURDOSWALD.

1. JOVI OPTIMO MAXIMO COHORS PRIMA ÆLIA DACORUM CUI PRÆEST.
 At Willosford, on the east side of the river Irthing, and not half a mile from Burdoswald, are this and the two following, which, no doubt, have been brought from Burdoswald, or the neighbourhood of it; for there is not the least reason to imagine that there ever has been a station there. This was in an out-house built up in a chimney, and near the top, which covered part of the inscription. What we could see was all very legible, though we could not come near it. The M in this inscription is of a very remarkable figure, as is also the C in the third line, the whole favouring of the low empire. The name of the commander is covered in the chimney. The word Dacorum is at length in the third line, which shews the reading to be, not Cohors Ælia Dacica, but Dacorum. So it is also in the Notitia, according to which, the Cohors Ælia Dacorum kept garrison at Amboglana. And the multitude of inscriptions which we meet with here, make mention of this cohort under several different commanders, and some of them plainly of the low empire, is a very strong argument to prove this station at Burdoswald to be Amboglana. I cannot find that either this inscription, or that which follows, have been published before.

2. JOVI OPTIMO MAXIMO COHORS PRIMA ÆLIA DACORUM CUI PRÆEST
 MAXIMUS TRIBUNUS. This was built up in the court wall, at the same place, but by removing the rubbish that lay in the way, with some difficulty we saw under it; and the face of the altar being downward, so much of the inscription was seen, as I have given, the letters of which were very clear and apparent. But the left side of the altar was fast in the wall, and so part of the letters on that hand could not be discovered. However, enough was certainly seen to shew that this altar had been erected by the same Cohors Ælia Dacorum, when Maximus (as I read the name) had the command of it.

3. This large altar is built up in the corner of the house, but there are no letters upon it now, that are legible. I take it for granted, that some one of those inscriptions, which Camden took at this place, has been on this altar; though by being so fully exposed to the weather, the letters are now entirely defaced. And as it is a large altar, and broad, though low, I fancy the following inscription,* whose original I can find no where else, may have been it, because the length and number of lines seen to suit it best.

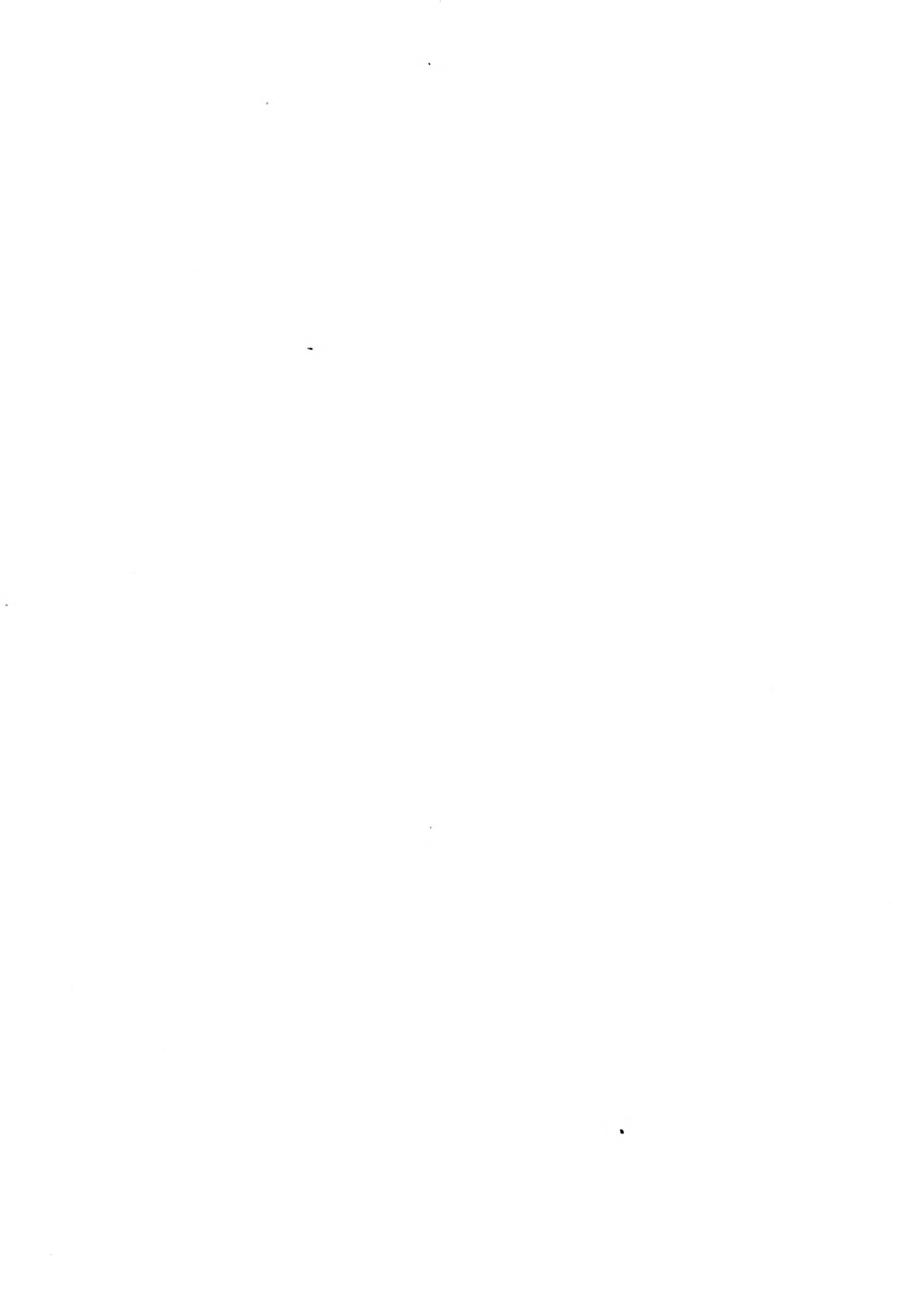
I. O. M.	}	<i>Jovi Optimo Maximo</i>
OH. I. AEL. DA		<i>cohors prima Ælia Da-</i>
C . . . C . . . A. GETA		<i>corum cui præest Aurelius Geta.</i>
IRELSAVRNES	

This altar has been also erected by the same cohort as the former. I suppose the second C in the third line has been for *cui*, and the P for *præest*, is effaced. The last line is so confused as not to be rectified.

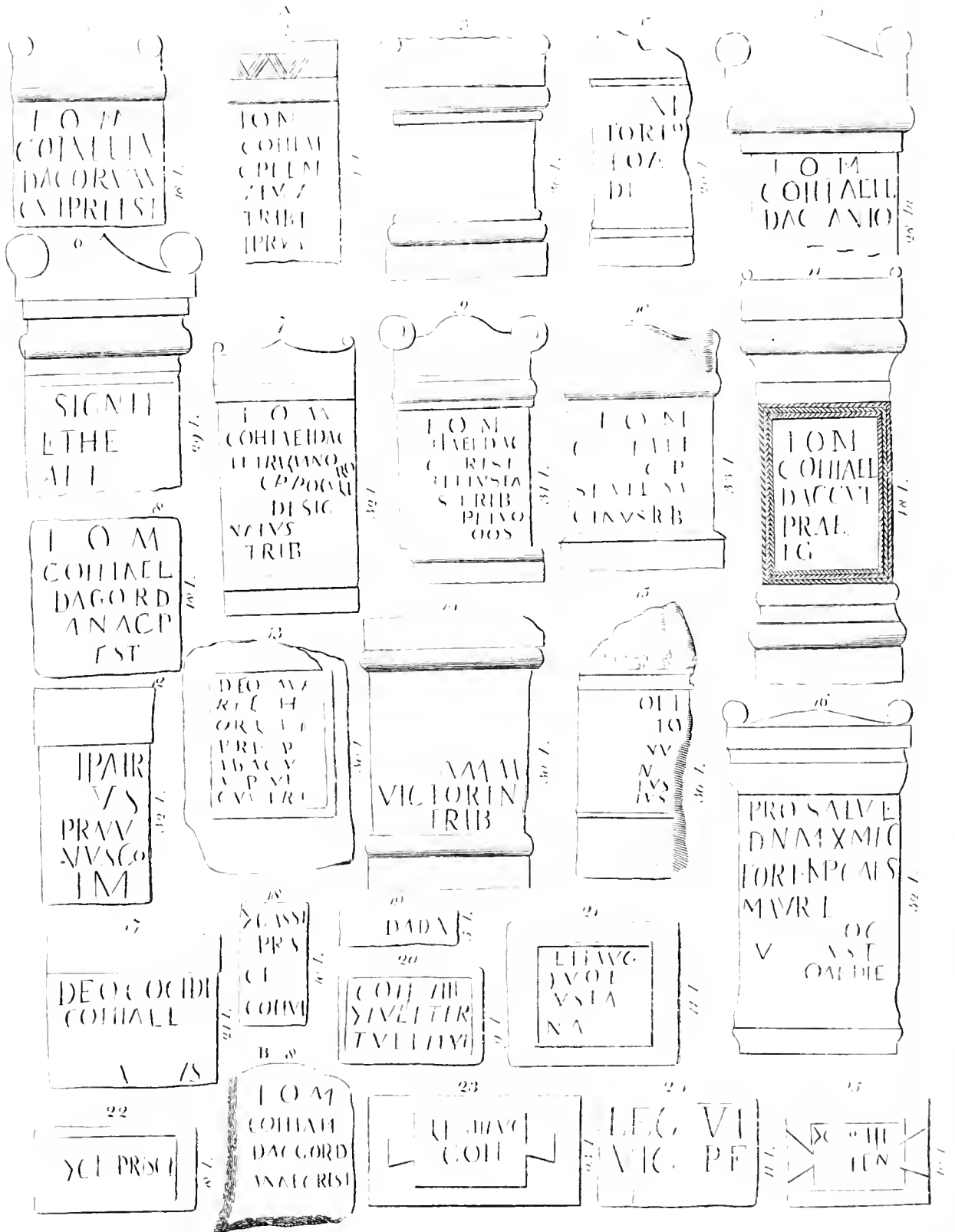
Besides these there are some other houses, which, I believe, have had inscriptions upon them. In the jamb of the door of the dwelling house, is a stone with the centurial mark, and some obscure letters upon it, but only an I that is legible; and another of the same sort, with the same mark, and letter visible, in another door of the same house. On another large stone, built up in a corner of the same house, is a large E very visible, but nothing more. Perhaps it has been H. S. E. for *hic situs est*. There is also another large stone built up in the court-wall, upon which there may possibly be an inscription; but the side on which it must be, if at all is entirely covered.

4. SIGNIFER TORAS. TOUTO ÆLIA DACORUM. At Underhaugh, a house at the foot of the hill between Burdoswald and the river Irthing, was this altar, in the jamb of the door of a dwelling house. Only part of the inscription is now to be read, part of it being covered, and the rest effaced, though the letters which remain are very plain, and well cut. The last three look like A . . . DA . . . and perhaps have been Ælia Dacorum. For I think it probable, that NI in the first line, may be part of the word *Signifer*; then perhaps follow his two names TORASIVS TOVTO, both which are in

* Gough’s Camden, vol. III. p. 177.



Burdessald



“ Giltland in succeeding ages being possessed of this territory, have at length demised the farms to tenants.”*

Burdoswald

Gruter,† and so the inscription, as to the form of it, agrees with what remains of number 6, which is yet at Burdoswald.

5. JOVI OPTIMO MAXIMO COHORTIS PRIMÆ ÆLIÆ DACORUM ANIO. Within the station of Burdoswald this and the two following inscriptions are yet remaining, which all belong to the same cohort with the preceding. This is an imperfect piece of an altar, the under part of which is broken off and lost. It has been published before by Mr Gordon,‡ but the two last letters in the second and third lines are omitted by him. *Anio* must be the name, or part of the name, of some person, who belonged to this cohort. The name *Anionius* is in Gruter,§ but I will not say that this has been the name here.

6. SIGNIFER ETHE ÆLIÆ DACORUM. Mr. Gordon has published this likewise.¶ who supposes the last letters to have been AED, though to me they seem evidently AEL, for *Ælia*, This stone is now in the wall of a yard or garden near the south side of the station.

7. JOVI OPTIMO MAXIMO COHORS PRIMÆ ÆLIÆ DACORUM TETRICIANA ROMANA (VEL TETRICIANORUM) CUI PRÆEST PUBLIUS OLULICTIUS DESIGNATUS TRIBUNUS. The substance of this inscription has been published by Camden,†† but he neither describes the shape of the altar, nor expresses either the irregular order of the lines, or awkward shape of the letters. Part of the commander's name I could not well discern. Camden makes it *Lutritius* or *Luticius*; but to me it rather appeared to be *P. Olulictius*. The altar is built up in the fore wall of a house, that stands within the fort. It has been erected by the same cohort, but under a different commander. I know not well, whether to read the third line *Tetriciana Romana*, or *Tetricianorum*. I suppose it to have taken this name from one of the Tetrici, who are among the thirty tyrants, and had a considerable power in Britain, and whose coins are also found here. This same cohort is called *Gordiana* in the very next number. Such sort of Appellations are not unusual, and are designed as compliments to those persons from whose names they are derived. There is no doubt, therefore, but the cohort, by assuming this title, intended to express their adherence to Tetricus. So Pompeianus, Cæfarianus, Galbianus, &c. is used to signify one who had espoused the interest and party of Pompey, Cæsar, Galba, ††&c. This brings us down to the reign of the Emperor Gallienus, (after the middle of the third century) and so may help us to fix the time and date of this so odd an inscription, and which I suspect, has been cut by two or three different hands. Mr. Ward chuses to read the third and fourth lines, “ *Tetricianorum cui præest Polulius Romanus*, and supposes the remaining letters of the word *Romanus*, or part of them, to have been on the fifth line, though now effaced. *Romanus* is a name that very frequently occurs in Gruter, and we have it before in this collection.††† But the greatest difficulty seems to lie in the following word *DESIGNATUS*, if taken in the usual sense. For a person was said to be *designatus* to any office between the time of his being elected, and his entering upon the execution of it; which don't so well agree with the words *cui præest*, that go before, and seem to intimate, that he had actually the command of the cohort at that time. *Designatus*, therefore, may probably be a third name of this officer. And it appears from Gruter, who has this inscription,§§ that Sir Robert Cotton was apprehensive of this difficulty; for referring to the word *DESIGNATUS*, he substitutes *DESIDERATUS*, (a name which we find in another of his inscriptions||) as if the workman might possibly have made a mistake; and he cites for it *Cotton's Sheda*.” However we have here plainly another tribune, and it is remarkable how each inscription appears to have been erected at a different time and by a different commander.

8. JOVI OPTIMO MAXIMO COHORS PRIMA ÆLIA DACORUM GORDIANA CUI PRÆEST. This, with several others mentioning the same cohort, are now in the garden at Naworth, and were all brought from Burdoswald, most of them being the same with those which Camden copied, and afterwards published.††† The name of the prefect is effaced in this, but by the title of *Gordiana* it

• Denton's M. S.

† P. 179, No. III. p. 807, No. II. ‡ Itin. Septen: p. 80, pl. xlvii. fig. 3, inserted at p. 81; § P. 520, No. IV, || Itin. Septen. pl. xlvii. fig. 4. †† Gough's Camden, p. 177. †† Tacit. Hist. Lib. I. chap. li. ††† Northumb. No. LXXVIII. §§ P. 1063, No. X. || P. 707, No. V. ††† Gough's Camden, p. 177; K 2 appears

Burdoswald is the first Roman station on the way, which lay in our route. In Camden, we find it thus mentioned,—“ On the wall is Burdoswald. Below this, “ where

appears to have been done in or after the time of the Emperor Gordian. In Gruter,* it is GORDIANAE, by mistake for GORDIANA. The capital and base of this altar are struck off, so that only the plane, with the inscription upon it, remain.—*This inscription is now deposited in the museum of J. B. S. Morritt, Esq. at Rokeby, in Yorkshire, of the collection left there by the late Sir Thomas Robinson, who brought it, with several others, from Naworth Castle: as the copy we took differs from that before mentioned in Mr. Horsley's works, we give it a place here, No. 8.*

9. JOVI OPTIMO MAXIMO COHORS PRIMA ÆLIA DACORUM CUI PRÆEST AURELIUS TABIUS TRIBUNUS PERPETUO CONSULE. This was likewise published by Camden; but as all the rest, without any draught of the stone, or particular notice of the letters.† There is nothing very remarkable in this, only a new name of the prefect, and date of the inscription. For if PETVO be a part of the *Perpetuo*, then this brings us to the year 237, according to the *Facti Consulares*, though the cut of the letters seems rather too good for that age.—*The drawing was taken from the original in Mr. Morritt's museum, and we have given it, rather than a copy from Mr. Horsley's.*

10. JOVI OPTIMO MAXIMO COHORS PRIMA ÆLIA DACORUM CUI PRÆEST STATIUS LONGINUS TRIBUNUS. This is another of the same kind, having nothing new but *Stadius Longinus*, the name of the tribune. This inscription is finely cut, and the letters are yet fair and distinct. Both these names, *Stadius* and *Longinus*, occur in other British inscriptions.‡—This stone is now at Rokeby.

11. JOVI OPTIMO MAXIMO COHORS PRIMA ÆLIA DACORUM CUI PRÆEST IG . . . This is also of the same nature with the preceding. There are only the two letters IG remaining visible in the name of the prefect, but these are sufficient to shew it is different from all the others. This inscription is upon a very beautiful altar, that was standing in the wall, with a fundial upon it.—The letters having been so long exposed to the weather, are now become very obscure, though yet discernable.

These are the inscriptions that were published long ago by Camden. The few mistakes that are in his copies will easily appear, by comparing them with what I have here published from the originals. The principal defect was in their being expressed only in Roman capitals, and no description of the stones. But those few which were published in the additions to Camden, and are continued in the edition, 1722, (two of which at least are the same with what Camden had published before) are very much misrepresented. Several of the curious inscriptions that are in this garden, have been very fortunately preserved in a great measure from the injuries of the weather by a laurel hedge, which grows against a wall where they are placed. But many of them have been long exposed to the weather, and suffered greatly by that means. This has rendered them obscure and difficult to read, which has been the true reason, I believe, why several of them have not been published before. And among these which have not yet been made public, I reckon the six following.

12. VOTUM SOLVIT TRIBUNUS COHORTIS LIBENS MERITO. This seems to belong to the same cohort, (*Ælia Dacorum*) and to have been brought with the rest from Burdoswald. But the first and third lines are so obscure, that I can't offer at the reading. Spon has given us two inscriptions, in which V. S. for *Votum solvit* stand in the second line; though indeed L. M. for *libens merito*, immediately follow them in the same line, and are not thrown to the end, as in the inscription before us. The two inscriptions in Spon are these following. §

MATRIBVS	MATRABVS
V. S. L. M.	V. S. L. M.
Q. ABVDIVS	EVNEOS SEX.
FRONTONISL.	AFRANI L.
THEODOTVS.	

This inscription MATRABVS confirms me much in a conjecture, that MAIRABVS in Montfaucon,|| has really been MATRABVS, and this for MATRIBVS.

* P. 1063, No. II.

† Gough's Camden, p. 177.

‡ See Cheshire, No. XI. Northumberland, No. XX.

§ Miscellan. Frudit. Antiq. p. 105.

|| Tom. XI. pl. excii. fig. 3.

“ where the Picts wall crosses the river Irthing on arches, was the station of the “ *Cohors prima Ælia Dacorum*, at a place now called Willoford, as appears from “ the

13. DEO MARTI EMERITUS COHORTIS PRIMÆ ÆLIÆ DACORUM CUI PRÆEST TRIBUNUS. Drawn from the original in Mr. Morrit's museum. The letters of this inscription are rude and ill cut, and now become very obscure. But the ill spelling, or corrupt way of writing, adds most to the difficulty in reading it. I believe it has been an altar erected to Mars, by an emeritus of the same *Cohors Ælia Dacorum*, and by the remaining dark vestiges of the tribune's name, who commanded it, he seems to have been a different person from all that are mentioned in the other inscriptions. The emeriti were old experienced soldiers, who, having served out their legal time, were, on any particular occasion invited into the army, and treated with marks of esteem. On which account they were also exempted from labour and the common duties of soldiers, such as the watch, guard, &c. They are supposed to be much the same with those who are stiled *evocati* and *beneficarii*.

14. AMMIANUS VICTORINUS TRIBUNUS. Here is no more left than the name of the tribune, AMMIANUS VICTORINUS, which is a different name from all the preceding; yet I can't but think he was a commander of the same *Cohors Ælia Dacorum*.

15. SOLI INVICTO Here are but few letters visible, and even those which seem to appear, are not very plain and certain.—There seems to be three præfericula upon the top of the capital, which is very singular. As for the inscription, it is hard to form a probable conjecture from such imperfect remains. However I shall propose the following, till a better offer itself. I imagine then, that the altar may have been erected SOLI INVICTO, or DEO SOLI INVICTO, by the same *cohors prima Ælia Dacorum*, under the command of some tribune, whose name is effaced. I take the VS, in the third visible line, to be part of the name of the tribune, and the last line to consist of the last stroke of an N and VS, making the last syllable in tribunus. There appears some affinity between this and the inscription on an altar at Scaleby; where we meet with *Soli invicto Sextus Severius Salvator*.* Most of the altars erected by this cohort are to Jupiter optimus maximus; but besides this exception, we had another just before DEO MARTI, and there is one altar inscribed to the local god *Cocis*, which is yet remaining at Scaleby.†—The altar is in Mr. Morrit's museum.

There was, besides all these, an half altar set up for a gate-post; it was cut through the middle, from top to bottom, but not a letter to be seen upon it, though the face was entire.



16. PRO SALUTE DOMINI NOSTRI MAXIMI AC FORTISSIMI IMPERATORIS CÆSARIS MARCI AURELII MAXIMIANI ÆDIFICAVIT. There is yet another inscription among those which Camden himself copied at Willoford, or else at Burdoswald, and is thus, as he has described it.‡

PRO SALVTE
DN MAXIMIANO
FOR CAE
VA
.
. OAED.

Before I had discovered the original, I found it not easy to understand the meaning of this inscription. But the altar at Corby castle, which, I hear, has been there, time immemorial, is, doubtless, that on which this inscription was cut; for all, and more, than Camden has given us, may yet be discerned upon it. It has been published lately by Mr. Gordon, but as a new one.|| He thinks the reading may be, *Pro salute domini nostri Maximi Augusti imperatoris Cæsaris*. But neither the letters of the original, nor of his own copy, will admit of this reading: Mr. Camden's copy I have given before; Mr. Gordon's is thus:

PRO SALVTE
DN MXMAC
OR CAES

* No. XXVIII.

† No. XVII.

‡ Gough's Camden, p. 177.

|| *Itin. Septen. pl. xliv. p. 96.*

I took

“ the notitia, and from several altars dedicated to *Jupiter optimus maximus*, by the said
 “ cohort, of which I shall subjoin the following, though almost defaced by time.” †
 This

I took the copy very carefully, and afterwards re-examined it with the strictest attention, and by comparing all these together, Camden's inscription will evidently appear to be the same with the other, only he has taken the C at the end of the second line for an O, and observing some contractions in the foregoing letters, has read them at length *Maximiano*. But the two last letters are plainly AC, and will admit of no other reading; but in this Mr. Gordon concurs. The I has been included in the second M, though now not very discernable; which is not uncommon in other inscriptions: so that the word has been MAXIM for *Maximi*, and Camden's reading very much favours this. And thus the sense runs very easily and naturally for three or four of the first lines; *Pro salute domini nostri Maximi ac fortissimi imperatoris Caesaris Marci Aureli Maximiani*, &c. The titles and eipthets in this inscription, are such as are usually ascribed to Maximian; and the combinations of the letters very well suit that age. Camden's V, in the fourth line, is plainly the middle part of the M with which it begins; and the other four letters, OAED, which he gives us at the end of the inscription, do also agree with our copy; only he seems to have represented them as the last, which they are not; for IF follow, and are very visible, and being close both to the edge of the stone and bottom of the plane, must have been the last letters in the inscription. This looks like *adificavit*, as the last words in the preceding line do like *exustum*; so that possibly it may have been *templum exustum a solo adificavit*. Mr. Ward thinks, “ HOC may have preceded, and supposes that “ appears like the first V, in the sixth line, to be the middle part of a M, like Camden's V in the line “ above. There is room enough for PL. EX after it in the same line. And perhaps the person's name, “ who built the temple, might be inscribed on the base.” I have annexed, under the same number, a view of the head of the altar, the focus of which has a very peculiar figure, yet is not in full proportion, because there was not room in the plate.

17. DEO COCIDI COHORS PRIMA ÆLIA DACORUM
 PRÆFECTUS VOTVM SOLVIT. There is one inscription more, though now at
 Scaley Castle, upon which the *cohors Ælia Dacorum* is plainly mentioned. It has been published in
 Camden, § but as we are there told, it is uncertain where it was found, though I am of opinion it be-
 longed to this station. It is an altar erected to the local deity Cocis; but as I know nothing more of
 this deity, I have only to add, with respect to the inscription, that the letters are well cut, that the A in the
 last line has been probably a part of PRAEF for *præfectus*, and that the last VS may be the usual *votum
 solvit*.

It is curious to observe the vast number of inscriptions which have been found at this station, mention-
 ing the *Cohors prima Ælia Dacorum*, and the different commanders, with the different dates and forms,
 which, upon the whole, render the evidence of this being the station Amboglana exceeding clear and
 convincing. For there are no less than thirteen inscriptions, which make express mention of this cohort,
 and nine different commanders, besides four others in which the same cohort has, most probably, been
 mentioned, though now the name be doubtful, or effaced. To which I shall only add this observation
 further, that the date *perpetuo consule*, which was in the year 236, and the name *Gordiana*, which
 must have been assumed by the cohort about that time, or not long after it, shew that they were at this
 place about the middle of the third century; and the name *Tetricianorum*, with the mention of
 Maximianus, shew that they continued here till the beginning of the fourth.

18. CENTURIA CASSII PRISI COHORTIS SEXTÆ POSUIT. The other inscriptions
 which belong to the fort at Burdoswald, are mostly of the centurial fort, having been erected either by the
 legions or cohorts, or else by the centuries or their centurions. This and the next have not been taken no-
 tice of before. This is on the side of the door of the principal dwelling house in a small village, called Mur-
 ray, which is about a quarter of a mile east from Burdoswald. It has been erected by one *Cassius Priscus*,
 a centurion of the sixth cohort, or by the century under his command, and no doubt, has been brought from

† In the Latin editon, 1594, this passage is not noticed. Camden declares, that from fear of the
 moss troopers, he did not visit some of the stations.

This station, according to Mr. Warburton's scale and survey, is marked number XII. It has been determined by most of our learned antiquaries, and particularly by our present guides, that this station was the

AMBOGLANA

Of the Notitia, where the Cohors prima Ælia Dacorum lay in garrison. There is the strongest confirmation of this, in the many inscriptions discovered here. Mr. Horsley says, "several of these stones have been brought cross the water to

the face of the wall, somewhere near this place. I find other centurions of the name *Priscus*, but with a different prænomen, as in one of those in Naworth garden, and another at Cousin's House. ||

19. CENTURIO DADA. Here is nothing visible but the letters DADA, which have, I suppose, been a centurion's name. The name *Menius Dada* is upon a portable altar found at Carr-Voran, which I have in my possession, and has been already described †. The letters are but ill cut. It is, at present, in the fore wall of a house within the fort at Burdoswald.

20. COHORTIS OCTAVÆ CENTURIA JULII TERTULLIANI POSUIT. This stone is without the garden at Naworth, in a wall near the back door of it. It is remarkable for being erected by the same century of *Julius Tertullianus*, who set up that now at Oldwall. § And as this century is there said to belong to the legio secunda Augusta, so this shews that the cohort here mentioned must have been of that legion.

21. LEGIONIS SECUNDÆ AUGUSTÆ CENTURIA VOLUSIANA POSUIT. This, with the three following, are in the garden at Naworth, or near it, and have, I suppose, been brought from the face of the wall, and, most probably, from some part of it near Burdoswald, or between that and Cambeck. Those which mention the legion, have, it is most likely, come from the station itself. This is over the back door in the garden, and has been erected by the *centuria Volusiana* of the second legion, called *Augusta*. The letters are distinct, and it much resembles some other of these inscriptions. I believe one of the inscriptions, in the additions to Camden, is intended for this, though the reading is very different; for it is thus represented in Camden. IVL. AVG. DVO. MSILV . . VM, instead of L. IŪ AVG. VOLVSIANĀ.

22. CENTURIA CLAUDII PRISCI POSUIT. This has been erected by the century *Claudus Priscus*. I cannot find that either this or the following has been published before.

23. LEGIONIS SECUNDÆ AUGUSTÆ COHORS PRIMA POSUIT. Perhaps the inscription with only LEG. II. AVG. in Camden, † is the same with this, the lower line being omitted.

24. LEGIO SEXTA VICTRIX PIA FIDELIS FECIT. This (*now in Mr. Morritt's museum*) is a very fine and beautiful inscription, the letters being yet as distinct as they were at first. I find Camden has published it among the inscriptions at Willoford or Burdoswald;* which makes it the more probable, that the others of this kind, which are now in this garden, have either come from this station, or the wall hereabouts. The simplicity of the inscription, and beauty of the character, inclined me to think this, and some others like it, as ancient as Hadrian's time; but of this there can be no certainty. I must now leave this inviting garden, and advance along the wall; though I shall be obliged once more, in a little time, to pay it a short visit.

25. CENTURIO COHORTIS PRIMÆ POSUIT. I was told there were some stones with letters on them at a place called Lamerton, above a mile west from Burdoswald, and close by the river Irthing. I went thither in quest of them, but found them to be only centurial. There are two, one of which is in a wall under a pair of stairs, near the door of the house, with an imperfect inscription. It has been erected by a centurion, or century, of the first cohort; but the name is effaced. The other was in the south side of the same house, but nothing visible upon it, except the centurial mark, and that faint and obscure. It was of the same shape and size with the other, so that I have given no draught of it. I was told that these stones had been lately brought from the face of the wall near this place.

|| No. XXII. and Northumb. No. IV. † Northumb. No. LXVII. § No. XXXVI. † Gough's Camden, p. 177. * Gough's Camden, p. 177.

* Willoford,

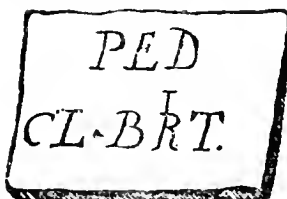
“ Willoford, which led Camden to suppose the station was there: but it is strange
 “ that any one who has been upon the spot, and viewed the two places, should
 “ fall into such a mistake; for there are no appearances of a station at Willoford;
 “ whereas the ancient remains of the ramparts and buildings at Burdoswald are
 “ beyond all exception.”

The situation of this station is excellent, on a large plain, which terminates with a very steep descent towards the river; the eminence gives it command of prospect over the adjacent country; and the ascent of the plain on every hand, at some little distance from the fort, gives it great natural strength. Severus's wall formed the north rampart of this station: and it seems as if Hadrian's vallum had been cut through to open it on the other hand, for the work disappears without any other apparent cause; and, in the direction in which it runs on each side, if it had remained, it would have closed in with the southern rampart. The appearances which still remain, are the distinct lines of the vallum and fosse of the intire station; many out-buildings or suburbs to the south-east; the entrances on the north and south sides are immediately opposite to each other, in the centre of the vallum; and some faint marks of lesser ones on the east and west sides; but those are not exactly in the centre, nor, as we think, to be insisted on as original.

At the south entrance, the foundations of turrets, or members of gateway towers are to be discovered: in many other stations we have remarked the like, though not constantly on one certain side of the station, but as suited the grand approach; and from thence we conjectured that many of the larger stations were strengthened with towers. In the interior part of the station, the foundations of houses are scattered, but the regular streets, as at Walwick Chesters in Northumberland, are not to be traced. In the northern part of the station, there appear the ruins of a building larger than the rest, which led Mr. Horsley to conceive, they were the remains of a temple. The site of the prætorium is very distinct, though filled with a modern erection.

We have given in the notes, the several inscriptions found at this station, with Mr. Horsley's readings and remarks, carefully extracted from his learned work; presuming the curious in subjects of Roman antiquity, will pardon the prolixity of a complete repetition of what that author deemed worthy of his observation, rather than be shut up, by a mere abridgement.

Several inscriptions have been discovered since Mr. Horsley's time: the following were published by Mr. Smith in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1746, p. 537.



PED
 CL·BR·T

The first, Mr. Smith informs us, is in the south-east wall of Naworth garden. He read it—*Peditum centum quinquaginta Britannorum*, and thus proceeds. “ We never knew, before this, that the Romans indulged any national troops the favour of garrifoning their own territories; but here are 150 British foot assigned to that use: whether that was at Burdoswald, or elsewhere, appears not, because we are not positively sure whence some of those stones at Naworth came; many of them are certainly from Burdoswald; but to affirm

“ affirm all are so, would be taking too much upon me, till future discoveries explain the matter.”



1. “ *Jovi optimo maximo cohors prima Ælia Dacorum Postumiana, cui præest Marcus Gallicus Tribunus.*—*Postumiana* is remarkable, and seems to be an appellation annexed to, or assumed by this cohort, for some distinguished officer of that name; as *Tetriciana* is in one published by Mr. Horsley, belonging to this garrison.—The ligature, line second, has not yet been observed by any antiquarian: those of the same affinity discovered, are ^IE or -E for *le* or *el*, to which this ^EL must now be added.”*

2. “ *Jovi optimo maximo cohors prima Ælia Dacorum Postumiana cui præest Probus Augendus Tribunus.*—These two altars were lately dug up at Burdoswald, about 100 yards without the principal camp, eastward, in a kind of old ruin, which was so destroyed, as to leave no conjecture what it might have been, and within about seventy yards of the precipice, where the Roman wall crossed the river Irthing. They seem both of the lower empire, by the bad execution of the
“ sculpture :

* In the gentleman’s Magazine for 1752, p. 106, three altars or inscriptions, said to be found at this place, were communicated by Francis Swinhow, of the college of Edinburgh. The first seems to be the same with that communicated by Mr. Smith.

“ sculpture: they are the more remarkable, as they make it past doubt that Burd-
“ ofswald was the Roman Amboglana.”

THE ROMAN WORKS.

The distance from this station to the next *ad liniam walli*, called Cambeckfort, or Cast-steeds, is near six miles and a quarter. In this space the remains of seven castella are to be observed at equal distances, each interval being exactly seven furlongs. From Burdofswald, Severus's wall is open and distinct for above a mile; in some places the facing stones for two, three, and four ranges, or courses, are to be observed: Hadrian's vallum is rather hidden and confused for some little distance, but afterwards, both it and the ditch are to be traced, and as we advanced westward still increased upon us, till at length all the works were plain and distinct. Near to Wallbours, the wall is a great height, and the military way perfect. After we had passed the brook called Bankhillburn, we observed the ridge of the ruins of Severus's wall very high, but no facing stones are remaining in that part. It was at this place, we presume, Mr. Warburton says, “ Is the highest part of the wall, “ that is any where now to be met with; we measured three yards and a half from “ the ground, and no doubt, half a yard more is covered at the bottom by the “ rubbish; so that probably it stands here at its full original height.” The wall having been defaced at this place, renders the height of the ruin or innerfilling very remarkable; in many places in Northumberland, and particularly above the river Tippal, and to the heights of the cliffs there, where, by the freshness of the scattered lime, it appeared that the facing stones had been removed of very late years, no such remains of the interior parts of the wall were to be observed: and no certain reason can be assigned for the remarkable quantity of materials found here: we were led to conjecture, indeed, some repairs have been made in this part, of worse workmanship and quality, and not worth defacing and robbing, as the more perfect parts of the wall; but those are suppositions, acceptable or not, as the reader's fancy inclines. Near Birch-shaw, the distance between the works measured six chains. Severus's wall takes a sweep, and runs over the top of the hill, whilst Hadrian's vallum avoids it. Near High-wall-town, all the works are obscure, and seem to have been defaced, in the progress of cultivation, and for the building of the village. Mr. Warburton says, “ At this place there seems to have been some fortification “ or encampment; one side of the square is yet visible, and the ramparts pretty

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... RS ...
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Mr. Swinhow reads it.—*Jovi optimo maximo cohors prima Ælia Dacorum Postumiana cui præest Marcus Callius superstes tribunus.* “ This cohort had this appellation from its taking part with POSTUMIUS, one of the thirty tyrants. In other “ inscriptions, we find this cohort called *Gordiana*, from the Emperor Gordian, and “ *Tetriciana* from Tetricus, a successor of Postumius. The appellation *Postumia*, “ ascertains the time of these inscriptions; for Gallienus began to reign alone about “ the year 259, which appears from *Tribellius*, *Pollio* was before *Postumius* was made “ emperor in Gaul. We may therefore reasonably suppose the time of these inscrip- “ tions to have been the years 260, 267, or 268. I chose *tribunus* to complete the “ first inscription, because in other inscriptions this cohort appeared to have been “ commanded, not by a *præfekt*, but by a *tribune*.

“ large

“ large, about eight yards long. Somewhat also like a similar rampart may be
“ seen in the middle of the ditch, and something like a covered way beyond it,
“ resembling the double or triple ditch and rampart, with which some forts are
“ encompassed, but less than usual. There seems to have been nothing of stone
“ about it, nor any ruins of stone buildings within; it is pretty high ground and
“ dry: perhaps it has been a summer encampment, or exploratory fort, for the gar-
“ rison of *Cambeck*, if it be a Roman work, of which I cannot be certain. The
“ wall after this passes by a few houses called *Sandy Sykes*, and so on to *Cambeck-*
“ *fort.*”—We confess, we were not able to trace the lines spoken of, or to make out
the least character of a fortification: The want of an accurate direction, and the
changes which take place in a short time, in a country where cultivation is advan-
cing, as in this part, will, it is hoped, sufficiently excuse us to those, who have
lately passed the same tract.



THE
PARISH OF BEWCASTLE,

AN

EASY CORRUPTION OF THE NAME OF BUETH'S CASTLE.

THIS is a very mountainous and barren district: the vales are narrow, and afford some picturesque scenes, but in general they exhibit poor and scanty inclosures, mean cottages, an indigent race of inhabitants, small cattle, and a very ordinary kind of sheep. In this article, the people seem particularly to shew the want of spirit for making improvements. This animal, like many other of the productions, both of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, is well known to degenerate, by breeding from one constant race, without mixing and crossing the kind: and the sheep here have had no change for centuries: hence they are become small-limbed, goatish, and hairy fleeced. The mutton, with the summer feeding, is delicious, but it is so very small, that a quarter seldom exceeds eight pounds weight, and the wool is only fit for the coarsest manufactory, such as happings, horse-sheets, rugs, and very ordinary blankets. It is obvious, that a better breed would prosper well, from the experiments made in Northumberland and some parts of Scotland within the last seven years. The hills afford a fine verdure, wild thyme and other aromatic plants, and are excellent sheep-walks: it is a late observation, by a very judicious writer on national improvements, that wool of neglected sheep, in these mountains and northern climes, will be of three distinct growths and degrees of fineness, according to the changes of season, which renders it unfit for the better manufactories; as the temperature of the air alters, the wool varies, so that in the mildest, or middle season, between the greatest heat of summer, and the extremity of cold in winter, the middle part of each thread becomes finer than the bottom, and the outward points are as coarse as goat's hair. The mode of improvement has been pointed out, and practised with success, and in these mountains might be easily effected, by the shepherd's change of station, and driving his flocks to the southern aspects in the depth of winter, and to the northern ones in the height of summer.

Bothcastre, alias *Bewcastle*. "Northwards, above Levington, towards the wastes between Nicholforest, (part of Liddale) and the barony of Gillland, lies *Bewcastle Dale*, which took that name first of the castle there built by one *Bueth*, which was called *Bothcastre*, afterwards *Bewcastle*; and thereupon the dale where it stands was called *Bewcastle Dale*."

"Anciently it was the seat of the said *Bueth*, then Lord of Gillland, or a great part thereof; but he being banished for taking part with the Scots, in King Stephen's time, seated himself in Scotland, as did his son Gilles Bueth after him,
" and

“ and this Dale, together with all the rest of his lands, was given by Henry II. to Hubert de Vallibus; but whether or no he enjoyed it, does not appear.” † “ But shortly after it was possessed by one Addock, who married with the Lord of Denton, which Denton, the said Hubert de Vallibus had then lately given to one Wescop, his follower or kinsman. But whether the said Addock was kinsman, friend, or enemy to Bueth’s posterity, I find not.” “ It would seem that Gilles Bueth being dispossessed himself, and he and his posterity forced to settle in Scotland, he made the place too hot for any of Hubert Vaux’s posterity, wasting all that part of the country in revenge, by frequent inroads upon the same;” § “ for, being greatly infested by the Scots, as it is to this day, none durst inhabit there, till the barons of Burgh barony took upon them to summer their cattle there, and made them shields and cabbins for their people, dwelling themselves in tents and booths for defence; at which time it was a waste forest ground, and fit for the depasturing of the cattle of the lords of Burgh and their tenants, they having no other pasture for them, because the barony itself was very populous and well inhabited, fitting better for corn and meadow than for pasture. And thereupon it was always found in ancient inquisitions as parcel of that barony, and to be holden of the same. But it is not within the said barony, for the feignories of Liddale and Levington lie between Burgh and it. It became inhabited long before Henry III.’s time, upon the building of that castle, which is now there standing. And in Henry III.’s days, Richard, Baron of Levington, by his right in Burgh, held there demefne lands and other lands, rents and services, as parcel of Burgh.”

“ In Edward II.’s time Adam de Swinburne held the same of the Lord of Burgh, Ranulph Dacre, and Margaret his wife, and after him, Adam Swinburne his son.”

“ In Edward III.’s time, Sir John Striveling, Knight, in the right of his wife Jacoba, —— Swinburne’s daughter.” [Hiatus in M. S.*]

The parish of Bewcastle is very extensive, bounding on the parish of Symondburn in Northumberland on the N. and N. E. on Gilsland on the E. and S. E. by the forest of Liddale, and part of Levington barony on the W. and S. W. ||

We find this place mentioned in the following manner by Camden: ‡ “ *Leven* arising in the very limits of the two kingdoms, runs by nothing memorable besides Bewcastle, a castle of the king’s, which, in those solitary parts, was defended by a small garrison. In the public records it is written Bueth Castle; so that the name seems to be derived from that Bueth, who, about Henry I.’s time, had almost got the entire government of those parts.” It seems to be indisputable, that the name of the place was derived from the family of Bueth, whose

† Gilpin’s Adds. to Denton’s MS. § Gilpin’s Adds. to Denton’s MS. * Denton’s MS.

|| It contains four townships, Bewcastle quarter, Nixon’s quarter, Bellbank quarter, and Bailey quarter, and is calculated to contain 32,960 acres: it is described to be nearly circular, and ten miles in diameter: the inhabitants live chiefly in single houses, dispersed over the whole parish, containing 234 families, consisting of 1,029 inhabitants; all of whom are of the church of England, except 21 families, who are Presbyterians, and one Quaker.

A Presbyterian meeting-house was erected about 3 years ago.—We acknowledge our obligations for this and other valuable information relative to Bewcastle, to the Rev. T. Messinger, curate.

‡ Et magis ad boream inter prærupta saxa Bewcastle, castrum regium militum manus tuerur.

possession it was before the Norman conquest. The fortress appears to have been erected, like many others, in the north, upon a Roman station; the limits of which are yet distinctly to be traced.†

Bueth's possessions having come to the crown, King Henry II. granted them to Hubert de Vallibus, the last of that name in Gilsland, whose daughter and heiress, Matilda, married Thomas de Multon. It is observed that Thomas de Multon, being also lord of Burgh upon Sands, permitted his tenants and vassals, of that lordship, to drive their herds and flocks for summer pasturage into the wastes and mountains of Bewcastle, the lands of Burgh being chiefly in tillage; and this practice occasioned a confusion in the records of those territories, as from that period, Bewcastle came to be stiled parcel of the barony of Burgh.

Bewcastle, after the Multons came to the possession of the Swinburnes for several generations. In the seventh year of King Edward I. John Swinburne obtained a fair and market to be held here. In the time of King Edward II. we find it was held by Adam de Swinburne, as a member of the feigniory of Burgh; and in the reign of King Edward III. it came to Sir John Striveling, by marriage of Jacoba, the heiress of the Swinburnes, as mentioned by Denton. It was in the crown in the reign of King Edward IV. and that prince granted it to Richard, Duke of Gloucester. In the reign of King Henry VIII. one Jack Musgrave§ was governor, but in whose right he held it, is not mentioned. King James I. demised it to Francis, Earl of Cumberland, for 40 years term; and King Charles I. granted the fee to Richard Graham, knight and barrister, to hold of the crown in capite, by one entire knight's fee, and 7l. 10s. rent. In 1641, the castle was destroyed by the parliament's forces, by whose fury many of the ancient fortresses were laid in ruins.

Bewcastle seems to have anciently been an extensive town, by the sites and ruins of houses, which yet remain: it is about eleven miles from Brampton, the nearest market town. The remains of the castle, the south side of which is pretty entire and about fourteen yards in height, shew that it was a dark and gloomy fortress, built in the most barbarous order, and merely calculated for defence against those ferocious bands of marauders, who constantly annoyed this country, before the accession of King James I.* The tower forms a square of equal sides; each front 29 yards long. From its vicinity to Scotland, it was continually subject to the spoils of war. In 1298, this territory suffered greatly; the Scots, after burning Hexham and Lamesley, in Northumberland, returned through Gilsland and the forest of Nicolai into their own country, carrying with them vast quantities of sheep and cattle. In the expeditions of Robert Brus and Edward Brus, Gilsland was the particular mark of their fury. In 1333, Lord Douglas made great ravages here; and in the 19th year of King Edward III. the country was pillaged and destroyed.

† Both the church and castle are surrounded by a dyke and foss.

GOUGH'S ADDITIONS TO CAMDEN:

§ It is probable it was then in the possession of Sir William Musgrave, see the array, note to the introduction.

* There was a place called Bueth, with a castle on the Welch borders, which may occasion mistakes with those who read *Lel. Col.* vol. I. p. 245, and other parts of that valuable collection.

This is a manor of Sir James Graham's, Bart. the custom of which was† established under a decree in Chancery, grounded upon a deed of agreement dated 27th May, 6th King Charles I. entered into between Sir Richard Graham, then lord, and several of his tenants.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary,† is rectorial, and is situated on a rising ground, at some little distance from the castle; and contains some remains of Doric architecture; it is covered with slate, is twenty-five yards in length, and eight yards and a half in breadth; without any side aisles. It had no bell till within about five years ago.§ The date of the foundation, and the founder's name are not known; the advowson about the year 1200, was given to the prior and

‡ A fine of four years ancient rent, on change of lord by death, or of tenant, by death or alienation—with suit of court and at the lord's mill—customary works and carriage, and other boons, duties and services—and that for a heriot, the lord shall have the best beast of which every tenant shall die possessed, the riding horse kept for the lord's service excepted. If the tenant has no beast, he pays 20s. in lieu of the heriot. No tenant to let or mortgage his tenement for more than three years, without licence of the lord: the lord took a bounty of eight years ancient rent, on giving his assent to the custom.

Number of tenants, 106.

	s.	d.
Yearly customary rent - - - - -	16	12 4
Quit rent for improvements - - - - -	2	17 8
Carriage money - - - - -	2	1 4

T. MESSENGER.

† B. and N. say it is dedicated to St. Cuthbert.

§ BEWCASTLE RECTORY.

King's books 21.—Prescript for tithes, 60l.—Synodals paid 4s.—Prior and conv. Carlisle prop.—Dean and Chapter of Carlisle Patron.

INCUMBENTS.—1306, Robert de Southake pr. and conv. pr.—Henry de Whiteberge by ref. Southake—1360, John de Bromfield.—1361, Adam Armstrong, p. ref. Bromfield—Robert—1380, John de Stapleton—Thomas Aglionby, alias Nickfon—1580, William Lawfon, p. mort. Aglionby, pr. Bishop of Carl. by lapse—1623, Chas. Forebench, p. King James I. deaury, &c. vacant—1643, Hen. Sibfon, D. D.—1663, Robert Lowther, LL. D. Chancellor of the dioecese—1671, Ambrose Miers, A. M. p. mort. Lowther—1673, Geo. Usher, B. D.—Jam. Lamb, A. M.—1699, Jeffery Weybridge, LL. B. p. ref. Usher—Edward Tonge, A. M.—1713, Matthew Soulby, A. M. p. ref. Tonge—1738, Edward Birket, A. M. p. mort. Soulby—1758, James Farish, Cl. LL. B. p. ref. Birket.—The present incumbent—John Bird, Cl. p. ref. Farish.

Three several valors of the dioecese of Carlisle were made in the following order:—the first A. D. 1291, by order of Pope Nicholas: vide Cotton's MS. in the British Museum. Tiberius C. X.—The second was made in the time of King Edward II. on account of the high valuations of the former, which the clergy were unable to pay. It was made in pursuance of a royal mandate, A. D. 1318.—The third was made in the reign of King Henry VIII. A. D. 1546, commonly called the king's books, by which rule the first fruits and tenths are paid to this day.

DECANATUS KARLIOL.

Pope N. Ecclesia de Botcastre 19l. } Thomas Aglionby canonic. regularis monasterij B'te Marie Karlij rector ejud'm que val. } eo'ib's annis tempore pacis	King Edward II. Eecl. de Buthecastre non tax. quia non suff. pro. stipendio capellani.	King Henry VIII. Bewcastell rectoria valet per annu'. temp. pac. 2l. temp. guerre nihil.
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RECTOR DE BEWCASTELLE.

Thomas Aglionby canonic. regularis monasterij B'te Marie Karlij rector ejud'm que val. } eo'ib's annis tempore pacis	— — — — — } £. 40 0
	S'a in tempore pac. 4s. x'mainde 4s. Tempore vero Guerre nil.

ECCLESIASTICAL SURVEY.

convent

convent of Carlisle, as Dr. Todd says, by Robert de *Buehcastre*; but this must have been Robert de Vallibus, who never appears in any record we have seen, by the name of Buehcastre || We do not find when the appropriation was made. The dean and chapter of Carlisle are the present patrons. The living stands valued in the king's books at 2l.—The glebe consists only of some small gardens.—The parsonage house is but a mean structure.—The whole revenue of the church consists of a precept payment of 60l. for all tithes and other dues.*

In the church yard is an obelisk, which has for many years engaged the attention of the curious. Drawings of it appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine, in the year 1742, in wood-cuts, communicated by G. Smith, Esq. and Mr. Armstrong, † the surveyor of land, engraved it a few years ago, out of regard to his native place. In Bishop Gibson's edition of Camden, there is a long account of this monument, by bishop Nicholson; all those we have examined with the original, and shall be bold enough to give our remarks in the sequel, as an attempt to illustrate the annexed drawing.

In the abovementioned edition of Camden, it is thus described: "In the church-yard is a cross of one entire square stone, about twenty feet high, § and curiously wrought; there is an inscription too, but the †† letters are so dim, that they are not

|| This Robert gave lands in Bewcastle to the priores and nuns of Morrick, in Yorkshire.

* The comment on this precription by N. and B. p. 478, shews the humour which prevails with churchmen when they appear in the character of historians.

† *Captain Armstrong*, whom we observed had published a plate of the Bewcastle monument, and was a native of that parish, enlisted into a marching regiment of foot, as a private soldier, when he was about twenty years of age: he had received a common school education, at or near Low Grains, his native place; and though he chose the army, was of an industrious disposition, and of a steady and persevering mind. His good conduct gained him the attention of his officers, and he was advanced first to a corporal, and then to be a serjeant, in the course of a short service. In the latter capacity he became more and more useful in the corps, and his friends were multiplied; so that at length he was presented to William Duke of Cumberland, with such warmth of encomium, and his conduct was so proper, that his royal highness raised him progressively to the rank of captain of a company. About the year 1764, he retired on halfpay, and took up his abode at an inn near Naworth castle.

Mr. Jefferys, known to the world by the denomination of the Geographer, and several others, were about that time very desirous of promoting county surveys; Mr. Armstrong, ever active and industrious, was willing to engage as an assistant in an undertaking, for the due execution of which he was then altogether unprepared; not having studied in that branch of the Mathematics, or gained the least knowledge of the necessary instruments. He had been fortunate enough to gain the acquaintance of the present Thomas Ramsay, Esq. † a youth then about sixteen years of age, and a good surveyor. They engaged to attempt a survey of the county of Durham, and that work met with much approbation; from strength of genius and a steady attention, M. Armstrong, in a short time, became an expert surveyor, and Mr. Ramsay accompanied him till the greatest part of Northumberland was done. He then became so public a character, as to require from us, in this place few other anecdotes, than to add, that he was indefatigable, a cheerful companion, temperate, affable, and friendly.

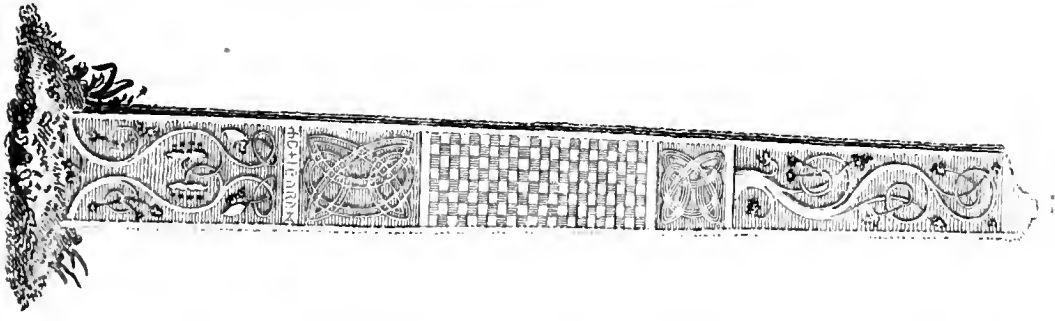
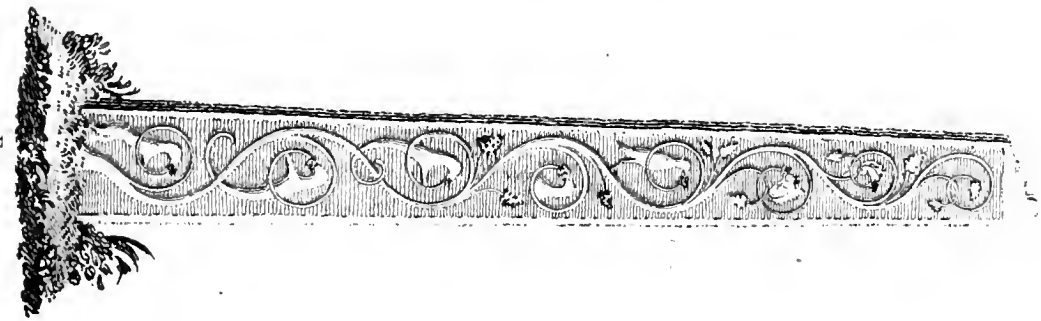
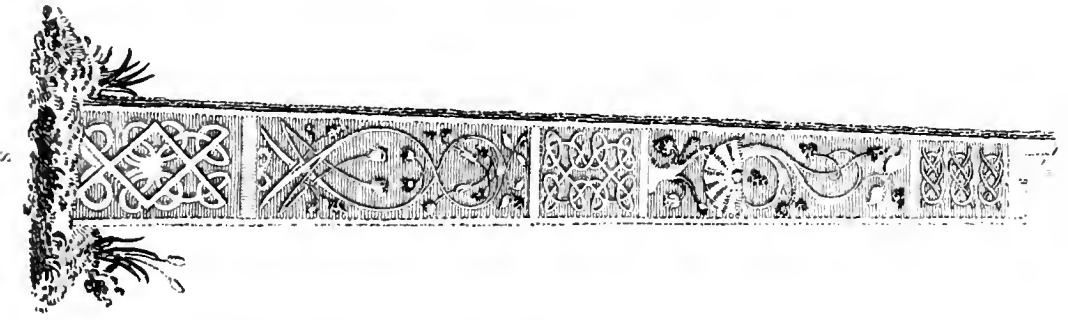
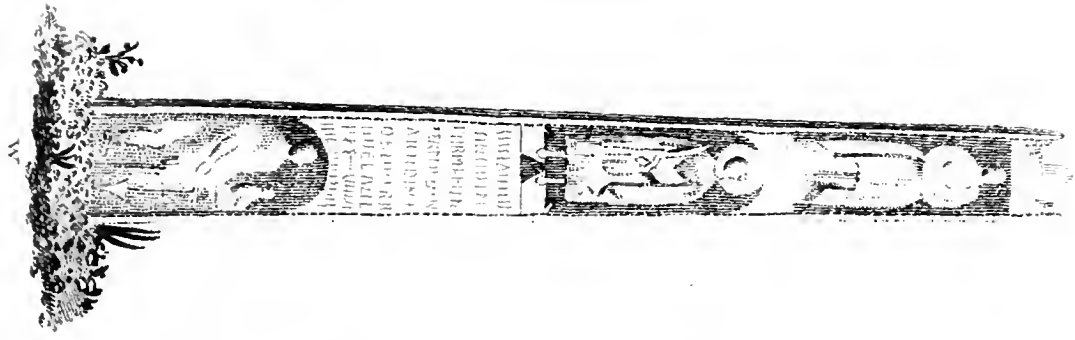
§ By N. and B. it is said to be "A cross of one entire stone, about five feet and a half high, two feet broad at the bottom, and one foot and a half at the top, in which top a cross heretofore was fixed." p. 478

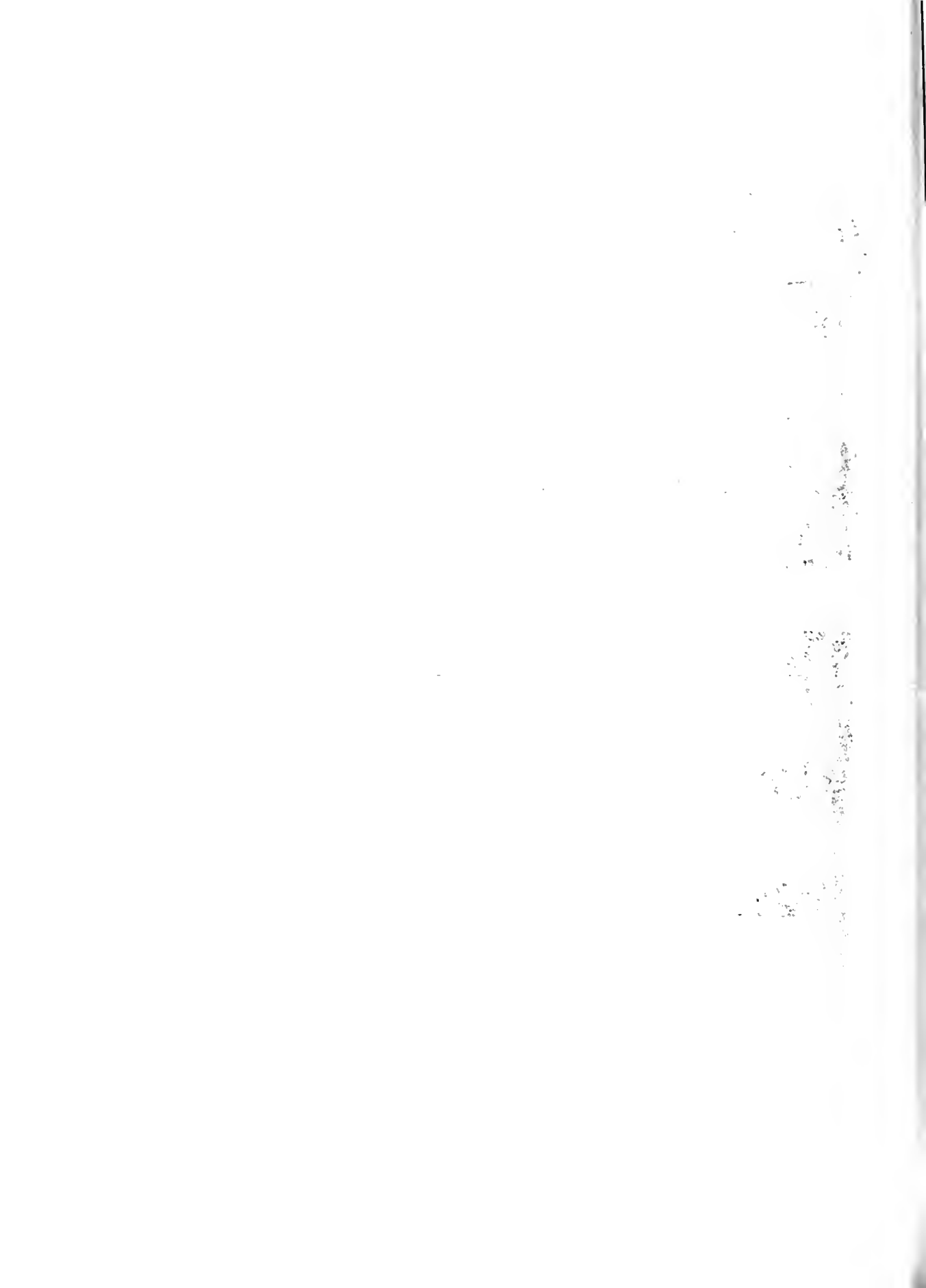
Under Mr. Armstrongs drawing, it is said to be one entire stone, fifteen feet high, besides a cross, now broken off. †† A mistake, vide infra.

‡ Now Lord Carlisle's chief agent in the North.

"legible

BIRMINGHAM MOUNTAIN.





“ legible, but seeing the cross || is chequered like the arms of the family of Vaux,
 “ we may suppose that it has been erected by some of them. The letters of this
 “ inscription appear still legible upon a later view, a few of them were copied, but
 “ unskilfully, A. D. 1618, as Sir Henry Spelman witnesses A. D. 1615, others
 “ are explained in a letter to Mr. Walker, sent him by the same learned, and now
 “ right reverend person; (Bishop Nicholson) who communicated his thoughts of
 “ that at Bridekirk, to Sir William Dugdale, as follows:

SIR,

Carlisle, 4th Nov. 1685.

“ It is now high time to make good my promise of giving you a more perfect
 “ account of the two Runic inscriptions at Bewcastle and Bridekirk. The former
 “ is fallen into such an untoward part of the country, and so far out of the common
 “ road, that I could not much sooner have either an opportunity, or the courage to
 “ look after it. I was assured by the curate of the place, (a person of good sense
 “ and learning in greater matters) that the characters were so miserably worn out,
 “ since the Lord William Howard’s time, by whom they were communicated to
 “ Sir H. Spelman, and mentioned by Wormius Mon. Dan. p. 161, that they were
 “ now wholly defaced, and nothing to be met with worth my while. The former
 “ part of this relation I found to be true, for though it appears, that the foremen-
 “ tioned inscription has been much larger than Wormius has given it, yet it is at
 “ present so far lost, that in six or seven lines, none of the characters are discernable,
 “ save only **HAÞUR**. and these too are incoherent, and at great distance from
 “ each other. However this epistylum crucis (as Sir H. Spelman, in his letter to
 “ Wormius, has called it) is to this day a noble monument, and highly merits the
 “ view of a curious antiquary. The best account I am able to give you of it, be
 “ pleased to take as follows:

“ It is one entire freestone, of about five yards in height, washed over, as the
 “ font of Bridekirk, with white oily cement, to preserve it the better from the
 “ injuries of time and weather, The figure of it inclines to a square pyramid; each
 “ side whereof is near two feet broad at the bottom, but upwards more tapering.
 “ On the west side of the stone, we have three fair draughts, which evidently enough
 “ manifest the monument to be Christian, The lowest of these, represents the
 “ portraiture of a layman with a hawk or eagle perched on his arm. Over his head
 “ are the forementioned ruins of Lord Howard’s inscription; next to these, the
 “ picture of some apostle, faint, or other holy man, in a sacerdotal habit, with a
 “ glory round his head. On the top stands the effigies of the B. V. with the
 “ babe in her arms, and both their heads encircled with glories, as before. On the
 “ north, we have a great deal of chequer work, subscribed with the following
 “ characters, **ÞÞJX X BÞRÞ XÞ**. Upon the first sight of these letters, I
 “ greedily ventured to read them Rynburn; and I was wonderfully pleased to fancy
 “ that this word, thus singly written, must necessarily betoken the final extirpation
 “ and burial of the magical runæ in these parts, reasonably hoped for upon the con-
 “ version of the Danes to the Christian faith; for that the Danes were anciently,

|| Ita interstincta is Chequy Hol.

“ as well as some of the Laplanders at present, gross idolaters and forcerers, is be-
 “ yond controversy; and I could not but remember, that all our historians tell us,
 “ that they brought Paganism along with them into this kingdom. And therefore
 “ it was not very difficult to imagine, that they might for some time practise their
 “ hocus tricks here in the north, where they were most numerous and least dis-
 “ turbed. This conceit was the more heightened, by reflecting upon the natural fu-
 “ perstition of our borderers at this day, who are much better acquainted with, and
 “ do more firmly believe their old legendary stories of fairies and witches, than the
 “ articles of their creed: and to convince me yet further, that they are not utter
 “ strangers to the black arts of their forefathers, I accidentally met with a gentleman
 “ in the neighbourhood, who shewed me a book of spells and magical receipts, taken
 “ (two or three days before) in the pocket of one of our moss troopers; wherein,
 “ among other conjuring feats, was prescribed a certain remedy for an ague, by
 “ applying a few barbarous characters to the body of the party distempered. These,
 “ methought were very near a-kin to Wormius’s **RAMRVNER**, which he
 “ says, differed wholly in shape from the common Runæ, for he tells us these
 “ Ramruner were so called, *Eo quod molestias dolores, morbosque hisce instigare, inimicis*
 “ *soliti sint magi.* Yet his friend Arug. Jonas, more to our purpose says, that *His*
 “ *etiam usi sunt ad beneficiendum Juvandum, medicandum tam animi quam corporis*
 “ *morbis; atque ad ipsos Cacodæmones pellendos et fugandos.* I shall not trouble you
 “ with a draught of this spell, because I have not yet had an opportunity of learn-
 “ ing, whether it may not be an ordinary one, and to be met with among others
 “ of the same nature, in Paracelsus or Cornelius Agrippa. If this conjecture be
 “ not allowable, I have, Sir, one more which, it may be, you will think more
 “ plausible than the former: for, if instead of making the third and fourth letters to
 “ be two **NN**, we should suppose them to be **XE.E** the word will be
 “ Rye Burn, which I take to signify, in the old Danish language, Cemeterium, or
 “ Cadaverum Sepulchrum: for though the true old Runic word for Cadaver be
 “ usually written ***RAXM** *Fece*; yet the **H** may, without any violence to the
 “ orthography of that tongue, be omitted at pleasure; and then the difference of
 “ spelling the word here at Bewcastle, and on some of the ragged mountains in
 “ Denmark, will not be great. And for the countenancing of this latter reading, I
 “ think the above-mentioned chequer work may be very available, since in that we
 “ have a notable emblem of the tumuli, or burying places of the ancients, (not to
 “ mention the early custom of erecting crosses and crucifixes in church-yards, which
 “ perhaps being well weighed, might prove another encouragement to this second
 “ reading.) I know the chequer to be the arms of the Vauxs or de Vallibus, the
 “ old proprietors of this part of the north; but that, I presume, will make nothing
 “ for our turn: because this and the other carved work on the crosses, must of ne-
 “ cessity be allowed to bear a more ancient date, than any of the remains of that
 “ name and family; which cannot be run up higher than the conquest. On the
 “ east we have nothing but a few flourishes, draughts of birds, grapes, and other
 “ fruits: all which, I take to be no more than the statuary’s fancy.

“ On the south, flourishes and conceits as before, and towards the bottom, the
 “ following decayed inscription, **IVXNXXXXXXXXPMT:II**. The defects in this

“ short

“ short piece are sufficient to discourage me from attempting to expound it ; but
 “ possibly it may be read thus, *i. e. Latrones Ubbo vicit.* I
 “ confess, this has no affinity, at least being thus interpreted, with the foregoing
 “ inscription ; but may well enough suit with the manners of both the ancient and
 “ modern inhabitants of this town and country.

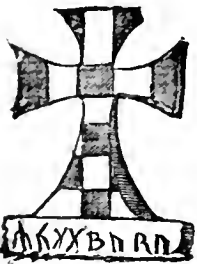
“ Thus far of that ancient monument, besides which, there is a large inscrip-
 “ tion on the west ; and on the fourth side of the stone, these letters are fairly
 “ discernable.” *WYRMITH MITH 3.*

In Gough’s additions to Camden, we have a remark to this purport. “ When
 “ Bishop Nicholson was here again on the visitation in 1703, he tried to recover
 “ the Runic inscription on the west side of the cross; but though it looked promising
 “ at a distance, he could not assuredly make out, even so much as that single line,
 “ which Sir H. Spelman long since communicated to Olaus Wormius.”*

Having given the learned prelate’s sentiments, we will turn to Mr. Smith’s,
 published in the Gentleman’s Magazine, 1742, p. 132. The editor of that col-
 lection, previous to the insertion of Mr. Smith’s papers, says,



“ We insert the following inscription, not doubting that it
 “ will fall into the hands of some gentleman who understands
 “ the language, and will please to give us the explication. And
 “ speaking of the Magna Britannia, says, “ This book gives us a
 “ very imperfect account of the inscriptions, and offers no other
 “ representation, than that here annexed.” † “ That part of
 “ Cumberland which lies beyond the banks of the river Eden,
 “ northwards, having been often exposed to the waste of war,
 “ and the people ruined by almost continual depredations ;
 “ the barrenness of it seems rather to proceed from the neglect
 “ of culture, than the natural poverty of the soil. Within the
 “ embraces of the frontier mountains of this tract, lies Beaucaſtle
 “ church, on a rivulet called Kirkbeck, near an old ruined
 “ castle of the proprietors of that part of the country before the



“ conquest ? and both church and castle are built on the remains
 “ of a large Roman fort. Opposite to the church porch, at a few
 “ yards distance, stands the obelisk of one entire stone, fifteen feet
 “ and a half high, springing through an octagonal pedestal, whose
 “ sides were alternately equal ; it is nearly the frustum of a square
 “ pyramid, each side being equal two feet broad at bottom, and
 “ one foot and a half at top, wherein a cross was fixed, which has
 “ been demolished long ago by popular frenzy and enthusiasm ;
 “ and probably its situation in these unfrequented deserts has pre-
 “ served

* Mr Gough adds, “ I take them to be those given on the head of the cross, 1615,* part of it now
 “ a gravestone, though bishop Nicholson considers them as part of the ruins of the inscription over the
 “ head of the figure on the west side, plainly confounding the *transverse piece* of the cross, with the up-
 † Gentleman’s Magazine, July 1742, p. 368, Mr. Smith’s dissertation.

* Col. Lib. Dom. xvij. 7.
 M 2

“ served the remainder from their fury, In the bottom and top divisions of the
 “ north side are cut vine trees, with clusters of grapes in demi-relievo, probably
 “ the Danish symbol of fertility, as amalthea’s horn was among the Greeks.

“ In a fillet above the under vine are the characters fairly legible, which the
 “ learned Bishop Nicholson expounds Rynburn, and thinks that it intimates the
 “ expulsion of the magical Runic, and their accession to Christianity. But if I
 “ may be allowed to dissent from so great a name, I had rather think it to be a
 “ sepulchral monument of one of the Danish kings, slain in battle, and the reading
 “ I think will support my conjecture; for there is no instance of any nation using
 “ the first character for an R, nor do I remember to have seen it so explained in any
 “ of the Runic alphabets of Olaus Wormius, but the Danes about the Sinus Coda-
 “ nies made use of it for K: besides the R is Roman, wherever it occurs in this and
 “ other inscriptions on this monument. The second is the Masayctic U, a people
 “ about the Tanais. The next two letters are wrong copied by the bishop; the
 “ first is a Q, or Scythian N, and the other an I, the following are Buru plain,
 “ and the last is K final, for the initial and final K differing in this form, was com-
 “ mon in those nations, as the initial and final M to the Hebrews. Upon the
 “ whole I read it Kuniburuk, which, in the old Danish language imports *Sepulchrum*
 “ *Regis*. And the chequer work included betwixt the two magical knots, (the
 “ Scythian method of embellishing funeral monuments) very much corroborates
 “ my opinion. However, I so far agree with the bishop, that it may also seem to
 “ have been designed for a standing monument of conversion to Christianity, which
 “ might have happened on the loss of their king: and each mutually celebrated
 “ by it. For Buchanan tells us, that in the reign of Donaldus, the sixth of that
 “ name, the Danes having wasted Northumberland, were met and engaged by the
 “ united troops of England and Scotland, with such uncertainty of victory, that
 “ both sides were equally glad of peace, by which the Danes obliged themselves
 “ to embrace Christianity. This, therefore, was a very proper monument for so
 “ great a change, and the figure on the west side greatly contributes to favour this
 “ conjecture, as I shall shew in my next dissertation on the other three sides. This
 “ transaction happened about 850 years ago, and none believe the obelisk to be
 “ older than 900.

“ That the monument is Danish, appears incontestible from the characters;
 “ Scottish and Pictish monuments having nothing but hieroglyphics, and the

“ right of the cross itself. These make the third line,† being copied from a slip of paper, inserted in
 “ Mr. Camden’s copy of his *Britannia*, ed. 1607, in the Bodleian library, accompanied with the follow-
 “ ing note.

“ *The imitation of the Pictish stone, taken out by impression or printing the paper, within the very letters:
 “ of the stone. I received this morning a stone from my Lord of Arundel, sent him from my Lord William.
 “ It was the head of a cross at Bewcastle; all the letters legible are there on one line; and I have set to them
 “ such as I can gather out of my Alphabets; that like an A I can find in none. But whether this may be
 “ only letters or words, I somewhat doubt.*§

“ An inscription from this cross had been sent by Spelman, for Lord William Howard, to Wormius,
 “ who published it in his *Mon. Dan.* p. 162, 168,|| which he reads thus, q. d. *Rino fatu Runa stiuod:*
 i. e. *Rino lapides hos Runicos fecit.* but he says these were in *epistyllo crucis.*”

† See Mr. Gough’s plate 14, fig. 4. p. 200.






§ The third line of the above inscription, plate 14. fig. 4. p. 200.

¶ The same line.

“ Danish

“Danish both; and except Bridekirk font, it appears to be the only monument
“of that nation left in Britain.”*

As succeeding visitors, we have to lament, that Mr. Smith never favoured the public with his promised dissertation on the other sides of this monument: his assertion was hasty of the Scottish and Pictish monuments, as will be shewn by the comparison we are led to make between this monument and those visited by Mr. Pennant, and other antiquaries.

A friend, at our instance, before we had seen this monument, took some pains to gain the inscription on the north side, in a manner we have often practised with success, by oiling the stone and pressing in wax, and then with printer's ink, taking upon paper the character: it was very confused and imperfect, but appeared much in this form,      of which we confess, we are not able to give a probable reading. The ornaments of knots, flowers, and grapes, evidently appear to be the effect of the sculptor's fancy; and we think it would be extending a desire of giving extraordinary import to works of antiquity, to suppose they were intended to carry any emblematical meaning: they are similar to the ornaments of the capitals and fillets in Gothic structures of the eleventh century, or near that time, and no one yet presumed to assert they were to be construed as hieroglyphics. Should we not attempt to object to the readings of the inscription on the north fillet, and admit it might imply that the ground was famous for royal sepulture; in our apprehension it doth not advance the antiquity of the monument the least. The inscription itself is uncertain; for the prelate and Mr Smith took it variously, and the wax impression varied from both, and such, we conceive, would be most accurate; the copies taken by the eye being subject to the effects of light and shade.

Let us examine the work, and perhaps we may draw from thence a more convincing argument.† The south front is decorated in the upper compartment with a
knot,

* “Vertue shewed four drawings” (of this monument) “to the society of antiquaries, 1746, which
“I have not been able to recover.”

GOUGH'S EDIT. CAMD.

† *Leland's Assertio Arturii. Collect, vol. v. p. 45* — *Pyramides Sancti Cæmeterii.*

In sepulchreto, quod Avaloniæ sacrosanctum est, stant duæ Pyramides antiquissimæ structuræ, Imagines et literas præ se ferentes, sed venti, procellæ, tempus edax rerum, postremo invidiola vetustas ita operum eximias olim figuras, et inscriptiones deventaverunt, ut vix ullo labore deprehendi vel a lynceo possint. Has frequens scriptorum pagina commemorat et præcipue Gulielmi Meildunensis antiquarii cura magni, quem et silvester Giraldus, amator, et ipse rerum veterum subsequitur. Uterque equidem doctè; ille quod labore exquisito imagines, et titulos ante quadragintos annos tantum non oblitos, luci in pulcherrimo, juxta ac elegantissimo libello de antiquitate Glesfoburgensi restituerit; hic quod, justis fretus argumentis et veterum relatione sepulchrum Arturii vel inter Pyramides aut loco ab eis non longe distito, aliquando positum fuisse probet. Plura de Giraldo in sepulchro Arturii invento dicemus. Interea descriptionem Pyramidum, ab ipsis Gulielmi penicillis graphice depictam, velut in luculenta Tabula, spectatorum oculis subjiciam “ Illud quod clam plane omnibus est, libenter prædicarem, si veritatem exculpere possem, quid
“ illæ Pyramides sibi velint, quæ aliquantis pedibus ab ecclesia vetusta positæ cæmeterium monachorum
“ prætexunt? Procerior sanæ et propinquier ecclesiæ habet quinque tabulatus et altitudinem viginti sex
“ pedum. Hæc præ nimia vetustate etsi ruinam minetur, habet tamen antiquitatis nonnulla spectacula
“ quæ plane possint legi, licet non possint plane intelligi. In superiori enim tabulatu est imago pontificali,
“ schemate

knot, the next division has something like the figure of a pomegranet, from whence issue branches of fruit and foliage, the third has a knot, the fourth branches of fruit and flowers, beneath which is a fillet with an inscription, copied thus by Mr. Smith, but now appearing irrecoverable by any device: ~~ARRMAMMA~~. Beneath this, in the lowest compartment, is a knot. The east front is one entire running branch of foliage flowers and fruit, ornamented with birds and uncouth animals in the old Gothic stile. The crown of the pillar is mortaised to receive the foot of the cross. The north side has, in the upper compartment, foliage and fruit, in the next a knot, in a large space next succeeds the chequy, then a knot, beneath which is the fillet with the inscription, treated of by the Prelate and Mr. Smith. The west front is the most ornamented, having the following sculptures; in the lowest compartment well relieved, is the effigies of a person of some dignity, in a long robe to the feet, but without any dress or ornament on the head; it is greatly simlar to the chief figure on the north front of Bridekirk font, as to the fashion of the garment; on a pedestal, against which this figure leans, is a bird, which we conceive, is the raffen, or raven, the ensignia of the Danish standard. This figure seems designed to represent the personage for whom the monument was erected; and though accompanied with the raffen, bears no other marks of royal dignity. Above this figure is a long inscription, which has consisted of nine lines; Mr. Smith delineates the first three letters thus; I H N.† The S, in many old inscriptions, is formed like an inverted Z, and sometimes that letter, in its proper form, is substituted. Late visitors, as well as we, have great doubt whether any such characters were ever legible. Great care was taken to copy the inscription, as it now appears; which may perhaps afford a new construction. Immediately above this inscription is the figure of a religious person, the garments descending to the feet, the head encircled with a nymbus, not now appearing radiated, but merely a circular rise of the stone; the right hand is elevated in a teaching posture, and the other hand holds a roll; a fold of the garment was mistaken by Mr. Armstrong, (who drew the monument, and had it engraved, through regard to the parish where he was born,) for a string of beads. We conceive this figure to represent St. Cuthbert, to whom the church, as Nicholson and Burn set forth, is dedicated. The upper figures Mr. Armstrong represented like a mitred ecclesiastic; but in that he was manifestly mistaken, the effigies being that of the holy virgin with the babe. There is no doubt that this was a place of sepulture, for on opening the ground on the east and west sides, above the depth of six feet, human bones were found of a large size, but much broken

“*schemate facta. In secundo imago regiam prætendens pompam et literæ, Her fexi, et Blifwerth, In tertio, nihilominus nomina, Wemcrestæ, Bantomp, Winewegn, In quarto, Hate Wulfrede, et Earstede. In quinto qui et inferior est, Imago, et hæc scriptura, Logwer, Westielas, et Bregdene, Swelwes, Hwingendesberne. Altera vero pyramis habet octodecim pedes et quatuor tabulatus, in quibus hæc leguntur: Hedde Episcopus et Biegorred et Beorwalde. Quid hæc significant non temere delinno, sed ex suspicione colligo, eorum interius in cavitis lapidibus contineri ossa, quorum exterius leguntur nomina. Certe Logwer is pro certo asseritur esse, de cujus nomine quondam Logweresbeorh dicebatur, qui nunc Mons acutus dicitur, Beorwalde nihilominus abbas post Hemgifelum.” Hæc Meildunensis cui docti illustratas Pyramides omnino acceptas ferre debent.*

† This has been objected to by many, who insist that they could not make out those characters; we beg leave to refer to Mr. Smith's cuts in the *Genl. Mag.* where those characters are distinctly set out.

and

and disturbed, together with several pieces of rusty iron. The ground had been broken up before, by persons who either searched for treasure, or like us, laboured with curiosity.

Whether the chequers were designed or not for the arms of the family of Vaux, or de Vallibus, must be a matter of mere conjecture; we are inclined to think that armorial bearings were not in use at the same time with the Runic characters. We must observe, that on the old sculpture, found at Norham, in Northumberland, where the effigies of St. Cuthbert, St. Peter, and the royal saint Ceolwulf are cut, on a stone which, perhaps, formed a part of such a monument as this, in the fillets are the remains of an inscription, beginning with the characters I. H. Z. and containing several Runic characters.

That stone was found at some little distance from the church of Norham, towards the east, where the present vicar, the reverend Mr. Lambe, in order to level the ground of the church-yard, cleared away the foundations of what appeared to him to be the ruins of a cell appertaining to Lindisfarn. Mr. Lambe, in his notes to the poem of Flodden Fight, of which he was editor, says,—“ Out of the foundations of this cell, which belonged to the church of Holy Island, I dug a stone on which were cut the effigies of the three patrons of Norham church.” The fact is that Norham was wholly a cell to Lindisfarn, and was built about the middle of the ninth century: had any considerable structure stood where the ground was levelled by Mr. Lambe, (presuming the east limb of the church extended no further than the present edifice) it would have obstructed and blocked up the great light of the altar: but we are apt to think, the chancel of the old church was totally destroyed, and the sculpture buried in its ruins.

The reason given in bishop Nicholson's letter, is applicable to our conjectures on this monument, “ That the Danes were most numerous here, and least disturbed,” which reconciles the mixture of Runic character in an inscription of the eleventh century, as in such desert and little frequented tracks, that the character might remain familiar both to the founder and the sculptor: where the Danes continued longest and least disturbed, their imputations would also continue unaffected by other modes, which were gaining acceptance and progress, in more frequented and better peopled situations.

Monuments of a familiar nature to this, observed by travellers, are,

A cross in the high road in Vdenor parish, in Brecknockshire, mentioned by Camden, p. 703. On this the inscription is cut from top to bottom, and the characters are various.

A monument in Flintshire, called Maen-y-Chwyvan, of which a cut is given by Camden, Ed. 1695, and there a kind of rude inscription is represented. It has been visited by the ingenious traveller Mr. Pennant, and he has given an elegant engraving of it, in which the part supposed to be an inscription by the former author, is represented as a kind of chain work, surrounding a naked human figure. Mr. Pennant's description is, “ In the higher part of this township (Tre Moflyn) stands the curious cross called Maen Achwynfau, or the stone of lamentation; because penances were often finished before such sacred pillars, and concluded with weeping, and the usual marks of contrition: for an example, near Stafford stood one
“ called

“ called the Weeping Cross, a name analagous to ours. This is of an elegant form
 “ and sculpture: it is twelve foot high, two feet four inches broad at the bottom,
 “ and ten inches thick. The base is let into another stone. The top is round, and
 “ includes, in raised work, the form of a Greek cross: beneath, about the middle,
 “ is another in the form of St. Andrew’s, and under that, a naked figure with a
 “ spear in its hand, close to that, on the side of the column, is represented some
 “ animal; the rest is covered with beautiful fret-work, like what may be seen on
 “ other pillars of ancient date in several parts of Great Britain. I do not pre-
 “ sume, after the commentator on Camden has given up the point, to attempt
 “ a guess at the age, only observe, that it must have been previous to the reign of
 “ gross superstition among the Welsh, otherwise the sculptor would have employed
 “ his chissel in striking out legendary stories, instead of the elegant knots and in-
 “ terlaced work that cover the stone. Those who suppose it to have been erected
 “ in memory of the dead slain in battle, draw their argument from the number
 “ of adjacent tumuli, containing human bones and skulls, often marked with mortal
 “ wounds; but these earthly sepulchres are of more ancient times than the elegant
 “ sculpture of this pillar will admit.

In the first vol. of the *Archæologia*, a plate is given of a monument in Landevailag church-yard, two miles north of Brecknock. The sculpture appears, from this representation, very rude; the description given by John Strange, Esq. to the Antiquarian Society, is to the following purport, p. 304. “ It is a flat monumental stone, seven feet ten inches long, and about fifteen inches wide in the middle. The stone was, I presume, originally sepulchral, upon the upper part is carved, in very low relief, a rude, unpolished figure, representing, perhaps, some king, or military chief, arrayed with a sort of tunic, and holding a sceptre, sword, or other instrument, in each hand. Over his head is a cross, and under his feet an inscription; the characters of which are remarkably plain, exclusive of their being a little disfigured by a fracture in the stone. What is really the meaning, or even the language of this inscription, is not easy to determine, as the last letter appears reversed, and some of the others are different from any I can find in the British characters. They continue very legible, as may be observed from the exact copy of them in the engraving given of this stone, which I am induced to esteem a remain of Danish antiquity, from its perfect resemblance to many others allowed to be so. It was probably the workmanship of the fifth or sixth century.”

In Mr. Pennant’s second volume of his *Tour in Scotland*, p. 166, he says,—
 “ On descending, find ourselves at Aberlimni. In the church-yard, and on the
 “ road side, are to be seen some of the curious carved stones, supposed to have
 “ been erected in memory of victories over Danes, and other great events that
 “ happened in those parts. These, like the round towers, are local monuments;
 “ but still more confined, being, as far as I can learn, unknown in Ireland; and
 “ indeed limited to the eastern side of North Britain, for I hear of none beyond
 “ the frith of Murray, or that of Forth. The greatest is that near Forres, taken
 “ notice of in the *Tour*, 1769, (and mentioned in the sequel) and is also the
 “ farthest north of any. Mr. Gordon describes another in the county of Mar,
 “ near

“ near the hill Benachie: the next are these under consideration. The first described by that ingenious writer,* is that figure which stands in the church-yard. On one side is the form of a cross, as is common to most; Mr. Gordon justly imagines that this was erected in memory of the victory of Loucarty; for in the upper part are horsemen, seemingly flying from an enemy; and beneath is another, stopped by three men on foot, armed with rude weapons, probably the peasant Hay and his two sons, putting a stop to the panic of the Scotch army, and animating his countrymen to renew the fight. The next which I saw is on the road, with both sides full of sculpture. On one, a neat cross included in a circle; and beneath, two exceedingly rude figures of angels, which some have mistaken for characters. On the other sides are the figures of certain instruments, to me quite unintelligible; beneath two men founding a trumpet, four horsemen, a footman, and several animals, seemingly wild horses pursued by dogs; under them is a centaur, and behind him a man holding some unknown animal. This is the stone mentioned by Boethius, to have been put up in memory of a defeat of a party of Danes belonging to the army of Camus on this spot. *Quo loco ingens lapis est erectus. Huic animantium effigies, nonnullis cum characteribus artificose, ut tam fiebat, quæ rem gestam posteritati annunciarent, sunt insculptæ.*† On a tumulus, on the road side, is a third, with various sculptures past my comprehension. In the ornaments about the crosses, and the running patterns along the sides of some, is a fancy and elegance that does credit to the artists of those early days. Boethius is willing that these engraven pillars should be supposed to have been copied from the Egyptians, and that the figures were hieroglyphic.

“ I must take notice of a new discovered stone of this class, found in the ruins of a chapel in the Den of Auldbar, near Careston, by Mr. Skene, who was so obliging as favour me with a drawing of it. On one side was a cross; in the upper compartment of the other side, were two figures of men, in a sort of cloak, sitting on a chair, perhaps religious persons; beneath them is another, tearing asunder the jaws of a certain beast; near him a spear and a harp; below is a person on horseback; a beast like that of musimon, which is supposed once to have inhabited Scotland; and lastly, a pair of animals like bullocks, or the hornless cattle of the country, going side by side. This stone was about seven feet long, and had been fixed in a pedestal found with it.

“ In the church-yard of Glames, is a stone similar to those at Aberlimni. This is supposed to have been erected in memory of the assassination of King Malcolm, and is called the gravestone. On one front is a cross; on the upper part is some wild beast, and opposite to it a centaur; beneath in one compartment, is the head of a wolf; these animals denoting the barbarity of the conspirators; in another compartment are two persons shaking hands; in the other hand is a battle-axe: perhaps these are represented in the act of confederacy. On the opposite front of the stone are represented an eel and another fish. This alludes to the fate of the murderers, who, as soon as they had committed the horrid act, fled, and were drowned in the lake of Forfar, by the ice giving way under them, as they passed.”

* Itin. Sept. 151.

† Boeth. l. ix. p. 243.

In Meigle church-yard, a column, "in the upper part of one front are dogs and horsemen, below are represented four wild beasts, resembling lions devouring a human figure. The country people call these Queen Vanora's gravestones; and relate that she was the wife of King Arthur. The next is very curious, on it is engraved a chariot, with the driver and two persons in it; behind is a monster, resembling a hippopotamus, devouring a prostrated human figure. On another stone is the representation of an elephant, or at least an animal with a long proboscis.

"Mugdrum Cross, an upright pillar, with sculptures on each side, much defaced; but still may be traced figures of horsemen, and beneath them certain animals. Near this place stood the cross of the famous Macduff, Thane of Fife, of which nothing but the pedestal has been left for above a century past. On it were inscribed certain macaroni verses. Mr. Cunningham, who wrote an essay on the cross, translated the lines into a grant of Malcolm Canmore to the Earl of Fife, of several emoluments and privileges; among others, he allows it to be a sanctuary to any of Macduff's kindred, within the ninth degree, who shall be acquitted of any manslaughter, on flying to this cross, and paying nine cows and a heifer.

"The pillar of Doctan is at present much defaced by time, but still are to be discerned two rude figures of men on horseback, and on the other sides may be traced a running pattern of ornament. The stone is between six and seven feet high, and mortised at the bottom into another. This is said to have been erected in memory of a victory near the Leven, over the Danes, in 874, under their leaders Hunger and Hubba, by the Scots, commanded by their prince Constantine II."

The column of Forres mentioned in page 88, is thus described by the ingenious traveller, "Near Forres on the road side, is a vast column, three feet ten inches broad, and one foot three inches thick; the height above ground is twenty three feet. On one side are numbers of rude animals and armed men, with colours flying: some of the men seemed bound like captives. On the opposite side was a cross, included in a circle, and raised a little above the surface of the stone. At the foot of the cross are two gigantic figures, and on one of the sides is some elegant fretwork. This is called King Sueno's stone; and seems to be, as Mr. Gordon conjectures, erected by the Scots, in memory of the final retreat of the Danes; it is evidently not Danish, as some have asserted; the cross disproves the opinion; for that nation had not then received the light of Christianity."

In Mr. Pennant's voyage to the Hebrides, he gives a plate of a fine cross in Oransay Isle, and another in Ilay; both richly sculptured, and having inscriptions, but he gives no reading or conjecture on their import.

Another monument is mentioned in Mr. Pennant's Welch tour, p. 373, called the pillar of Elifeg, and conceiving it to be pertinent, in comparison to our subject, we here insert, "I met with the remainder of a round column, perhaps one of the most ancient of any British inscribed pillar, now existing. It was entire till the civil wars of the last century, when it was thrown down and broken by some ignorant fanatics. The field it lies in is called Llwyn-y-Grves, or the Grove of the Cross, from the wood that surrounded it. It never had been a cross. It was
" a memorial

“ a memorial of the dead : an improvement on the rude columns of the Druidical
 “ times, and cut into form and furrounded with inscription. It stood on a great
 “ tumulus ; perhaps always environed with wood, as the mount is at present, ac-
 “ cording to the custom of the most ancient times, when standing pillars were
 “ placed under *every green tree*.* It is said, that the stone, when complete, was
 “ twelve feet high, it is now reduced to six feet eight inches. It stood infixed in
 “ a square pedestal, still lying in the mount. The beginning of the inscription,
 “ gives us nearly the time of its erection : *Concenn filius Catteli, Catteli filius Broch-*
 “ *mail, Brochmail filius Elifeg, Elifeg filius Cnoillaine, Concenn Itaque pronepos Elifeg*
 “ *edificavit hunc Lapidem pro avo suo Elifeg.* This Concenn was the grandson of
 “ Brochmail-ys-cithroe, who was defeated in 607, at the battle of Chester. The
 “ letters on the stone were copied by Mr. Edward Llwyd ; the inscription is now
 “ illegible ; but from the copy taken by that great antiquary, the alphabet nearly
 “ resembles one of those in use in the sixth century.”

The last monument of this kind which we shall trouble the reader with in this place, is delineated in Mr. Gordon's *Itin. Septentrionale*, p. 160. He remarks that, “ it was a nice observation of that learned and judicious prelate, (Bishop Gibson) “ that the monuments whereon no letters are engraved, are Scottish and Pictish, “ and the others, with Runic characters, are true Danish inscriptions.”

After representing and describing many monuments in Scotland, where processions and the marching of troops are sculptured, and others with hieroglyphics, he gives two plates of a monument, which he thus describes : “ One I saw which “ differs much from all monuments hitherto described ; it lies flat on the ground “ within the church of Ruthvel, in the stewartry of Annandale. This obelisk, some “ think, was originally of one entire stone, but is now broken into three parts. It “ consists of four regular sides, of equal height, and is in form, like the Egyptian “ obelisks at Rome ; the basis thereof is considerably broad, but diminishes gradually, “ till it terminates in a point at the top. On the lowest of its three divisions, is a “ representation of our Saviour upon the cross, with two figures, one on each side, “ much defaced. On the middle part, on two opposite sides, are beautiful orna- “ ments of waved flowerings, with grapes, and sundry kinds of curious animals, “ in very high relievo ; round both which are inscriptions in Runic characters. On “ one of the other opposite sides, is the figure of our Saviour, whose right hand is “ erected † in an action of benediction ; in his left he holds a scroll ; his head is “ encircled with a glory, and beneath his feet is the resemblance of two animals, “ with their fore feet elevated. In the compartment below this, are two rude figures “ of men bare-headed, and above them *Sanctus Paulus*, in Saxon characters. On “ the opposite side is also the figure of our Saviour, with his right hand erected in “ a praying posture ; in his left he holds a book, on which is the form of a small “ cross : Mary Magdalen is here represented, wiping his feet with her hair. On “ the lower compartment are two rude figures, one of whose heads is also encircled “ with a glory : these seem to represent *Joseph* and the *Virgin Mary*. The Runic “ inscriptions, round the two first sides, I have faithfully copied, and exhibited, plate “ LVII. but not being sufficiently acquainted with their characters, I shall not,

* 1 Kings xiv. 23. † Over his bosom ; with two forefingers erect. A glory round the head, with rays in the form of a cross I H Z, the characters above the head of the figure.

“ at present, pretend to explain them. The Saxon inscriptions, round the other
 “ sides, seem to express the general design of the figures engraven upon them, and
 “ shew them to have been Christian: they are wrote in Latin, and allude to several
 “ passages in the New Testament, &c. &c.

“ The middle part of the stone is eighteen inches broad at the bottom, fourteen
 “ at the top, and four feet eight inches in length. This obelisk is not more re-
 “ markable for any thing, than the two different sorts of characters inscribed there-
 “ on, namely Saxon and Runic.”

This monument has been engraved by the London Antiquarian Society, with notes upon it, and therein the scripture texts are made out, but no reading or conjecture on the Runic inscriptions. It is noted, that since that account was read before the Society, the drawing has been shewn to Mr. Professor Thorkelin, who has been investigating all such monuments of his countrymen in this kingdom;—but that he has not returned any opinion upon it.

From these several quotations, the reader will make his own conjectures; every visitant has done no more.

The ruins of a large Roman station are still observable here, the ditch yet remaining of a considerable depth, and the vallum lofty. The castle stands in the west corner of the area. Tessellated pavements, coins, and altars, have been discovered in this station.—The antiquities preserved by Mr. Horsley, and noticed in his work, are as follows:

“ Many Roman coins have been found here, one of which I now have in my
 “ possession, which I take to be Philip, though the head is obscure. Camden tells
 “ us that he saw a stone in the church-yard, made use of for a gravestone, with this
 “ inscription—

LEG. II. AVG.
 FECIT.

“ —And just such a sort of stone, with the very same inscription upon it, did I find
 “ in Naworth garden, not unlike half a gravestone, which I conclude to be the
 “ same, and suppose it to have been removed from Bewcastle to Naworth, by the
 “ gentleman who made the collection. Camden intimates that it had been brought
 “ from some other place to Bewcastle, but for what reason he should suppose this,
 “ I cannot imagine, since it is certain this has been a station, and that it is not the
 “ only inscription which has been found here:—



„ *Imperatori Casari Trajano Hadriano Augusto Legionis*
 “ *Secunda Augusta et Vicesima valens victrix sub*
 “ *Licinio Prisco Legato Augustali Propratore.*” This
 remained on the spot when Mr. Horsley visited the
 station, and was then in the church-yard, at the
 head of a grave, set upright on the edge. “ It has
 “ been a very curious inscription, though it is now
 “ imperfect. It was found at first at the bottom
 “ of a grave, and has not been published before.—
 “ The last letters P. R. P. R. are plainly for Pro-

“ prætoris, and consequently there can be no doubt, but what went before has been
 “ Leg. Aug. for Legato Augustali, though V only is now visible, the preceding
 “ letters

“ letters being broken off from the stone, and the G quite effaced. The line above
 “ must therefore have contained the name of the lieutenant. I take it to have been
 “ an honorary monument, erected to Hadrian by the Legio Secunda Augusta and
 “ the Legio Vicefima. I cannot find any name of a Proprætor, that fully suits the
 “ letters in the inscription; but we have Priscus Licinius mentioned in the inscrip-
 “ tion in Hadrian’s time, which seems to approach the nearest. The two names
 “ Licinius and Priscus might be inverted in an inscription, as we find names are
 “ sometimes in authors, perhaps the whole inscription was originally in this form:

IMP. CAES. TRAIAN
 HADRIANO AVG
 LEG II. AVG. ET XXVV.
 SVB LICINIO PRISCO
 LEG AVG P. R. P. R.

“ Mr. Ward thinks the two last lines may have been thus:—

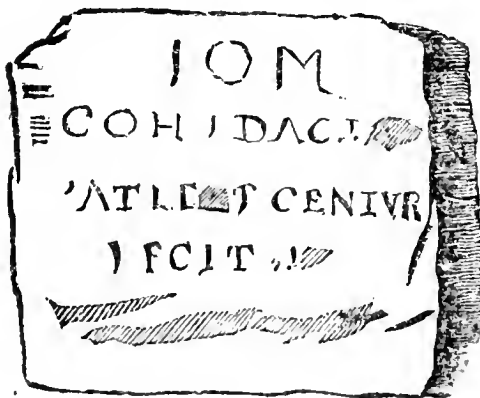
OB. VIC. NO. PR. LIC.
 IN. L. AVG. P. R. P. R.

“ This is Ob Victoriam Nobilem, Prisco Licinio Legato Augustali Proprætoræ,
 “ Curtius applies the epithet Nobilis in the same manner, speaking of Alexander
 “ the Great,

“ I was told of another stone found at this place, with *TEMPLVM* distinctly
 “ upon it, but it was then broken and destroyed.

“ As the Legio Secunda Augusta was at this place in the reign of Hadrian, so
 “ it is most likely that they were quartered here at the time when his vallum was
 “ built, to cover the workmen, and to bear a share in the work. I am inclined to
 “ believe, that the ancient name of this place was *APIATORIUM*, mentioned *
 “ in a former inscription; if that stone was not brought directly from Bewcastle,
 “ which, indeed, he says he does not remember; it might however come origin-
 “ from thence.”

To these may be added a stone we discovered over the channel at the gate
 the public-house-yard:—



Northumb. 77.



The altar represented in the cut was found lately, and is in the possession of the Rev. J. D. Carlyle.

Before we turn our steps and leave this mountainous and desert tract, no curiosity inducing us to proceed towards the north, we must remark that the inhabitants of this district long retained their ferocity, and licentious kind of liberty, after the accession of King James, which, in a great measure, put a stop to the depredations made by the banditti on the borders. It had for ages been the resort and receptacle of desperadoes, who were out-lawed by both nations, with whom the common business of life was robbery and pillage. This parish was terrible, even in modern times, to officers of justice, and it is but within this century, the sheriff's officers dared to go thither to execute the process of law. The name of Bewcastle men, carried with it a degree of terror, only lately shaken off.* In the year 1593, articles for repressing enormities committed on the borders, were proposed and agreed on at Newcastle, by the Earl of Huntingdon, lord lieutenant of the north, with the consent of Thomas, Lord Scroop, of Bolton, lord warden of the west marches, and Sir Robert Gray, Knt. deputy warden of the west marches, and others, in which it is stated, "Whereas "within Bewcastle, and other places, the head officer challengeth to have the "eschews of all offenders under him, by which means the sheriff perceiving "that the goods and chattles do go to the officer, and that himself shall have only "his labour for his travel; therefore the sheriff forbearth to make an arrest, and "to apprehend any offenders, when he seeth that he may not, with the party, "make

* Rude as the wilds around his sylvan home,
In savage grandeur see the Briton roam;
Bare were his limbs, and thrung with toil and cold,
By untam'd nature cast in giant mould,
O'er his broad brawny shoulders loosely flung,
Shaggy and long his yellow ringlets hung.
His waist an iron belted falchion bore,
Massy and purpled deep with human gore;
His fear'd and rudely painted limbs around
Fantastic horror striking figures frown'd,
Which monster-like, e'en to the confines ran
Of nature's work, and left him hardly man.
His knitted brows, and rolling eyes impart
A direful image of his ruthless heart;
Where war and human slaughter brooding lie,
Like thunders lowering in a gloomy sky.

When o'erthrown,
More keen and fierce the flame of freedom shone.

Ye woods whose cold and lengthened tracks of shade
Rose on the day when sun and stars were made!
Waves of Lodore, that from the mountain's brow,
Tumble your flood and shake the vale below!
Majestic Skiddaw, round whose trackless sleep,
'Mid the bright sunshine darksome tempests sweep!
To you the patriot fled, his native land
He spurn'd, when proffered by a conqueror's hand,
In you to roam at large; to lay his head
On the bleak rock, unclad, unhous'd, unfed.
I hid in the aguish fen, whole days to rest.
The numbing waters gather round his breast;
To mark dependence cloud each rising morn,
And dark despair hang o'er the years unborn.
Yet here, e'en here, he greatly dar'd to lie,
And drain the luscious dregs of liberty.
Outcast of nature, fainting, wasted, wan,
To breath an air his own, and live a man.

Poem on the Original Britons, Geo. Richards, A. B. Oxon. 1791.

"make

“ make seizure of his goods also; so is the felon reserved by that means to do mischief, without further punishment than by appeasing his own officer with a part of the things stolen, (as some inform) the officer not carrying how many evil men lived under him, seeing that by them groweth so great a benefit unto him.”

There are several romantic spots which engage the attention of travellers; to the north of Bewcastle, two hills called the Black and White Prestons, and Christian-bury Crags, from whence extensive prospects are had. There is a rock basin on the summit of these crags constantly full of water; but whether supplied by a spring or not, is not yet ascertained.

There are two schools in this parish, supported by public subscription: the masters are hired for about 10*l.* a year, and they go about with the scholars in rotation for victuals, a privilege called in many places, “ *a whittle gate.*”

The poor-house is on a regular foundation, the master of which has a fixed salary of about 12*l.* a year, with a shilling a week for every pauper, the number seldom exceeding half a dozen at a time. The inhabitants in general are of rough and unpolished manners, of a shy temper, but not inhospitable to strangers—their inclination does not tend to agriculture: horse-dealing and the care of their flocks and herds seem to occupy their attention chiefly. Mechanics there are few.

The eastern parts of the parish are shut in by a range of mountains extending from north to south. The soils consist of a sandy gravel, some light soils lie on lime stone, but much on clay; and it is said, a vein of blue clay runs through the whole parish, which holds the water, and renders the surface continually moist. The tillage lands produce wheat, beans, pease, oats, barley, and potatoes; the chief crop is of oats, and that very mean, no grain producing more than between five to eightfold: scarce one-third of the parish consists of inclosed lands. The annual rental of this parish is 2140*l.* and the poor-rate amounts to between 16*d.* and 18*d.* yearly on an average, occasioned by paying out-pensions, to persons not received to the poor-house. The stock of sheep is generally about four thousand, and one thousand head of black cattle, which depasture on the wastes. Heifers of the English breed will bring a price between 6*l.* and 8*l.* and a Highland bullock from two to five guineas. The prices of provisions do not vary much from the Carlisle and Brampton markets. The daily hire of labourers is from 8*d.* to 10*d.* with their victuals; mechanics 12*d.* male servants wages from 10*l.* to 12*l.* and female servants from 5*l.* to 6*l.* by the year.

The fuel used by the inhabitants is peat and turf, with a mixture of coals.—The coals are 6*d.* a horse-load at the pit, six pecks to the load, and twenty-four quarts to the peck.

There are two medicinal springs in Bewcastle, but neglected; one chalybeate, the other sulphur.

The Maiden-Way runs through this district.—There are two great drove-roads through the parish, one from Scotland to the southern parts of England, the other from the western parts of Scotland to the eastern parts of England, by which many
thousands

thousands of cattle and sheep pass yearly: and yet it is to be remarked, that there are no statute fairs in Bewcastle, for either the sale of cattle, or hiring of servants.

No one is at the expence of taking a licence to sell ale or spirits; yet at every turn there is a hut where whisky is sold in abundance. No excitemen ever sets a foot in this territory; and though the natives frequently quarrel among themselves, yet they seldom trouble the magistrates.—At present there is no magistrate nearer than Carlisle, which is more than twenty miles distant, and great part of the road through dreary wastes.

The women in general go without stockings, and many without shoes,*

* WOOD.] Fir, ash, sycamore, oak, willow, alder, and birch.

FISHES.] Grey trout—singeryside, marked with regular and dark-coloured triangles, from the back to the belly—the redfin—minnow—loach—silver eel, very large—lamperies, very large—salmon, late in the season, from twenty to thirty pound weight—salmon-trout late in the season—gillie late in the season—salmon-fry in March and April—brandling. Of this fish it is remarkable all that are taken are males; they abound from March to October.

BIRDS.] Black game rare—red game or grouse in great plenty—curlews, snipes, herons, bitterns, green and grey plover—wild geese in spring and autumn—wild ducks in winter—teals, partridges, field-fares, sterlings, mofs-cheepers, woodcocks, cuckow, sea-gulls and sea-pyes sometimes—blackbirds, thruth, skylarks, sandlarks, redbreasts, greylinnets, house and hedge-sparrow—martins and swallows in their season—wren, millers-thumb, nightingale, tomtit—goldfinch, bullfinch, hemplins, blacklocks, yellow oafteeds, grey-oafteeds, water pye, owls, bats, crows, ravens, rooks, jackdaws, magpies, doves, stockdoves, corncraik or rail, gleds, and Hawks.

Our plan of noticing not only men of great merit, but also men of eccentric characters, and even notorious malefactors, requires us to record here a remarkable free booter, or land-pirate, of this place, who died about fifteen years ago in Morpeth jail. This man was named *Thomas Armstrong*; but, as is common among vagabonds and thieves, he went by the nick-name of *Socky Tom*. We know not whether such lawless men remained longer in these obscure parts, than in some others; but, some of the feats of this man, who avowedly followed thieving as a trade, are hardly exceeded by the companions of Gil Blas, or by Robin Hood and Little John. Two or three of them we will here set down.

Riding to a fair at Newcastle, he saw an horse tethered in a field adjoining to the road: it was much better than his own; and so he dismounted, and put his saddle on it, leaving his own in its place. This horse he sold at the fair to a gentleman, whom, with an appearance of great candour, he thus addressed,—*Sir this horse is ticklish and troublesome to dress: if you will give me leave, I will show your servant how to manage him.* The gentleman accepted his offer; and Tom having thus made himself acquainted with the stable, that night again stole the same horse, which he actually left in the tether where he had first found him.

The fellow had much personal courage; as such outlaws often have. On the commission of some daring crime or other, the constables, aided by a party of soldiers from Carlisle, had beset his house; in which there was but one room serving him for *parlour and kitchen and hall*. Here, to the foot of his bed-post, his horse stood tied: and when the danger became imminent, he mounted this horse, rushed out of the door and forced his way, in full gallop, through the surrounding crowd, though fired at by several, and his horse wounded by one of them in the thigh.

At another time, having stolen a fat hog, he was pursued by a search warrant. The bailiff and his posse found him rocking a cradle; and he received them with the utmost composure and courtesy. On being informed of their errand, he coolly observed,—*Ay, you are much in the right to search: pray search well, and examine every corner: let me request you only not to make a noise, as the child with which my wife has left me in charge, is cross and peevish: I beg you not to awaken it.* The pig was in the cradle.

Many more such feats might be related; which prove only his miserable misapplication of very good parts: the consequence of which was, a wretched life, and an ignominious death.

We quitted the banks of Black Leven, a name not ill suited to the river, both from its colour, and the gloomy dells and mountains from whence it springs.

THE PARISH OF KIRK-CAMBOCK.

“**K**IRK-CAMBOCK, *Ecclesia ad Convallem paludis*. The place where Cambogh stands, was named *Camb-bogh-glan*, by the first inhabitants, whereupon the Romans formed this name, Camboglana, and now *Cambeck* and *Cammoc* corruptly. The nature of the soil and form of the place caused the first name, for there is a great bog, or fenny mire in a bottom or low ground, in the glen or dale near unto the town.

“The first possessor I read of, was one Alfred Cammock in King Henry II’s time; afterwards in King Henry III’s time, and King Edward I. it belonged to the Terrics; one Richard Terry held it of Thomas Multon then lord of Gilfland, by the eighth part of a knight’s fee; and after him, one Thomas de Leverfdale, and Thomas his son. In the 36th King Edward III. William Stapleton and Robert de Leverfdale: and 22d Richard II. Stapleton’s part descended to the Musgraves, with other the Stapleton’s lands, by a daughter.”*

The manor is now holden of the Earl of Carlisle, as a member of Gilfland.

This is a small parish, bounded by the parishes of Stapleton, Lanercost, and Bewcastle. The church when standing, was rectorial, and the impropriation was claimed by the prior and convent of Carlisle. But when, or by whom it was given to that religious house, does not appear. In Pope Nicholas’s valor, it was rated high, but in the future valuations of livings, was not charged, being then wholly appropriated to the priory, and the parish almost depopulated and destroyed by the Scots: it is presumed the church has lain in ruins from the time of king Edward II. when such dreadful devastations were made in this country; nothing but scattered fragments of the outward walls are now remaining.‡ By the bishop’s register it appears, indeed, that an incumbent was collated in 1386; but whether the church was destroyed in the reigns of Richard II, or Henry IV. or in the preceding reign,

* Denton’s M. S.

‡ KIRK CAMBOCK.

INCUMBENTS.—In 1259, Randolph de Tylliol R.—Symon de Tyrer.—On Tyrer’s death, a dispute arose between the conv. of Carlisle and Richard de Tyrer, touching the right of presentation, and on an inquisition de jure patronatus, it appeared that Henry the father of Richard, presented the last turn, and by deed under seal had concluded with the convent, an alternate right of presentation, whereupon Alex. de Crokedake was instituted—next year Symon de Tyrer.—1386, John de Southwell, Bp. Appleby Col. by Lapfe.

DECANATUS KARLIOL.

Pope N. Eccl. de Cambock 8l. or. od. Olim destruct.	}	K. Edw. II. Eccl. de Cambock, ut sup. pensio prioris Karl. in Eccl. de Kambock.—Nul hijs diebus prop. destructiones.	}	K. Hen. VIII,
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we have nothing but conjecture. The route of the Scots, in their incursions in the two last mentioned reigns not being described by historians through this tract. The following description, of the singular lot of the inhabitants of this country, is curious, "No curate is appointed to take care of the parochial duties, for the rites of sepulture and baptism, the people commonly repair to the church of Lanercost; and for their instruction in religion, they go thither, or to Stapleton, or Bewcastle, or whither they think fit." *"And yet the dean and chapter possess the rectorial rights."* "Why this church hath not been certified to the governors of Queen Anne's bounty, and thereby put into a way of augmentation, we have had no reason assigned." But the utter neglect of the care of this parish, and the religious offices there, will appear still more remarkable under the following observations: "The rectory is granted by the dean and chapter of Carlisle, by lease for twenty one years, by the description of all that church or chapel of Kirkcambock, with all houses, glebe lands, oblations, obventions, &c. The lessee covenants to repair the church and houses; and also to find and provide an able and sufficient curate, and to allow such stipend as the ordinary shall appoint;" and yet not one tittle of those provisions are observed.*

ASKERTON CASTLE

Stands on the banks of the river Cambock, a small out-post, said by Camden, to be built by the barons Dacre, where the governor of Gilsland, commonly called Land Serjeant, kept a few men at arms for the protection of the barony, and chiefly to prevent the inroads of the moss-troopers into that territory. † It appears that

* A customary manor.—Customary rent *1l. 2s. 6d.*—On death of lord a twenty-penny fine.—Change of tenant arbitrary fine.

† An inquisition was taken of the manors, castles, lands, tenements, &c. the possessions of Leonard Dacre, Esq. attainted of high treason, at the city of Carlisle, in the months of August and September, 31st of Queen Elizabeth, before Alexander Kinge, Esq. auditor of the queen's exchequer, John Braddell, Richard Lowther, and Wilfrid Lawson, Esquires, by the verdict of twenty seven persons.

The editors confess their obligation to Mr J. Graham, attorney at law, of Carlisle, for the use of this curious and valuable record.

From the INQUISITION, 31st of QUEEN ELIZABETH.

MANERIUM DE ASKERTON.

The lords rents amounted to *26l. 8s.*

The bailiffs fee *26s. 8d.*

"MEMORAND.—There is situate within the said manner one castle, called Askerton castle, which is at this present in verie great decaye. If the same were in good repair it were a howse of verie good reccite, and of convenient strength against any common or suddaine assaillinge by the Scotts, and is about ij miles distant from the castle of Bewcastle.

"Item there is belonging to the said castle, a park called Askerton Park, and certain demefne lands,"—(they are not set forth.)

"Item, there is within the said manner, a great waist of heath and moor grounds, called the North Moore, containing by estimation two thousand acres or more, part thereof adjoineth to the waists of Scotland, and another part thereof adjoineth to the waists of Tyndell, in which the tenants of this manner and the tennants of divers other manners in Gillelland have used to scheale, or common their
"cattle

that the severest blow struck against that banditti was in 1529, by King James V. of Scotland, who, perceiving the enormities daily committed by those tribes, and the unwillingness of the Earl of Northumberland, on the part of England, to assist in their suppression, he first of all, caused William Cockburn, of Henderland, and Adam Scot, of Tushilaw, known by the name of King of Thieves, being then his prisoners, to be beheaded, and their heads placed upon the walls of the public prison in Edinburgh: then he made an expedition to the borders, with 8,000 chosen troops, by forced marches coming into Eusdale, before the banditti were apprized of their danger, he seized many of their chiefs in their fastnesses. Forty-eight of whom he caused instantly to be hanged on the trees by the side of the common roads: among these was John Armstrong, who had made himself so formidable, that the inhabitants of the neighbouring marches of England, to the distance of several miles, are said to have paid him tribute.

“ Askerton and Whithill were first given by *****, lord of Gillsland, to Sir Roger Vaux, his *****, to whom succeeded his son William, son of Roger, but after his death, it was thenceforth always demesne lands, and not freehold. But the lord had certain bondmen and villains, which laboured to the lord's use, in Edward I.'s time, and before. But now there is a little stone peel, where the land-ferjeant of Gillsland doth reside, that commands and leads the inhabitants of the barony in the lord's service for the queen against Scotland, and hath the demesne lands there. The residue is demised to customary tenants, as in the Lords Dacres time.” †

TRYERMAIN, OR TREVERMAN,

Was formerly a chapelry of Walton, but now a part of Lanercost, and nothing of a chapel is now seen there.

“ Triermaine was, at the conquest, a fee of Gillsland, one Gilandos was lord thereof; he stood against the conqueror, and his son and heir, Gilamor got his own peace with Ranulph Meschines, Earl of Cumberland, and his brother William Meschines, and quietly enjoyed it in Henry I.'s time, and builded the first chapel there of wood, by licence of Athelwald, first bishop of Carlisle; and by consent

“ cattle in the summer time, viz. from St. Ellenmas unto Lammas, and to pay for the same the yearlie rent of lxxs. iiijd. which rent was paid by the tennants of the lordships following, viz. Askerton xxixs. iiijd. the demesnes there 8s. Treddermaine xviii. iiijd. Walton Wood iiij. s. Brampton vj. s. and Irthington vj. s. of which said rent there hath been answered nothinge by divers years paste, but only for the demesnes of Askerton viij. s. The cause of the decaye of the said rent, is, for that the said tennants dare not use the said common of schealinge as in times past they have been accustomed, for fear they should be robbed and spoyled of their said cattle and goods by the Scotts.

“ Item, there are within the said manner, divers other commons, &c. containing by estimation ccc. acres, &c.

“ Item, there are within the said manner two parsonadges, the one called Stapleton, and the other called Kirkcarnock, and either of them have glebe land belonging to the same, and there belongeth to either of them tythe corn and other tyths, but they have rent for the same, and not the tyths in kind, and the patronage of both the said parsonadges belongeth to her majesty, and both of the said parsonadges are, at this present, void of any incumbent.”

N. B. The boundaries are omitted in the copy before us.

† Denton's MS.

“ of Enoc, then parson of Walton kirk, (in whose parish it was) he made his cousin
 “ Gilamor first chaplain thereof, after which chaplain, succeeded one Daniel, and
 “ after him Augustine, that lived in the time of Thomas, parson of Walton, which
 “ Thomas became a canon in Lanercost, when it was founded, and then the
 “ rectory was appropriated to Lanercost. After the death or banishment of
 “ Gilamor, lord of Triermaine and Torerosfcock, Hubert Vaux gave Triermaine and
 “ Torerosfcock to his second son Ranulph Vaux, which Ranulph afterwards became
 “ heir to his elder brother Robert, founder of Lanercost, who died without issue.
 “ Ranulph, being lord of all Gillsland, gave Gilamor’s lands to his own younger
 “ son, named Roland, and let the barony descend to his eldest son Robert, son of
 “ Ranulph; Roland had issue Alexander, and he Ranulph, after whom succeeded
 “ Robert, and then they were named Rolands successively that were lords thereof,
 “ until the reign of Edward IV. That house gave for arms in a field vert, a bend
 “ Dexter chequy Or and Gules.*†

THE PARISH OF WALTON.

THE church of Walton appears to have been anciently vicarial, before it was appropriated to the priory of Lanercost, under the gift of Robert de Vallibus Silvester de Everden, Bishop of Carlisle, settled thereon the whole altarage; on an appeal

* Denton’s MS.

† *From the INQUISITION, 31st of QUEEN ELIZABETH.*
 MANERIUM DE TRADERMAYNE.

The lord’s rents amounted to 13l. 5s. 6d.

The bailiff’s fee, 13s. 4d.

Land Lajaunt’s fee, 3s.

“ MEMORAND.] The seite of the said manner of Tradermayne, was sometimes a fair castle, called
 “ Tradermayne castle, a house of great strength and of good receipt; it stood and was built opposite to
 “ the wafts of Scotland and Tyndell, and about vj miles distant from Lydderesfedell, and was a very con-
 “ venient place, both for annoying of the enemy and defending the country thereabouts; but now the
 “ said castle is utterly decayed.”

“ Item, there be diverse and sundry groves and places of wood within the said manner, viz. Willparke,
 “ Halegarth Wood, Dundell Wood, &c.”

“ Item, there are divers commons of heath and moor grounds belonging to the said manner, viz.
 “ Wifey Rigge, Torthoy Dundell, Rigg Graggell, Males Croft, Knorren Moor, and others, containing
 “ five hundred acres, wherein the tenants of this manner have common of pasture for their cattle.”

“ Item, the boulder of the said manner beginneth at the foot of Knorren, and up Knorren to the foot
 “ of Cragg Burne, so up to the head of Cragg Burne, from thence to the Graystone over against Grenefe
 “ Burne, from thence up the heads of Dundly Rigge to Troulebeck, from thence up King to the Middle
 “ Shealdes, from thence to Irdinge, from Irdinge down to Brudeffolle, from thence to the Wall Bowers,
 “ from the Wall Bowers to the Ragghill, from thence to the Frier Waine-gate, from thence to the Hare-
 “ hirst, and from thence to the Stone Crofs, and from thence to the foot of Knorren where this boulder
 “ first began.”

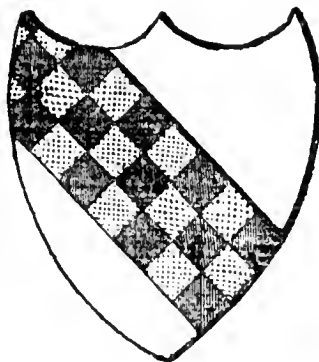
MANERIUM DE WALTON WOOD.

The lord’s rents amounted to 4l. 17s. 1d.

Bailiff’s fee, 13s. 4d.

“ Walton Wood demised to Lancelot Carleton, is a wood inclosed, containing, by estimation, about
 “ ccl acres; it is replenished, for the most part, with great store of great and good oakes, and with an
 “ innumerable

appeal to the succeeding bishop, he confirmed the same, or otherwise directed, that the incumbent, at his option, should have twelve merks. Robert de Chester, the last vicar, was presented by the prior and convent of Lanercost, A. D. 1380. From the death of that incumbent, to the time of the dissolution, the church was served with a regular canon from the monastery. It is now a perpetual curacy, in consequence of its entire appropriation to the priory. In Dr. Todd's time, the revenue was not more than the wages of a common man-servant. In 1750, it was certified at 13l. 10s. per annum, and in 1767. was augmented, and lands were purchased; it is now worth 70l. per annum; William Dacre, Esq. of Kirklington late proprietor of the manor, has the nomination.*



The arms of this house of Vaux were *Vert, a Bend-dexter, chequy Or and Gules.*

“ innumerable number of forward fapling oakes, and there is good store of underwood within the same ;
 “ and there hath been, of late, great destruction made within the said wood.

“ Also there are divers othergroves of wood, within the said manner, at Welthewe, and other places, &c.”

“ Also the said woods are worth, to be sold, two hundred pounds and more, &c.”

“ Also there are divers heath, moor, and barren grounds within this manner, called the Cragghill, Wall-moor, Bankesfold, and other places, which contain, by estimation, about ee acres, wherein the tennants have their commons for their cattle.”

“ Also the BOUNDER of this manner beginneth at the Goose-holme head, that is to say, at the foot of the Little Whitley, and it goeth up the wall, till it cometh at the Bankesburn, till it cometh at the Swates Rigg; from thence to the brown Knoose; and from thence to the Frier-waine-gate, and so over the water, and down to a ditch, till it cometh almost to the houses called the Harehirl, and then down the water of King, some part belonging to the said lordship, as well without the said water, as within until it cometh to a place called Higher-holme-head, from thence down a hedge, till it come to the Green Holie, at the Higher-holme-foot, and so down a hedge till it come to Whittillthighe, and then down another hedge, till it comes at Goose-holme-head, where it began.”

* Walton parish contains about sixty families.

VALORES.—WALTON.

Pope Nich.	}	E. Edw. II.	}	K. Hen. VIII.
Eccl. de Walton cum Capellis, 50l.		Eccl. de Walton cum Capella non taxatur quia tota destruitur.		_____

SOIL, PRODUCE and AGRICULTURE.] The best land is near Castle-Steads, the property of John Johnson, Esq. lord of the manor. The manor-house rebuilt, in a most elegant manner, commanding an open and extensive view, to the E. W, and S. The vale of Irthing, in front, level, fertile, and beautiful. Other lands more sandy, gravel, and unlevel. Barley, oats, and pease, the chief produce; as turnips are not much grown, the barley and potatoe lands consume the manure. The common lands have been cultivated and inclosed for some years; parts very barren.

TENURE and TITHES.] The inclosed commons freehold, and pay no tithes; the old inclosures customary, and pay tithes in kind.

FARMS.] Small, some not above 20l. a-year, and few exceed 60l.—are compact The average rent per acre, is about 17s. or 18s.

FAMILIES.] Are not increased in the course of some years.

ASPECT.] To the south.

WOOD.] None but hedge-rows.

RIVERS.] Irthing bounds on the south, Cambeck on the west, and King on the east.

SITUATION.] The north part high and cold.

SHEEP.] Very few.

We now approached

CASTLE-STEADS,

Which is numbered the thirteenth station of the Romans on the wall, in Mr. Warburton's survey, and by him and Mr. Horsley thought to be the *PETRIANA* of that people. § It is, by some, at this day, called *Cambeck fort*. Here Denton asserts, stood the capital mansion-house of the Lords of Gilsland; but from what authority, he hath not noticed. His words are,—“Naworth castle is now the principal seat of the barony of Gilsland, and hath so been from Edward II.'s time.—In the 36th of Edward III. Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas Multon, (last of that name lord thereof) died seized thereof. The ancient capital mansion-house of Gilsland was at a place in Walton parish, called the *Castle-Steed*, where is, as yet, to be seen the ruins of the castle, where Gill fil. Bueth dwelt, and which Hubert Vaux had of the gift of Henry II. and it was called the manor of Irth-oon-Town, contractly, Irthington villa ad rivum Irthing.—The river gave name to the town, manor and castle. The lords thereof suffered it to decay, as a thing of rude edification, and of the ruins thereof built Naworth, which, in success of time, was bettered by the owners; and by the like time, through negligence, more than age, begins now to decline, and lose that beauty and strength which it lately had, as all such worldly things do, which are subject to time.”*

This station is now surrounded with fine cultivated lands; and, in the progress of improvement, most probably would have been totally destroyed and defaced, had not some former proprietor of the estate in which it lies, before the spirit of cultivation and enlarged husbandry had taken place in this country, and the depredations committed by the borderers had ceased, either planted, or, at least, suffered the whole station, with its out-works, to be overrun with a forest of oaks. By the bottoms or stoves of some of the trees, which, when we first visited the place, A. D. 1778, appeared to be then lately cut down, they could not have attained the strength they shewed in less than a century. This, has, in a degree, preserved the distinct figure of the station, and prevented the workman's tools from turning up many Roman remains, lately discovered, and preserved by the present intelligent proprietor. It lies about four hundred yards south † of the *Præenturæ* of Hadrian and Severus, but must be admitted one of the stations *ad lineam valli*, as it occurs at a very proper distance to answer to the station, called *Petriana* in the *Notitia*, where the *Ala Petriana* was settled. The two now commonly accepted names of *Cambeck fort* and *Castle-Steeds*, are thus to be accounted for; the former from the situation near the brook of *Cambeck*, the latter the common appellation given to the castella and Roman stations of *Casters* or *Chesters*. The situation of this camp is excellent, on the ridge of a hill, having a swift descent to the north and south, and commanding an extensive prospect northward, along the wall, having in view the station of *Watchcros* westward, and *Burdos-*

§ Gordon says, “much about the same dimensions as Carr-Voran fort.

† Mr. Gough says a mile—perhaps an error of the press, edit. Camd. 201.

* Denton's MS.

COH
VIII

CIVITATE CT
VVEILLAVVA
ORVM TÖIS
DIO

COH IIII
GANORVM
CPVOICA
VSHOSPEIS
PR FF



REG VI V



IDVS
OMIV MY
GENTIVM
TEMPLV
OIMVETV
TATEOCNAR
SVMGDIVI
PITAN VSP
PPRESTIV



LE N MI
N COH III W
ROR COREC
L CVI PRA
IAV
PRA
FF INSTANIE
EL MARTN
PRINC X RAI
N ENO AC IIIA
MP VOROS



BLASIOS
AI BINE C
SV B P

DEC SARCA
ARTIVN
ASIVPVS IIIA



DEI
TELLICA
ELIAROS HEC



I O M
OHITVNG
THEG CACV
AEE S AVRE
OPTAVSP
FAVII STAN
MES OPS P
PI ING

See mark.

wald to the east: and it was also capable of being alarmed by any beacon from Carr-Voran.

Camden, from an inscription, and the likeness of names, was induced to fix the name of *PETRIANA* on old Perith, seated on the river Petril.† Mr. Gordon thinks the notitia is in confusion here, and that Camden had gained strong arguments to support his opinion,‡ but, from Antonine's Itinerary, it seems incontrovertible, that the station of Old Perith was called *VERODA* ;§ and Mr. Warburton justly observes—

In Mr. Horsley's work, we have the following inscriptions :

1. *Cohors Nona Pofuit.* This is of that fort which is usually found on the face of the wall, and has been erected by the ninth cohort of one of the legions. The letters are well cut, and the stroke which is drawn through the middle, may possibly have been designed for a numeral mark, though it be continued from one side to the other. It was found in the wall near a cottage, called Randylands, more than half way from Burdowald towards Cambeck, and not long before I came there. It has not been published before.

2. *E civitate Catuvellaunorum Titus Oisedio Pofuit.*§ This is in the fore wall of a house at Howgill, a place about half a mile farther west than Randylands; and is of the same sort with those that are found upon the face of the wall. It was first published by Dr. Jurin in the Philosophical Transactions, and since by Mr. Gordon, who says it may be read *civitate Otadenorum*; but this does not appear to me, even from his own copy, though it be pretty much different from the original. The learned Dr. Jurin's copy comes much nearer, though it is not altogether exact; for it is in the original distinctly and plainly *CIVITATE CATUVELLAVNORVM*, only the *A* in the first line stands awkwardly below the other letters, perhaps by having been omitted at first. The remark is certainly just in the Transactions, "That we cannot doubt this to have been the true name of that people, which Dion Cassius, lib. LX. calls *Κατελλανοι*; and Ptolemy in his Geography, lib. ii. chap. 3. more falsely *Κατυυχλανοι*; the first *λ* by producing the transverse stroke having been mistaken for *χ*. This nation appears by Dion to have been more potent than their neighbours the Dobuni (whom he calls the Boduni) and had, according to Ptolemy, Verolamium for their capital; which, it is most probable, was the Cassivellauni oppidum of Cæsar. So that it should seem Cassivellaunus, king of these Catuvellauni, when Cæsar, invaded Britain, either gave his name to this people, or took theirs." The distant situation of these people is no difficulty at all in this case, any more than to find a cohort of distant people at a station in Britain, or a Græcian arch-priestess erecting an altar here. For no doubt the person who erected this monument was in the army, and perhaps a centurion. Nor does his being a Briton create any difficulty, for no doubt several of the natives of this island were in the Roman army. Galgacus, the famous Caledonian king, is introduced by Tacitus, as affirming that in his time many of the Britons were in the Roman army, and "lent their blood to the service of a foreign power." There is a small piece broken off the corner of the stone, which probably contained the letter *E*. It seems by its shape and size, and by being found upon the face of the wall, to have been of the centurial kind; and I take it to contain nothing in it, but the name of the person who erected the monument, and of the state or people to which he belonged; his name seems to have been Titus Oisedio, or something very near it. It is plainly a *c* in the first line after the *E*, though a break in the surface of the stone might lead Mr. Gordon into the opinion of its being an *o*. But there is scarce any obscure or doubtful letter in the whole inscription, excepting the first in the last line. This Titus Oisedio,|| though originally of the Catuvellauni, might however be a Roman citizen, as the legionary soldiers and officers were, and as Titus, his prænomen, seems to intimate.

† P. 1020

‡ Sep. p. 81.

§ Gale's Antiq. p. 39.

§ Gordon copies it *CIVITATE OTA VVFLAVM RVMOISE DIO*, the first part seems plainly to read *Civitate Otadenorum*; what the rest is I cannot explain.—GORD. SEPT. ITER.

|| Oisedio was a Briton, with a Roman prænomen.—GOUCH'S EDIT. CAMD. p. 202.

ferves, little regard is to be had to a seeming resemblance of names, when the hypothesis is supported by no other evidence.

When Mr. Warburton visited this station, he says it was all grown over with wood, though the boundaries were easily traced out, that it seemed to have been about



..... *Soli Invicto Sextus Severus Salvator Praefectus votum Solens libens Merito.* The four next are at present, at Scaleby castle † but are generally said to have come from this fort. That before us was first published in the edition of Camden's *Britannia*, 1695, and is continued in the last edition; since which it has also been published by Mr. Gordon, who omits the *ALF* in the sixth line, which are very visible, and have plainly been a part of the word *praefectus*. One would think also that the usual *VS* must have preceded the *LM* at least. "The inscription *SOLI INVICTO* is found upon the medals of many of the Roman emperors. And "Julian informs us, that very magnificent sports were celebrated at the conclusion of the year *ηλια αναητο* to the invincible Sun. So that no judgment can be formed of the age of this inscription, or under what emperor it was erected, from these words, though Bandurius seems to intimate, as if it appears first upon the coins of Gallienus."

DEO SOLI MITRÆ. This is another inscription of the same nature with the preceding, *DEO SOLI MITRÆ.* "I cannot find that this has been published before, which I much wonder at, because the title is curious, and I believe we have not another instance of it in Britain, though they are not uncommon elsewhere, as appears from Gruter and Reinesius. It is well known in how great veneration the sun and fire were held by the ancient Persians. It is

also certain that the Persians gave the name *Mithras* both to the sun and fire. From hence was the name introduced among the Romans; and the Roman inscriptions we meet with, and this in particular, plainly prove *Mithras* and the sun to be the same, *DEO SOLI MITRÆ*, that is, to the deity of the sun, whom the Persians called *Mithras*. The Trojans and Græcians are thought to have received the worship of fire from the eastern people, especially the Persians. It is generally supposed that Herodotus is mistaken, when he affirms the Persian *Mithras* to be the same with *Urania* or *Venus caelestis*. It has also been observed, that this worship of *Mithras* was not a little in vogue in the Roman empire, especially in the second or third century, which favours the conjecture about the time of erecting these altars. I shall only farther observe concerning this inscription, that *VIS* occurs in number *XL* of this county, as if it was a name, or part of a name, and so we find it in Gruter; and *GOR* may possibly have been *GOR* for *Gordiana*, as the cohort *prima Ælia Dacorum* was called.

3. *Jovi Optimo Maximo, cohors quarta Gallorum cui praest Volcatius Hospes praefectus Equitum.* Mr. Gordon says, he found this at some place in Cumberland, not far from the wall. It is at Scaleby castle, and has been there a long time, having a sun-dial upon it; and, as Mr. Gilpin told me, was found at Cambeck fort. The altar has been erected to *Jupiter optimus maximus* though the *O* and *M* are at present effaced. There is an *I* in *Hospes*, which seems to be redundant. The *R* and *I* in *Volcatius* do not now appear; but I think this must be the name, because it is not only Roman, but among the consular ones. The *A* and *E* are also lost in *praefectus*, and perhaps one *Q* for *equitum*. But it is more material to observe that by the title of the commander, *praefectus equitum*, this seems to have been the same cohort of horse that before was at *Risingham*; ‡ for this appears plainly by the cut of the letters to be the later inscription

† The then seat of Mr. Gilpin, and were collected by the gentleman of that name, who was Recorder of Carlisle.
 ‡ Northumberland, No. LXXXVIII.

about six chains square. We were more fortunate on our first visit, for the fall of timber had opened it out, save the bushes and brushwood that were scattered over the ground.

The

tion the L and R both inclining to the Gothic form. When the Romans abandoned all beyond the wall, this cohort might possibly retire hither; and from their continuance at this station at Cambeck fort acquire the name of *Petriana*, and be the *ala Petriana*, or a part of it, which, according to the Notitia, kept garrison here. And then the *cohors quarta Gallorum*, that were in garrison at Vindobana, or Little Chesters, may be of foot; which seems confirmed by the expression in the Notitia, namely, *tribunus* (not *praefectus*) *cohortis*, &c. the former being usually the title of a commander of foot the latter of horse.



Deo Sancto Belatucadro Aulus Domitius Paulinus restituit.—

This is the last of the four, which, as I observed before, are at Sealeby castle, and is said in Camden to have been found in the river Irthing, not far from this castle. Mr. Gilpin refers it to Cambeck fort, as well as the other; which is favoured by the river Irthing running so nigh to this fort. The letters in this inscription are rude and meanly cut, and two or three of them entirely effaced. But it is plain enough, that it has been erected by one Aulus Domitius or Domitianus Paulinus to the local god Belatucader. It is generally known, that *שבעל* *Baal* in the Hebrew or Phœnician language signifies a lord, and expresses a deity. But I cannot recollect a Hebrew word that has any affinity with the latter part of the name, and that is of a suitable signification, unless it be *קדש*, which sometimes signifies *acres*; and that this was a god of war seems very evident, from his being joined to Mars in the inscription found at Netherby, DEO MARTI BELATUCADRO. The learned Dr. Gale, who once thought that the name might be derived from the British word *belatav*, which signifies a fountain, seems rather to think.

afterwards, that the latter part of it comes from some one of the British words *cad praelium*, *cader castrum* or *cadr fortis*. And this derivation appears to me the most probable; though for this reason too, I think, the nominative has been *Belatucader*, and not *Belatucadrus*, as the doctor has made it.— I shall add the following conjecture of Mr. Ward. “Selden and Vossius agree in supposing *Belatucadrus* to be the same as *Belenus*, or *Βελις*, as he is called by Herodian. And this deity both Herodian and Capitolinus say was Apollo; and that he was worshipped by the Druids, we learn from Ausonius. “Whether s in the first line of this inscription was designed for *Soli* or *sancto* may be doubtful, because it is used for either of those words. If we read it *Soli*, it will agree with N. XXIX, Mithras being the name by which he was worshipped in the east; and this, as I would suppose, in these western parts. “But if we read it *sancto*, it will equally agree to Apollo, this being an epithet given to him not only in inscriptions, but likewise by the poets. So Pindar:

Ζηνα, και αγρον Ἀπολλωνος.

“And there is another inscription of this county, which begins with DEO SANCTO BELATUCADRO.—I cannot therefore but incline to think this deity was the same as Apollo, rather than Mars, both from the affinity of this name, with other names of Apollo, and because I do not find the epithet *sanctus* ever given to Mars. Indeed there is one inscription of this county, which if perfect, would decide this difficulty in favour of the other opinion; for it begins DEO MARTI BELATUCADRO. But the original of this is lost, and it is plain it must have been obscure, or very ill taken, when it was first copied; for there is nothing else intelligible in it but these three words. And therefore I cannot but think it was originally DEO MARTI ET BELATUCADRO; since it is no more inconsistent to make these two deities *συμθεμοι*, than Minerva and Hercules.”

4. *Victoria Augusti*. This and the two next numbers have been but lately discovered, and so never published before. The late Joseph Dacre Appleby, Esq. in whose ground this fort stands, had, for some time, employed people in digging there, for which commendable generosity he must merit the thanks of all curious antiquaries. The two stones under this number were the first discovery, in which every thing is very plain, and nothing mean or rude. The figures are in *relievo*. On the one stone is a sea-goat above, and

The approaches from the east, north and south, appeared very distinct, the ditch of a considerable depth, but not equally wide with those we observed at other stations. The ruins of the prætorium formed a considerable mount. The vallum was struck into by the roots of large oaks, and shewed very considerable remains. Among

a Pegasus below; on the other a Victory winged, and in the usual drapery, treading upon a globe with a palm branch in her left hand, a mural crown in her right, and under it the inscription *VIC. VIC* for *Vittoria Augusti*. The inscription is very clear and distinct, and the letters well cut, though the A has no transverse. If Caracalla had done much, or been victorious here, during his single reign, I should think that the cut of the letters and other circumstances of the inscription, together with the single G in *AVG.* implying that a single emperor reigned at this time, might have agreed to his reign, after the death of Severus. But I rather imagine it has been Commodus, for there are instances of the A wanting a transverse as early as this. Severus and Caracalla were successful in their expedition against the Caledonians, but yet I meet with no inscriptions that seem to refer to their victories; add Caracalla, as I have shewn elsewhere, left the island immediately after the death of his father. This inclines me to the opinion that several other inscriptions of the same nature belong to the emperor Commodus. Yet there is an inscription or two to Caracalla after he had left this island, though I think of a different nature. But this I leave to the judgment of others. These two stones, though exactly of the same shape and size, yet seem to have been always distinct; for they are no way like to broken pieces of the same stone. However I believe they have been set close together in the same wall and both refer to the same thing. The leg of Victory standing upon the globe is naked, somewhat higher than usual. The Pegasus and sea-goat I find in other sculptures, especially the sea-goat. The one I suppose may denote the swiftness of the Victory, and the other the maritime situation of Britain. These two stones I saw at the Cliff, near Kirkclinton, the seat of the late Mr. Appleby.

7. *Legio Sexta Victis fecit.* This is also at the Cliff, having been removed thither. It was found in the east part of the station near the gate. The letters are rather more rude than ordinary. I am of opinion that these legionary inscriptions which we meet with in the stations, were most of them erected, when Severus's wall was building, at the stations where the body of the legion quartered; and that the inscriptions of the particular cohorts, that were working upon the several parts of the wall, were inserted in the face of the wall in these several places. But this inscription is so rude, as to give me a suspicion it might be erected much later, when the fort, or somewhat about it, has been repaired.

8. *Omnium Gentium templum olim vetustate collapsum, Gajus Julius Pitanus provincie praefes Restituit.* We have here a very curious inscription lately found at this fort, and since removed to the Cliff. It was dug up near the east entry of the station, and seemed to be in the south jamb of the gate with the face downwards, where several pieces of broken pots or urns, with other reliques of antiquity, were also found. The stop that follows the name Julius Pitanus is very remarkable. It has been taken for *D* or *DE*, but I beg leave to differ from this opinion, and cannot but think that both the shape and magnitude of it was purely designed to fill up the space, as we find the other stops, or flourishes, suited to the several places where they stand. The following *P P* is, in the opinion of some excellent antiquaries, to be read either *propria pecunia*, or *publica pecunia*; but I humbly conceive these letters rather contain some farther description of Julius Pitanus from the office he bore. If they do not, we have no more than barely his name, which is not usual in such an inscription, especially if the work was done at his own cost. *P P* is manifestly put for *propraetor* in another inscription in this county, which I shall soon have occasion to mention. And yet as this inscription seems to have been late in the empire, this office of *propraetor* might then possibly have ceased in this island, if it did not continue after Constantine's time; and then we must not read it *propraetor*, but *praefectus provinciae*, or *provinciae praefes*, or *praefectus praetoria*. The inscription is curious and valuable, both as it furnishes us with an argument to prove that the Romans were late possessed of this station; and also as, I think, it affords us the name of a new governor not mentioned in any other inscription, nor in Roman historians; who, I suppose, must have been under some of the later emperors. Julius Pitanus might be the *praefectus praetorio* under Carausius if so at all. And perhaps his rebuilding or repairing some forts, or other public edifices upon the wall, may have given rise to an opinion, that he built the wall itself, though it is certain he did not. When there was an emperor here in person, (and such, it is plain, Carausius was owned to be) there was no occasion for a *propraetor*, nor was it proper
thax

Among the bushes and roots of trees, appeared the ruins of buildings all over the inclosure, though not such as might distinguish the site of a castle, such as Mr. Denton places here:—they formed no regular figure or order. The whole appearance of the station at that time shewed it had been very little searched, and the mere

that the *praefectus praetorio* in Gaul should intermeddle in the British affairs, though they afterwards fell under his conduct. It is more probable that an emperor here in person would have a *praefectus praetorio* with him. Afterwards this was a very grand officer, and four of them ruled all countries under the emperor, of which the *praefectus praetorio Galliae* had the command of Britain. If the inscription be supposed to have been erected when this was the case, we must then read for *PP provinciae praefes* or *praepositus*. We have the *cohors quarta praetoria* at Drawdikes. How far this may favour the opinion that a *praefectus praetorio* might, upon some occasion, be here in Britain, I leave others to judge. I know not whether it will be looked upon as a material objection against reading *provinciae praefes*, that the wall, and this fort upon it, where the stone was found, is (according to the received opinion) in one of the two consular provinces, and not in any of the three, which, according to the Notitia, had each of them a *praefes*. The spaces and imperfect remains of the letters appear to favour the reading *MATRIEVS* in the first line, as well as the consideration of its being a temple that was now rebuilt; and though we should nowhere else meet with *MATRIEVS OMNIUM GENTIUM*, yet I cannot think that a conclusive argument against this reading. But Mr. Ward thinks it has rather been *VICTORIBVS OMNIUM GENTIUM*, and observes, that “Bandurius produces three coins of Constantinus, Constantius, and Maxentius, with this inscription: “*VICTOR OMNIUM GENTIUM*. This temple therefore, he supposes, might be erected after the many and “great victories gained by Diocletian and Maximian, upon which they entered Rome in so pompous a “triumph. If so, *PP* most probably may stand for *propraetor*. The title *INVICTISSIMI* seems to be “given to these emperors in a Cheshire inscription. N. 11.”

9. *Deo Sancto Marti venustus Lupus votum solvit libens merito*. We are much obliged to Mr. Gordon for this altar, who first discovered and published it, and has since presented it to the right hon. the Earl of Hertford, in whose possession it now is. When I was at London, in 1729, I could not get a convenient opportunity of copying this inscription myself: but Mr. Gale was pleased to charge himself with the care of it. I should not therefore need to say that I have since seen it myself, but that I think I am obliged to acknowledge this instance of my Lord Hertford's great and so well known humanity.—The second word in this inscription differs from Mr. Gordon a little, but I found Mr. Gale to be in the right. Indeed the letters *SANG* joined to *Marti* would very naturally lead one to think of *sanguineo*, a proper epithet for Mars, and an epithet that is ascribed to him by the poets:

*Qualis apud gelidi cum flumina concitus Hebri
Sanguineus Mavors clypeo increpat.**

But *sanguineus* is an epithet of Mars, which nowhere occurs in inscriptions, whereas *sanctus* is thought to be sometimes attributed to him, as well as to Belatucader. Some of our best antiquaries therefore think, that as *c* and *g* are often interchanged, so it happens to be here; and that we are therefore to read *Deo sancto Marti*. But Mr. Ward chuses to adhere to *sanguineo*, rather than think the artist chargeable with a mistake in putting *g* for *c*. “The usual epithets of Mars are taken from such things “as accompany war, and express terror or destruction; and this particularly of *sanguineus* is given him “by Ovid:

*Vel tu sanguinei juvenilia munera Martis
Suscipe: deliciae jam tibi terga dabunt.*

“And likewise by Virgil in the passage quoted above; where Servius explains *sanguineus* by *αιμογενης*, “as an epithet or title of Mars among the Greeks. The title of *ultor* seems to have a near affinity with “this, which is not uncommon both upon altars and coins; but that of *sanctus* neither appears to suit “his character, nor do any other certain instances occur where it is given him.”

There have been lately several large and curious stones dug up at this fort, cut with cross lines, in the form of lattices, like that at Harlowhill, in Northumberland.

* Virg. Aen. XII. v. 330.

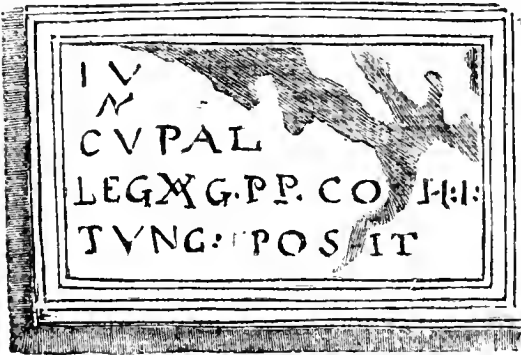
mere superstructures of the edifices seemed to have been pulled down, or taken away.

This station is distant from Watchcros about three miles, in which space there are the visible remains of three castella, and the site of one other castellum, Mr. Warburton says, was discernible some few years before he visited the wall, but was then quite defaced. The intervals between the castella are equal and regular, just seven furlongs each.

The state of the pretenturæ of Severus and Hadrian in this tract is various; the land through which they pass having been, in many parts, cultivated for a course of years, they are almost totally defaced. It is difficult to trace Hadrian's vallum with any degree of certainty—near Cambeck Hill, Severus's wall and the works totally swept away—from thence to Irthington, the wall and ditch are discernible

There are yet two inscriptions, the originals of which I have earnestly wished to see, but in vain.—The account Camden gives of them is in these words: “At Castle-Steads, (which is another name for Cambeck fort) as also at Trederman hard by, were found these inscriptions, which the right honourable William Lord Howard, of Naworth, third son of his grace Thomas Duke of Norfolk, copied out for me with his own hand.” This account seems a little confused, for Trederman is much nearer Burdoswald than Cambeck fort, and there is nothing Roman at that castle or about it. I was in great hopes however, of finding these among the collection at Naworth, but could meet with nothing of them there. There is half an altar standing in a gate at Naworth, but I cannot think it has any relation to Camden's inscriptions. There is also a large altar built up in the jamb of a chimney at Whitefield, about a mile west from this fort, which the old people say was brought from thence, or a part of the wall very near it. But both the altar and inscription have been defaced by the masons, so that at present there is not any visible letter upon it. I must therefore give the inscriptions just as they are described in Camden's Britannia, though they are very obscure and imperfect. The first is thus:

11. *Jovi Optimo Maximo cohors prima Tungrorum Ille cl cui præest Aurelius Optimus præfectus †*



at Borcovicus or House-Steads.

I believe the *iv* in the beginning of the latter inscription has rather been *im*, and that *imperatorii Caesari* has been the first line, though this is uncertain. I have nothing more to observe with relation to these inscriptions, excepting that the *cohors prima Tungrorum*, so clearly mentioned in both, seems after this to have removed from hence, and settled at House-Steads, in Northumberland, the ancient Borcovicus, where the Notitia found them.

† Camden says, (as his editor Gibson has it) “That below Brampton, and at Castle-Steads, as also at Trederman, hard by, were found these inscriptions, which the right honourable Lord William Howard, of Naworth, (1607) third son of his grace Thomas Duke of Norfolk, copied out for me with his own hands;—a person admirably well versed in the study of antiquities, and a peculiar favourer of that study.”

The other thus:—*Im An C. Upal legata Augustali propraetore cohors prima Tungrorum posuit.* The three last lines in the first inscription might probably contain some farther description of the prefect, or the names of the consuls; but they are (to me at least) unintelligible. The third line looks like the name of a place, but what this should be I cannot imagine. I find a place called Ilkir, in Cumberland, and Olerica, in Ravennas. The cut of the *L* is remarkable in Camden. It is the same with the fifth in the table of letters, and it is a pity for that reason we cannot fix the date of this inscription. However it appears from hence, that this shape was introduced before *cohors prima Tungrorum* settled

but

but very faint; and Hadrian's vallum is scarce to be ascertained; what is like its appearance, is about three chains distant from Severus's works. Mr. Warburton, when he viewed them, found them in what he calls the second degree, but they are much reduced since that time. At Old Wall, the several works may be discovered, the distance between those of Hadrian and Severus, being about ten chain; but there can be little certainty in all this tract, for where the ground is not in cultivation, it is, in several parts, overgrown with brushwood.

Mr. Warburton says, between Old Wall and Bleatarn, is a place called the House-Steads, where, about seven years before his survey was made, an altar was discovered then at Scaleby, without any visible inscription. The chief cause of robbing and defacing the station, seems to have been the building of Mr. Dacre's house and offices, at Castle-Steads, within a quarter of a mile of it: in the walls of which are many Roman remains preserved, particularly the pillars of the floor of an hipocaust, which are built up in many parts of the barn, with cornices and mouldings scattered here and there.

In the wall of the stable is the sculpture, marked No. 5 in the plate annexed: the whole stone is about twenty-seven inches long, and twenty-two wide, and the figure, though rude, is well relieved. It hath not been published.

Over the door of the office in the garden, is the sculpture and inscription, marked No. 6 in the plate, not noticed by Mr. Horsley, or Mr. Warburton.

The first, No. 5, is one of those Gaulish figures, of which we have many instances, in this county, noticed in the course of this work. The second is a sepulchral monument, of which an ill-drawn sketch was published in the Gentleman's Magazine for February 1747, and an explanation of the inscription desired.

In the succeeding month, the following address appeared in that repository, under the well-known signature of the Learned Antiquary, the Rev. Mr. Pegge.

“ Resolving the legatures, I would give the letters thus:—

DM

GEMELLI. C. A.

FL. HILLARIO. S. H. P. G.

“ All the difficulty in reading it lies in the word Hillario, where the second letter, or note, is a mixture of I and LL; and the last but one is alike jumble of R. L.— You will please to observe, that the stone-cutter, by mistake, has spelt this word with LL, instead of L. As to the interpretation, you have the name Gemellus in Cassiodorus, and the corresponding feminine Gemella in the Marmor Oxon, No. 62. But for all that I do not take Gemelli to be a proper name here, but the nominative case plural of the adjective Gemellus. Again you have both Hillario and Hillarius, Roman names, see Fabric. Bibl. Lat. tom. iii. p. 418, 539; but I believe Hillario on the stone to be the dative case of the latter.— The inscription I would therefore fill up in this manner.—*Dis manibus Gemelli Caius Aulus, Flario Hillario sepulchrum hoc fieri curaverunt.* The sense whereof will be,—*The twin brothers, Caius Hillarius, Aulus Hillarius, have caused this monument to be erected for Flavius Hillarius.* It is presumed these were three brothers of the name and family of Hillarius, in this legion, whereof two that were twins, survived the other brother, and put this marble over him.”

Another

: Another writer, in the same repository, under the signature of G. Shivy, Oxon, 17th March, 1746, says,—“I take it to have been designed to perpetuate the memory of some military man, and is to be read as follows :—*Diis manibus, Gemelli Caius Aurelius, Flavio Helaro, sepulchrum hoc faciendum curavere.* I am induced to think thus, as well from several parallel instances in Gruter, particularly a remarkable one, p. 526, No. I. to which I refer the curious, as from several others of the like kind now in my hands, belonging formerly to that learned antiquary, Mr Thomas H——n, my much honoured friend, and fellow-labourer in these studies.”*

After these discussions, it would be impertinent to add any thing on the subject; only to hint that it is very rare, on such monuments, to see regular crosses, or a double cross, as it were radiated, or like a blazing star. The inscription is taken accurately, and the plate will correct the former copies, and obviate the difficulties that arose to Mr. Pegge.

We were informed by one of Mr. Dacre’s servants, of a stone then lately brought from the fort, with an inscription on it; but unfortunately it was broken, and a part of it built in the banking of a forced road, lately made to one of the inclosures; the servant would not let us depart till he had searched for it, assuring us his master would be much displeas’d if any traveller went from thence unsatisfied in any matter of antiquity which was enquired after in his estate. The fragment was recovered, and when the pieces were made clean, the inscription appeared greatly defaced; and, in some part of the drawing we took, the letters are uncertain. See No. 10 in the plate.† We are not able to give a probable reading of this fragment.

In the garden, with its face lain to the soil, we saw the altar of which the annexed drawing is accurate. It has already exercised the pens of learned antiquaries, though it was not discovered in Mr. Horsley’s time: and from the principles with which we set out in this work, and the view of Northumberland, we shall give a full extract of what has been said on the subject. No. 14 in the plate.

From the MANUSCRIPTS OF ROGER GALE, Esq.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Routh to Mr. Gale, 13th of Nov. 1741.

“This altar was dug up at Castle-Steads, nigh Brampton, about sixty years ago, and soon after its being discovered, was buried again in a wear, with two or three more stones with inscriptions on them, as some old men related, belonging to the Earl of Carlisle, where it continued till very lately, when the wear being repaired, it was sought for, and carried, by Mrs. Appleby’s order, who now lives there, up to Castle-Steads, and now placed in the court-yard: it is four feet in height, the capital being fourteen inches, body twenty-two, and base seven. The irident, or fulmen, about twenty-two inches long, and the letters somewhat exceeding two inches.”

Observations on the preceding Inscription, by Roger Gale, Esq.

“I suspected that the cohort, in the second or third line, should have been COH. I. not II. but getting Mr. Routh to examine it, he assured me that the

* Brown Willis communicated this 1747, to the society of antiquaries, *D. M. Gemelli Caius Aurelius Flavius Hilario sepulchrum hoc fieri curavit.* So read by Mr. Ward. *Gemellius* occurs at Binchester Durh. *Hilario* in Gruter.—The head supposed Plute *Libert* being before *Hilario* in Gruter, this may be *Flavii Libertus.*—Mr. Gough’s ADDS. to CAMD.

† Corn. Blasio. Con. 270.—C. Semp, Blæsus Con. 253.

“ numerals II were particularly fair; the reason of my suspicion arose from many
 “ inscriptions found in these parts, particularly at House-Steads, and this Castle-
 “ Steads, with COH. I TVNGRORVM upon them, and not one before this with
 “ II. neither does the Notitia Imperii ever mention the coh. II. Tung. in this
 “ island, perhaps it had been recalled before that work was composed. The coh.
 “ I. Tungro, in these inscriptions, is never stiled *milliaria equitata*, so that the II.
 “ though inferior in number, seems to have had the preference in dignity, being also
 “ honoured with the emperor’s name, and from him called Gordiana. It must also
 “ have been the first auxiliary cohort of the legion it belonged to; for Vegetius tells
 “ us, that the first cohort of the legion was called *milliaria* that it consisted of 1105
 “ foot soldiers, and 132 horse; and as the several cohorts of a legion and their auxi-
 “ liaries bore the same proportion to each other, so the first auxiliary cohort must
 “ have contained as many in number as the first legionary cohort: and though ours
 “ might have been the second of the Tungrii, as perhaps levied later than the first,
 “ yet it might be first of the wing to which it appertained, and dignified with
 “ their honourable titles, for some peculiar merit, now to us unknown; neither is
 “ it improbable, that it might belong to the *Ala Augusta Gordiana ob virtutem ap-
 “ pellata* quartered in this county.* In the fourth line the C. L. must be numeral,
 “ for though the true number of horse in a cohort is said to be no more than 132,
 “ yet as that was not always certain, especially in the lower empire, this cohort
 “ of the Tungrii might chance to have a few more in it than usual, and that might
 “ be a very good reason to express it upon this stone, it being of some considera-
 “ tion to be more numerous than the others, to consist of 150 horse, instead of
 “ 132; so that the whole relating here to this cohort, may be read, *cohors secunda
 “ Tungrorum Gordiana milliaria Equitum Centum quinquaginta*. In the fifth line the
 “ remains C L seem to signify *Claudius Claudianus*; what is left being the tops
 “ of C L, and the space defaced in the sixth line, being of a very fit dimension to
 “ receive the letters ANVS; and we have an inscription in Gruter, p. 391, 2. of
 “ a Claudius Claudianus; besides the name of the eminent poet, to justify this con-
 “ jecture. In the sixth line you have *iflante* for *curante*, a word uncommon, neither
 “ does it occur to me in any other inscription, except the very imperfect remains
 “ in one given by Mr. Horsley, Scotland, No. 7. xxix INS. may denote that word.
 “ Virgil, Æneid I. 508.

“ —Instans operi regnisque futuris.

“ So Pliny, in Panegy, c. 18. ‘Instans operibus, &c.’

“ In the ninth PRINC. for Princeps, the proper name of a man, Ælius
 “ Martinus Princeps, not of a dignity. This name Princeps is often met with in
 “ Gruter. There is no cross stroke in the N of Martino, therefore I read it Martino,
 “ not Martiano X. Kal. is decimo Kal. Januarii, Junii, or Julii. As for IMP.
 “ DNG. AVG III in the penultimate line, I believe it must read Imperatore
 “ Domino Nostro Gordiano Augusto Tertio, and what follows Pompeiano Con-
 “ sulibus: and that it is no mistake of the emperor’s being the third time consul
 “ instead of the second: for, in the inscriptions of Gruter, he is mentioned as consul
 “ the second time with Pompeianus, and as it was in the fourth year of his reign.

* V. Cam: Brit. & Horsley Brit. Rom. in Cumb. LVI. &c.

“ when

“ when he was consul with him, these numerals cannot refer to a third consulate, which he never took, but must relate to his being the third emperor of that name. If it is objected that it was not usual for the Roman emperors to stile themselves I^o. II^o. III^o. I answer there were never three of them of the same name, thus nearly succeeding one another, as the three Gordians, if at any time. However, the inscription in Gruter, p. 1085, must include a mistake, where it represents this Gordian as RM. TRIB. POT COS III. PP. the III immediately following Cos, and so cannot be applied to any other word, but it is a palpable mistake of the stone-cutter.

The entire reading of this inscription, therefore will come out as follows :

Jovi optimo maximo

Et Numini et Numinibus Augusti Nostri Cohors secunda Tungrorum Gordiana Milliaria Equitum centum et quinquaginta, cui Præst Claudius Claudianus, Præfectus instante Ælio Martino Principe X Kal. I. imperatore Domino Nostro Gordiano Augusta tertio Pompeiano Consulibus.—(R. G. 28th Dec. 1741)

In 1742, G. Smith, Esq. communicated this altar and inscription to the editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, p. 30, for 1742.

Jovi optimo maximo

et Numinibus nostræ

Cohortis Secundæ Tungrorum

Gordianorum Mille Equitum*

cataphractariorum Legionis

cui præst Sicilius Claudianus, †

Præfectus instante Ælio Martirino

Principe decimo Kal. I. imperatoris

Dom. nostri Gordiani III. po-

mpeiano Consulibus.

REFERENCES.] “ Probably these last all in the ablative.

“ * Cohorts of horse were most necessary to guard the frontiers, but whether the Cataphractarii were ever formed into regular cohorts, Mr. Ward knows better than I.

“ † “ The C. I. is C. L. for the bottom of the letters is destroyed and I read it Sicinus or Sicilius, or Sicilianus Claudianus. I observed something like an ON before Præ; but as they were very small to the rest, I shall not read them Pannonia. In the N of Mart. there seemed to be a connection of an RI and O which induces me to read it Martirino, but I think the name hardly Roman, and submit to Mr. Ward's reading.”* Which follows,

Jovi optimo maximo

et numini domini

nostri, cohors secunda Tungrorum Gordiana millenaria equitum centum quinquaginta, cui præest Silius Clau-

* Mr. Ward was professor of rhetoric in Gresham college, London.

dianus præ-
fectus, instante
Aelio Martiano
Principe, decimo kal. I.
imperatore domino nostro Gordiano
[Augusto tertium Po-
mpeiano consulibus.

In the same repository, for 1742, p. 135, are several remarks, by an anonymous author, communicated by Mr. Smith, which, upon comparison, will appear to be no other than short extracts from the preceding letter of Mr. Gale.

Mr. Smith also communicated to the same repository the following articles, discovered at this station.

TWO FRAGMENTS OF INSCRIPTIONS.



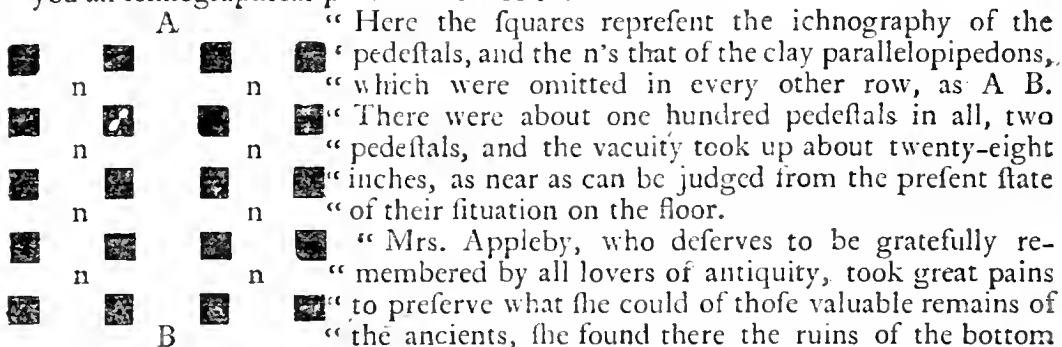
Two pieces of a glass bowl, preserved by Mrs. Appleby, one of which has the name of Acteon in Greek capitals, cut, as supposed, with an adamant, and the other, which is a piece of the same bowl, has a dog's head fair on it; so that the fable of that prince has been engraved on this vessel.

“The glass bowl is very curious, but the fragments not being at the edge any where, it is impossible to judge of its capacity. One of the pieces is about one inch and eight-tenths length-ways, and one-tenth cross, or, to speak mathematically, the chord is about one inch and eight-tenths long, and the sagitta, or versed sine, one-tenth, whereof the diameter ought to be eight inches and one-tenth at that place; but these are extremely difficult in such small arches to be accurately determined. No doubt but the fable of Acteon was the history on the bowl, and it is great pity it had not been entire.”

“In the wood, where the fort has been, that lady found, some time ago, buried in the rubbish, a regular clay-floor, with several pedestals upon it, and betwixt every two of them a hollow parallelopipedon of burnt clay, of sixteen inches long, and six wide, with a hole through the opposite sides. The use of these pedestals is hard to be conjectured, unless to carry off the damp from the floor, which was laid over it; but as pipes went through these holes, it would rather seem like a contrivance to warm a hot-bath. The lady tells me there is not one-fourth of them left that were there when she first discovered it.

“The dimensions of the hypocaustum are five yards by nine within the walls; the ground-floor was of clay, in which the stone pedestals were fixed about four or five inches deep, more or less, so as to bring them to a perfect level at top, their height, including the depth in the clay, is generally about two feet; supported by these pedestals, was a second floor of white stone, about one inch thick,

“ and curiously cemented for the bath. The parallelopipedons of burnt clay were placed quincunx form, betwixt every other row of these pedestals, and were five or six inches short of their height, in order to give passage for the smoke to warm the bath; but, in order to the better understanding of them, I shall give you an ichnographical plan of a few of them :—



“ and sides of an iron grate, which that lady still has at Castle-Steads, and some pieces of charcoal were lying up and down on the floor.

“ Adjoining to the south wall, where the grate stood, were two curious rooms, supported in the same manner with pedestals, and conduits betwixt them, still running fresh when that lady found them; but on admission of the air, all have gone to ruin. The floors of these rooms that rested on the pedestals, were paved in the same manner as the bath, with this addition, that a curious cemented composition of lime, brick-dust, and pebbles, at least four inches thick, was spread over the stone of a wonderful hardness. Such care have that warlike people taken to render the climate of these northern regions agreeable to their constitutions.

“ There were many other curious floors found amongst the ruins, and some coal-ashes: but I am apt to believe, that the old castle of the de Vallibus, proprietors of Gillsland after the conquest, hath been built on the ruins of this fort, because several curiosities, that intimate a more modern date, have been found here. It stands, as most other Roman forts have done, on a lingula, as near as the defence of the wall would admit, betwixt the rivulets of Irthing and Cambeck.

“ There was also a cold-bath found near the place, and not far from it something like a cistern, about five yards by one and a half, composed of thick flate stones very large and set edge-ways, curiously cemented so as to refuse passage to any liquid, on supposition that it might be intended for such a design.”†

From the MANUSCRIPTS of ROGER GALE, Esq.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Routh, jun. 28th December, 1741.

“ Mrs. Appleby, a while ago, discovered a small room nigh the fort at Castle-steads, whose floor, which was surprisngly dry, was supported by several pedes-

† Gentleman's Magazine, 1742.

“tals exactly shaped like small altars, between every two rows of which a row of hollow bricks, about eighteen inches high, open at top and bottom, with an opposite aperture on both sides, was found standing perpendicular,” as in the figure No. 12 in the plate, “as Mrs. Appleby told me, though by the appearance of them, and as the pedestals are the supporters of the floor, one would be apt rather to think, that they may have laid horizontally, by which means, the heat or air would be transmitted every way. Six or seven of these pedestals are built up in the end of a barn, and some others, with several bricks were left in the position as found, for the satisfaction of the curious, but are since entirely broke by some accident or other. Mrs. Appleby has not been so happy, as to meet with any satisfactory conjecture of the use of their design, from any she has shewn them to, and imagines it has been a contrivance for conveying the air, but it is more probable it has been something in the nature of a bagnio.

“Among many forts, which guard the passage of the wall cross the river Irthing, there is an exploratory one on the north side of the river, of a particular form, to correspond to its situation, which commands a vast extent of country,” the plan of it is in the shape, figure 13 in the plate, “the ditch has been prodigiously deep, but both it and the agger are almost defaced by the plough, along the whole curve.”

Letter from Mr. RICHARD GOODMAN.

Carlisle, 9th Nov. 1727.

“The inclosed figures,” 4 and 4 in the plate, “are those I mentioned to you in my former. The figure has been found since, and was, I presume, removed after it was broke, for no part of it could be found for some distance on the ground round where it lay, which was cleared on purpose. The fort is an oblong square, from the southeast front, the ground is declining towards the river Irthing, on which ground there are still visible, the foundations of walls and streets, but removed for the sake of buildings and tillage; on the other side is a steep bank, under which the Cambeck runs, coming from the wall. The whole fortrefs seems to have been a very sumptuous and fine building; most of the stones that are dug up, are black, as if the whole place had been burnt; and what confirms me more in this opinion is, that in several places, as yet dug into, there are great numbers of iron nails, pieces of iron and brass, that are run into lumps, though now in a mouldering condition. There are also square tiles found, of about an inch thick, with a ledge on an edge, by which they hung on the roofs of houses. They are about ten inches by nine, and of a yellow close metal; they find there also, many earthen vessels of different figures and colours, some of which were whole, till broken by careless digging: I think the longest sides of the fort are about four Gunter’s chains, and the shortest about two and a half. I shall take a particular draught of it, if you please to have it: I am very apt to believe Mr. Gordon did not see it, as being at so great a distance from the wall. There are several foundations of the houses yet standing distinctly in the fort, pretty high, but hard to be come at for the brushwood growing in them. I gave you the impresson of a small

“ cornelian seal found there some years since: some coins have also been found, by
 “ the men employed by Mrs. Appleby to dig for stones, but I have not yet seen
 “ them.”*

Another Letter from Mr. RICHARD GOODMAN.

Carlisle, 2d January, 1727-8.

“ Be pleased to pardon my long silence to your last, and believe me it has not
 “ been through negligence of your commands, but being told that one Mr. Horsley
 “ had sent for the inscription, and that he had promised to send Mrs. Appleby his
 “ thoughts thereupon, I had a desire that you should see them. I have been
 “ several times, since your last, at the Castle-Steads, and found, by your directions,
 “ that the three last letters of the broken line were BVS, the upper part of the B
 “ being broke, and the S very faint. But Mr. Horsley has no regard to the stops
 “ like hearts that I mentioned to you, nor the figure O, ending the last line but
 “ one; the two OO, which begin the word *contapsum*, are very fair circles, and
 “ have no resemblance of the letter C, notwithstanding the word could not be sense
 “ otherwise. Mr. Horsley fancies also the proprætor’s name to have been Caius
 “ Julius Pitanus, and has no regard to the stop, which seems to me very arbitrary,
 “ or the sculptor much more so, who made the stop between the letters CO and
 “ IVL, which he calls *Julius*, supposing it to be an L, because it is somewhat
 “ wider at the bottom than the top. The other he calls S; if so, it is turned the
 “ direct contrary way. Those places in the inscription, which I have marked
 “ with pricks, are broken places in the stone. Mr. Horsley’s account is as follows,
 “ viz. “*That Caius Julius Pitanus proprætor (lord lieutenant of the province) had rebuilt*
 “ *a temple, sacred to the goddesses, the mothers of all nations, which age and time had long*
 “ *ago ruined.*” You have inclosed another copy for your observation, the letters
 “ are as exact as I could make them; there are razures in the stone, which are the
 “ ruling of the lines, they are cut pretty deep, and the lower end of the letters fall
 “ into them, but I cannot think the I is an L, as he makes it in his sense of it.—
 “ If you think he is right, or what other judgment you make, be pleased to let me
 “ know. This is as I took it from the stone:—

BVS
 OMNIVM_♁
 GENTIVM
 TEMPLVM_♁
 OH: NIVETUS_♁
 TATE CONIAB
 SVMC IVL_♁
 PIT: ANVSD
 P. P. RESTITVIT.

* A small cornelian seal was found some years ago. Mr. Goodman had two pieces of cast brass, each 36lb. weight, found in a peat moss two feet deep, adjoining to the Roman road, supposed heads of Catapultæ Sir J. Ayloffe shewed them to the Society of Antiquaries, 1736, and a model was made from them of wood.

MR. GALE'S ANSWER.

22d February, 1727-8.

“ I think I can give you the true reading of so much as is left of the inscription you sent me, that was lately found at Castle-Steads, which is as follows:—
 “ *Victoribus Omnium Gentium Templum olim vetustate conlabsum, G. Julius*
 “ *Petuanus de propria pecun. restituit.* I never met with the *Dea Matres omnium*
 “ *Gentium* in any inscription, or elsewhere. Therefore believe this refers to two
 “ emperors reigning at the same time, who, from the conquests they had made,
 “ are here flattered with a dedication, *Victoribus omnium Gentium*, as the emperor
 “ Probus was complimented with the style of *Victor Gentium barbarum*: the top of
 “ the stone being lost, it is impossible to say who these emperors were: the CON
 “ in the sixth line, can be nothing but CON, though the stone-cutter has blun-
 “ dered the C into an O. In the seventh, I am satisfied the C, with the heart
 “ or leaf after it for a stop, stands for Gaius, and IVI, for Julius: the last cha-
 “ racter being an abbreviation or contraction for VS. In the eighth, PITANVS
 “ must be read, as is plainly evident from the remains of the letters, *Petuanus*,
 “ which is the name of a Roman family frequently occurring in Gruter’s Thesau-
 “ rus of inscriptions, and not *Pitamus*, as Mr. Horsley takes it to be. It is a very
 “ great mistake to make him a proprætor here, for the characters D, P. P. are no
 “ more than *de propria pecunia*, denoting that this Gaius Julius Petuanus rebuilt
 “ this old ruined temple at his own expence; and thus have the explanation of the
 “ character D, which Mr. Horsley totally disregarded.”

We beg leave to observe, that it appears, from the construction of the floors, before described, that the invention was solely to warm the apartment; the clay tubes had no communication with any fire or stove below; they were made to hold burning charcoal, and thereby to warm, in a gradual manner, the floor above.

Two of the inscriptions mentioned in Mr. Horsley’s work, require particular attention.—It was observed in the View of Northumberland, upon the altars inscribed *Deo Mogonto*, found in one of the stations on the river Reed, and in the mountainous parts of that county, that the Romans, in order to reconcile the natives to their religion, adopted the deities worshipped in the several districts, and altars were dedicated to several of those topical divinities. The remains of the druidical rites were longest preserved from extirpation in the desert and mountainous parts of the country; and there we find those dedications by the Romans, which clearly express an adoption of the deities worshipped by the inhabitants. Thus we see, that to gratify those who still held the *fire-rites*, and were worshippers of the sun, the Romans dedicated altars to Mithras, and to the sun itself: Mithras was a Persian name given to fire and the sun:—

DEO SOLI MITHRAE.

This, at once, points out to us the policy of the Romans, and the accepted religion in this part of the island, at the time of their access, or, perhaps, some considerable length of time after their settlement.

The

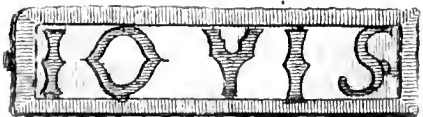
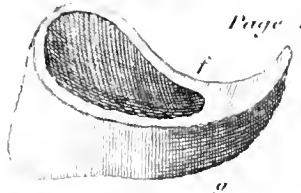
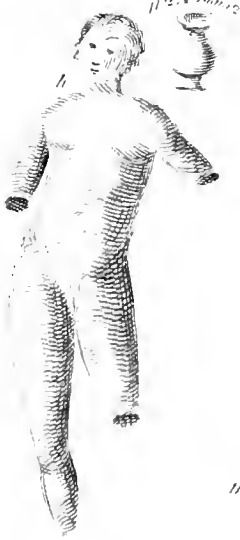
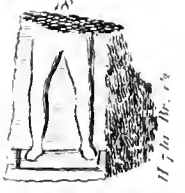
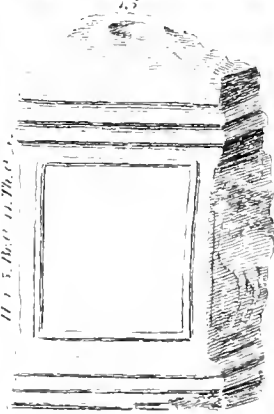
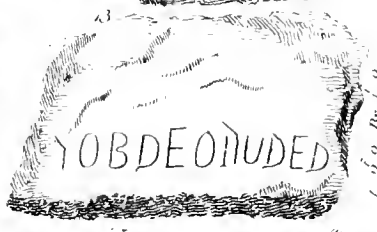
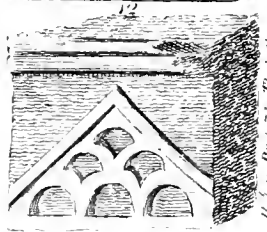
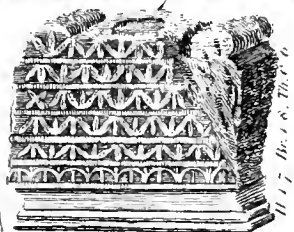
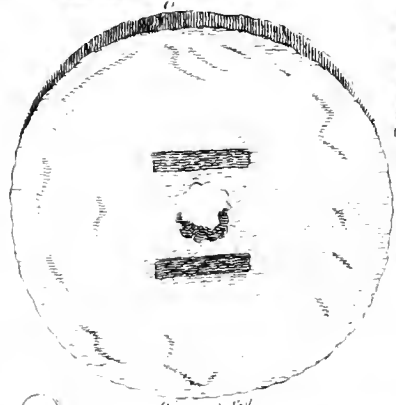
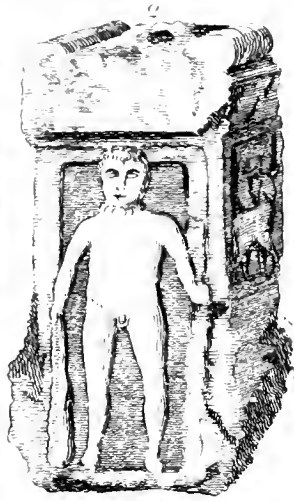
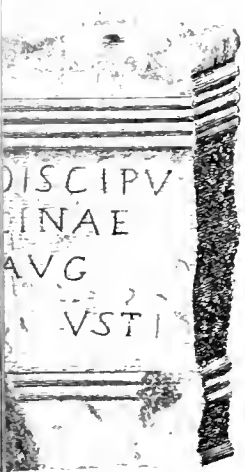
John Johnson, Esq. lately purchased the large estate at Castle-Steads, in which this station lies, and has erected a handsome mansion for his family residence, on the intermediate ground between the fort and the old house. On the clearing the area of the station, and levelling the out-works, several curious monuments have been discovered, as represented in the annexed plate.

One of the altars is remarkable for its ornament and dedication to Jupiter, and the genius or guardian divinity of the place.—A small altar to Belatucader adds to the number under that dedication, which seems peculiar to this part of the island; the name, very judiciously, by some writers, is derived from the compounds *Baal* and *Cadr*—the latter a British word, implying valiant or invincible; so that the compound may be read,—the invincible or omnipotent *Baal*. The adoption of the name *Baal* leads us to observe, that it is evident, from the several instances we have noticed in Northumberland, as well as this county, that the ancient inhabitants of Britain held many of the Hebrew and Egyptian rites and superstitions, whether brought by the original settlers, or from Germany with the constant influx of people who must have come hither from a shore so near to us; or introduced by the Phœnician merchants, are subjects of speculation, and would require a treatise from the more learned pen of Bryant, or some of equal erudition. A fine sculpture of a head, which appears to have belonged to the figure sitting in a state chair, and probably was designed for one of the emperors. It is to be lamented that the altar with the bold figure of Hercules has no inscription. The altar inscribed to Mars, though the characters are faint and somewhat defaced, shews sufficient to lead us to an apprehension, that Belatucader was the second divinity to which it was dedicated. On the fragment of an altar is a dedication to the omnipotent Jupiter.

The station has been ransacked by Mr. Johnson, who has made a garden on the spot; the dimensions were thereby critically ascertained; in the directions of E. S. E. and W. S. W. it measured one hundred and thirty yards; and, being of an oblong square, its width was one hundred yards. The upper soil, within the walls, was turned over to the depth of three feet; under the stratum was found to be a stiff clay, on which a thick bed of pebbles and gravel lay, which covered the whole area. The ground was not examined deeper than the clay, except where foundations of walls were found, at the S. W. and N. E. corners; these were not perfect enough to discover what the erections had been: the ground was very irregular on the north side, and the ruins of walls were wholly confused.

The outward walls of the fort were found to be eight feet in width at their foundations, faced on each side with large stones, and filled with stones, in an irregular order, to the depth of one foot, then a strong cement of lime and sand, of the thickness of four inches, then a filling of stones, and so alternately cement and stones, in like order. The altars (except the largest which was discovered on this occasion) were found within the fort, about eighteen inches below the surface of the upper soil; several little troughs were also found there, with their bottoms turned up: conduits were discovered in all directions, and channel stones, apparently made for carrying off day water. On the south side, without the walls of the fort, was a large platform of stones, five feet below the surface, covering eleven yards in length, and eight feet in breadth.

On





WALTON HOUSE,





On the ground where the bath was formerly discovered, nothing was found but the pedestal of a column. At some little distance from the fort, the foundations of a building were found, and about it a quantity of ashes and some wheat, the grain entire, but turned black: here the largest altar was recovered; it is cracked, perhaps, by the effect of fire.

The south-east and west sides have been moated, the north side is secured by a scar, or precipice, at the foot of which runs the river Cambeck. Several Roman coins were found, of one of the Constantines, of Maxentius, and of the lower empire; and one English coin of one of the Henrys.

It has frequently been observed, that the little buildings, found within the Roman stations, were scattered in an irregular manner, and must have been the work of those who succeeded the Roman possessors; for the form and œconomy of the Roman station is so well reported to us, that no apprehension has taken place with the antiquarian, that the remains we now discover were the work of that people.

The clearing out of this station has shewn us what the first covering of the area was;—a matter, not before, well ascertained. The platform had certainly led to the great south entrance. Ashes and burnt wheat have frequently been found; and it has been doubted whether these were the remains of sacrifice, or the ruins occasioned by some conflagration. In the burning of magazines of corn, by a successful enemy, one would presume the quantities of ashes, &c. would be so considerable, as to leave no doubts in the minds of those, who, even in this distant age, discover the remains: parched corn will lay in the earth a long time, where it is excluded from the air; we know that the sacrifice of the Romans was a mere consecration of the animals, by burning the fat and intrails as an incense to the Deity, and that the carcases were given to the people for a solemn festival: where these remains of ashes, corn, &c. have been found, an altar has attended them; instances of which we shall have occasion to speak of in the sequel: it is also observable, that the buildings, where such remains have been found, were too small for magazines; and, without we conceive that the corn was burnt in the straw, we are at a loss to conjecture how a large magazine could be destroyed where those remains are: all which circumstances lead us to an apprehension that these are the remains of sacrifice.

THE PARISH OF IRTHINGTON.

WE now entered IRTHINGTON, by some authors called the chief manor of the barony of Gilsland.† The parish is divided into four quarters, or constablewicks, viz. Irthington, Leversdale,* Newby, and Newton, encompassed by

† In the inquisition before us, not described as a manor, although Naworth is particularly mentioned.

* From the INQUISITION, 31st of QUEEN ELIZABETH.
MANERIUM DE LEVERSDELL.

The amount of the lord's rents, 19l. 2od.
Bailliff's fee ——— Land serjeant's fee, 4s.

by the parishes of Brampton, Walton, Hayton, Kirklington, Scaleby and Crosby.—The church being vicarial, was given by Robert de Vallibus to the prior and convent of Lanercost, and was soon after appropriated thereto. After the dissolution it was part of the possessions granted to Sir Thomas Dacre by King Edward VI.

Bishop Walter Malclerk, A. D. 1224, taxed the vicarage as follows—the vicar to have the whole altarage, with the corn tithe of the vill of Irthington, and all the land belonging to the church, the tithe of hay and mills, throughout the whole parish, with all small tithes belonging to the altarage: saving to the prior and convent, yearly, three eskeps of oatmeal, and two eskeps of malt. †

Before

“MEMORAND. Cumrinting Wood contains 300 acres and has 1000 oke saplings growing therein.”

“The moor where the tennants commoned their cattle is Irthington moor.”

“Item, the BOUNDER of this manner beginneth at Leverdale, and from Leverdale to Brunell, from thence to the wall of Cumrenton, called the White-flat, from the White-flat to Blettern, and from thence to the Highfield moor, and from thence to Leverdale, where it beginneth.”

† Irthington parish, by accounts, had, near twenty years ago, consisted of about an hundred and forty-six families,—now population is greatly increased.

Pope N.'s Valor.	}	K. Edward II.	}	K. Hen. VIII.
Eccl. de Irthington £ 13 15 0		Eccl. de Irth. vic. ejusd. non tax-		Irthington Vicar. 6l. 1s. 5d.
Vicaria ejusdem - 10 0 0		antur quia totaliter sunt destruct.		

IRTHINGTON VICARAGE.

King's books 6l. 1s. 4d.—Certified val. 30l.—Real val. 40l. as supposed.

VICARIA DE IRTHYNTON.

Richardus Walton canonic, regularis vicarius ejusdem habet Manf. et Glebam dce vicarie cuj. rectoria appropriat. unita et annexa est prioratui dive Magdale de Lanercost et valet communibus annis.	}	s.	d.
		20	0
Idem Ricardus habet Grana decimalia p'venient. de villa de Irthyngton ib'm q. val. p. ann. coibs ann.	}	30	0
Idem Ricardus habet decim. feni lini et canobi infr. dict p'ochia q. valent coibs annis.		20	0
Idem Ricardus habet decim. vitulor. que valent coibs annis	}	10	0
Idem Ricardus habet oblacon. minut. alterag. et albe decim. cu. p'ficais libr. paschalis que val. p. annu. coibus annis.		40	0

Sm. tot Valoris 6l. 5s. od. D. quibus.

Resolut. Senag. et subfid. }	In Solucoe's p. Senagio resolut Epo Karlij annuatim.	—	—	3	0
	Et Resolut. procuracon. visitacon. Epi de triennio in triennio. xxjd. et sic annuatim.	—	—	0	7
	Et rem. 6l. 17d. xma. inde 12s. 1d. three far.				

ECCL. SURV. 26th K. HEN. VIII.

INCUMBENTS.—1224, William de Moleburn pr. pr. and con. Lanerc.—1337, Lawrence de Caldre pr. pr. and con. Lanerc.—After the dissolution, John Fairbairne—1567, Robert Hutton cl. p. mort. Fairbairne—1585, Robert Dobson, cl. pr. bp. Carlisle by lapse p. mort. Hutton—1589, Leo. Scott p. ref. Dobson, pr. Ch. Dacre, Esq.—1597, Jos. Lowden, A. M. p. mort. Scott, by lapse bp. Carl.—1612, Rich. Lowden pr. Hen. Dacre—Antho. Salkeld—1642, Rich. Sibson, A. B. p. cef. Salkeld pr. Sir Tho. Dacre—1661, John Theakston, A. B. pr. Sir Tho. Dacre—1666, Phil. Fielding, A. M. pr. Sir Tho. Dacre—1692, John Gosling pr. Hen. Dacre—1731, Math. Wilkinson, p. mort. Gosling, pr. Safanna Maria Dacre Appleby—1745, James Farish p. mort. Wilkinson pr. Joseph Dacre, Esq.—1763, John Stamper cl. p. cefs. Farish pr. Joseph Dacre, Esq.

SOIL AND PRODUCE] The north and northwest parts of this parish having lately been improved from common lands, are open and level. The soil of the ancient inclosures is light and sandy: on the top of some of the hills, clay is found; between the town and the river, a mixture of moss and loam. The lands

are

Before we quit this parish, we must take notice of the Roman station, now called *Watchcross*, which, as observed before, is distant from Castle-Steads about three miles.* It is situated on the crown of an eminence, of an easy ascent every way, and commands a very extensive prospect. In Mr. Warburton's survey it is numbered the 14th station on the wall, according to the *Notitia*, was called *ABALLABA*, and held a detachment only, stiled *numerus mansorum*, which gives an apprehension that it was not constantly, but only occasionally garrisoned, and served as a station of observation in times of more immediate danger.—It is surrounded with a black and dreary waste, of a soil that seems incapable of cultivation—there are many irregular

are level, laid down in meadows, and are beautiful in that tract. The new improved lands will, under proper culture, produce most sorts of grain and roots, the soil being various. Due fallowing, clean plowing, a pretty large quantity of lime and some manure, never fail to bring a good crop. The land favours rye, turnips, and potatoes.

RENTS.] The rent of farms, from 8s. to 30s. an acre—18s. the average.

HUSBANDRY.] Improved husbandry advances—lime from Castle-Carrook is used with great advantage. Grass-seeds are now in use, and lands are laid down clean and in good condition. A better race of horses are introduced, and carts, ploughs, &c. of a good construction. The old implements have given way to example.

THE POOR.] They are supported by a rate of 6d. in the pound.

ROADS.] The military road leads through the centre of this parish: the occupation roads are new modelled, and in good repair.

WOOD.] Little wood, except in small ornamental plantations.

GAME.] Game of all sorts is abundant—Great flocks of wild geese winter here.

HOUSES.] The houses in general are mean and ill constructed, mostly made of clay, and ground floors.

CATTLE, SHEEP, AND CORN.] The cattle are of Cumberland breed—There are no sheep kept—Corn is depended on by the farmer, to make up his rent. The harvest is pretty early.

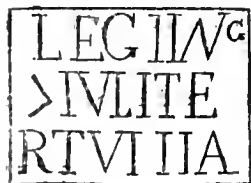
FUEL.] The fuel is coal and peats.

SCHOOLS.] No endowed school, many small ones.

The generous mind must lament, that learning and conscious rectitude cannot secure an author from public neglect, of which this parish furnishes an instance; but how much more must we grieve when we find disappointment hurrying such a man into dissipation, and that greatest wreck of the human mind—ebriety: we must hold a shade over the name of this unhappy scholar.—HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

Mr. John Smith, landscape painter, is a native of this parish. When a youth, he was taught drawing by Capt. Gilpin, who was a great lover of the fine arts, after which, he taught drawing in Whitehaven and St. Bees, and soon after became the pupil of Mr. S. Gilpin, the celebrated horse painter, son of the above gentleman. The progress he made under this master was considerably improved by the frequent excursions he made for the purpose of studying Nature in her different aspects; he made many observations among the beautiful lakes and mountains of the north, and spent much time in their vicinity; Windermere, Keswick, and Ullswater, have severally employed his pleasing pencil with the noblest subjects.

About two years ago he painted a set of highly finished views of the lakes for J. C. Curwen of Workington-Hall, Esq. from which engravings have been made, and published under the patronage of many of the first characters of this kingdom; and will, no doubt, establish his name as an artist.

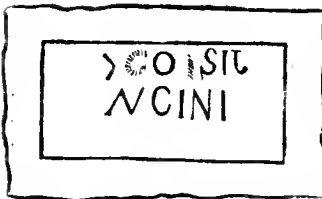


* Mr. Horsley's work contains the following inscriptions belonging to Watchcross:—

Legionis Secundæ Augustæ Centuria Justî Tertulliani posuit. At Old Wall, which is about two miles west from Cambeck fort, are two inscriptions of the centurial fort; this is built up in the end of a house. As it is the more distinct of the two, so it is the more curious, because it expressly mentions the legion.

gular lines and breast-works thrown up on the southern side of the hill, at no great distance from the station; they are confused, and form no certain figure, to afford an idea of the occasion on which they were made. The military way remains very distinct. This appears to have been the smallest station on the wall, being four chains and a half square: it was the opinion both of Mr. Horsley and Mr. Warburton, that this was in the course of the stations of the *Notitia per lineam valli*, as was observed of Little Chesters, in Northumberland. It is placed a little to the south of the pretenturæ of Severus and Hadrian: the vallum and ditches are very distinct; for, as no purpose, but merely to rob the wall of its materials, could have taken place to deface this camp, it remains very perfect; and the place of the prætorium is still conspicuous: the whole ground plot is covered with a low growth of heath. Mr. Warburton says, he was assured by the country people, and had it afterwards confirmed, that they often plow up paved stones here, and thinks part of the high way to Brampton, to be the military way passing near it. This must be spoken of ground at a considerable distance, for the ploughshare has left no appearance of its having passed any way near it. It is distant from Bleatarn, about half a mile.—The military way going by this fort, has extended from Cambeck, or Carr-Voran, to Stanwix, as a string to a bow, leaving the wall to run out northward, which the road has not attended in this tract, on account of the marshes and bogs through which the wall runs.—Thence the situation of Little Chesters, in Northumberland, and this station are deemed similar. Near Bleatarn* the wall passes through a morass, for a very considerable way; and Mr. Warburton says, the foundation here has been made with piles of wood: but there are no remains to evince this. Hadrian's vallum takes a sweep to avoid this morass; and, at its greatest distance, is separate from the wall ten chains.

Watch Cross and *Starwix*, are separate from each other somewhat above five miles; the works lie through a fine cultivated country, for the greatest part of this distance, and consequently are almost entirely defaced. Two castella only are to be traced in the whole space, which do not immediately succeed each other, but appear to be the first and last; the intermediate ground allowing space for three more, now totally destroyed, which would perfectly agree with the order and distance of the other castella, in the course of the wall.



Centuria cohortis Solii Aucinii possuit. This other is an old wall belonging to Mr. Thomas Graham, and only contains the name of the centurion, and that a little obscured. I think this may be read, *Sil. Aucinii*. There is *L. Aucilius* in Gruter, and the first letter in the second name is pretty much different from the N which follows. In a field called the House-Steads, near Watchcross, one of these altars which are at Scaleby castle, was thrown up by the plough, but it had no inscription upon it. Another of the altars at Scaleby castle, Mr.

Gilpin told me, had been neglected in the neighbourhood time immemorial, till it was ordered into his gardens, and taken care of there. This has probably belonged to the same station.

CAPVDPI
CIVITAT

* We have had this inscription communicated to us, said to have been discovered at the village of Bleatarn, but cannot be answerable for its correctness.

THE PARISH OF BRAMPTON.

WE now approached the town of BRAMPTON, in order to proceed in our tour through the eastern side of the county.

Brampton is situated in a deep and narrow vale, around which the hills rise swiftly on every side. It has the appearance of being, in former years, a place of much greater consequence than at present.—“Brampton in Gilsland, was, for the most part, demefne lands, and the town was of long time a market town, first granted so to be by King to, Lord of Gilsland, and so continueth to this day. At Brampton the lords do yearly keep the court leet and view of frank pledge for the whole barony of Gilsland now; howbeit the head and chief seat was at Irthington in the Vaux's time and Multon's. The town is now all customary tenancies, or demefnes; for the Dacres have wrung out all the freeholders of Irthington and Brampton, save Corby, and some few small tenancies of meaner sort of people.”†*

Camden,

† Denton's MS.

* *From the INQUISITION, 3rd of QUEEN ELIZABETH.*
MANERIUM DE BRAMPTON.

The amount of the lord's rent, 43l. 13s. 1d. farthing.

Thereout bailiff's fee, 13s. 4d.

And paid to Elinore Scroope, widow of Henry Lord Scroope, of Bolton, an annuity of 1cl. for life. It is stated that the lord had fourteen shops demised in Brampton.

The tennants paid a money payment in lieu of bond dayes work, to wit Brackenhill, 10d. farthing, Boitheyby, 3s. 6d. Esbie Magna, 21d. Esbie Parva, 14d. Coithill, 7d. Holmes, 7d. Crockholmes, 14d. Woodside, 10d. farthing. Tarnehouse, 7d. Waye, 14d. Holehowfe, 7d. Rowbank, 7. and Brampton vill 9s. and a farthing.

The demefnes and feite of Cumcache, with the mill, are set forth 72s. rent.

“Item, there is situate within this manner a faire castle, called Naworth Castle, it is of good strength and built four square, with a gate-house to the same, one of the squares thereof hath never been finished further then the walls thereof, of two or three stories high. It is all covered with lead, and the said castle is situate about vij miles from Scotland; it is now in very great decaye in all parts, and the out-houses, viz. the stables, garners, and other howfes of office are utterlie decayed.”

“Item, there is within this manner one parke, called Naworth Parke; the same containeth, by estimation, cc acres, it is very barren lande, there is in it a greate store of olde oke wood, which is worth, if the same were presentlie sold, about cc^{li}. There are no deare in the said parke.”

“Item, there is within the said manner one woode grounde, commonly cal'ed the chace of Brigwoode, containing, by estimation, cc acres, it is very barren ground; there is in it verie much good oke wood, which, if it were presentlie to be foulded, it were worth cc^{li}, but there are no deare in it, for they were all wasted and destroyed longe sithence.”

“Item, there are within this manner, these commons, heaths, and moor grounds, following, viz. Swerth-fell, Justing-heads, Sprinke-bank, Gelt-wood, Rawbanke-wraye, and Eastby-moore, containing in all, by estimation, ccc acres, wherein the tennants of this manner have common of pasture for their cattle, which, besides their commons, is worth, by the year, nothing.”

“Item, there is kept, weeklie, every Tewfday, at Branpton, a market, but there hath been no profit made of the tolle thereof, and there hath been in time past one faire every year upon Magdaline day; but, of late years, there hath no faire been kept.”

“Item, the late Lord Dacres, and his ancestors, have used to allow, for a schoolmaster to teache a grammer scholc in the towne of Brampton, the yearly stipend of vj^{li}. xij^s. iij^d. the which hath ever since been continued and allowed, and one Jeffery Milnebourn is now scholemaster.”

Camden, speaking of this place, says,—“Brampton, a little market town, where is an hospital for six poor men, and as many poor women, with a salary for a chaplain; founded and endowed by the Right Honourable Elizabeth Countess Dowager of Carlisle. This I take to be the *Bremeturacum* along the wall, for it is scarce a mile from the wall, where formerly the first cohort of the *Tungri*, from Germany, and in the decline of the Roman empire, the *Cuneus Armaturarum*, under the governor of Britain, were in garrison. Those *Armaturaræ*, were horse armed cap-a-pe; but whether they were *duplares* or *simples*, my author has not told us. The *duplares* were such as had a double allowance of provisions, the *simples* such as had a single allowance. Nor must I omit, that at Brampton there is a high hill called the Mote, ditched round at the top; from whence is a large prospect into all the country round.”

In Mr. Gough's Additions to Camden, p. 203, he says,—“Horsley places *Bremeturacum* or *Bremetueracum* at Old Penrith; afterwards he changed his opinion for Brampton.

“In Holland's Edition of Camden, is the following inscription, given as lately found on a fair votive altar, erected to the goddess nymph of the Brigantes for the health of the Empress Plautilla, wife of M. Aurelius Antoninus Severus, and the whole imperial family by Cocceius Nigrinus, a treasurer to the emperor when Lætus was second time consul:—

DEAE NYMPHAE BRIG
QVOD VOVERAT PRO
SALVTE PLAVTILLAE CO. INVICTAE
IMP. M. AVRELI SEVERI
ANTONII PII FEL. CAES.
AVG. TOTIVSQUE DO.
MVS DIVINAE EJVS
M. COCCEIVS NIGRINVS
Q. AVG. N. DEVOTVS
LIBENS SVSCEPTVM S
LAETO II.

“Which intricate connection of letters the doctor read:—

Dea Nymphæ Brigantum
Quod voverat pro
Salute Plautillæ conjugis invictæ
Domini nostri invicti
Imperatoris Marci Aureli Severi
Antonii pii felicitis Cæsaris
Augusti totiusque do-
mus divinæ ejus
M. Cocceius Nigrinus
Quæstor Augusti Numini devotus.
Libens susceptum solvit
Læto II.

“Item, there are within this manner of customary tennants, farmers and cottagers, which do service upon the borders of Scotland there, some with horse and furniture, some with nags, and some on foot, the number, *four score and six*, or thereabout.”

“Item, the BOUNDER of this manner of Brampton begineth at Irthington Milne, and to a place called the Castle-steads Yeat, called the Wille Tree, and so in at the Castle-steads Yeat owle over Lumbrum, to the Caisten Dyke of the Mundholm, and along the dyke eastward, without Irthing, unto the Abbie-bridge, and so up Irthing to the foot of the Castle-beck, and so up the Castle-beck to Denton Milne, and from thence to a place called the Hurlende Well, and so to the Foule Flosse, from thence westward as the little river runneth into Milton-beck, at Milton, from thence southward up the Castle-beck to an olde dyke that parteth Farlam and Brampton, and so to Red Yeat Foot, at Hanbanke, from thence along the south-side of the Talken Tarne, and so to Helbecke, as the little river runneth from Talken Tarne to Helbecke, from thence down to Gelt, and down Gelt to Gelt Ryune, in Irthinge, and so up Irthinge, to Irthington Milne-foot.”

It is not in the additions to the edition of 1722, nor could Mr. Horsley find it, but he was of opinion it should be referred to some part near Cambeck, or Brampton.*

The ancient state of Brampton, and the servilities of the customary and other tenures of the barony, will best appear by the inquisition taken in the 31st year of Queen Elizabeth, set out in the notes.

The parish of Brampton is severed from Lanercoft by the river Irthing, except for a small space where Cambeck falls into that river, and then it adjoins upon Walton, Irthington, Hayton, Farlam, and Denton.—The bounds of parishes, in this district, are, in many parts, much confused and intermixed, of which Brampton shews a particular instance, by Farlam intersecting and dividing from the body of it the villages or hamlets of Moss-Row, Silver-Side, Tarnhouse forest, &c. a wild and hilly tract extending to Northumberland, though it is asserted by some, that Tarnhouse forest is extraparochial. The parish is divided into three quarters, Brampton quarter, Naworth quarter, and Eastby quarter.

There is a large old building standing in a spacious area in the middle of the town, now used as a court-house for the barony, where court is held twice a-year for the suit and service of the several manors of Brampton, Irthington, Leverston, Newby, Askerton, Walton Wood, Tredermaine, Hayton, Cumwhitton, Carlatton, Castle Carrock, Cumrew, Farlam, Denton, Nether Denton, and Talkin; Lanercoft, Brackenthwaite, and Newbiggin, are members of the same barony, but Lanercoft having been granted to the priory in Frankalmoigne, and Brackenthwaite, and Newbiggin, severed by Joan, the heiress of Thomas Lord Dacre, who married Fynes; they are deemed separate, their customs are different, and they hold their several courts baron.‡ Adjoining to the chapel is the hospital, mentioned

* With the permission of Hayman Rooke, Esq. we extract from his Letter to the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, read at the Society of Antiquaries, 29th of January, 1789, the following notes, with others interpersed in this work.

“The following antiquities (*f, g, h, i, k,*) are all of brass, and the size of the drawings. That marked (*f*) seems to have been part of a lamp, the top and socket of which is wanting. Figure (*g*), inscribed (*Jovis*), has a little rivet at each end, which probably fixed it to the pedestal of the little penate (*h*), which was found with it; (*i*) is a face of one of the Lares, (*k*) appears to be a part of a fibula. These were found at Brampton, about 10 miles from Carlisle, where Roman antiquities are frequently picked up. They are now in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Carlyle, to whom I am much indebted for his politeness on this and other occasions.”

‡ *The following extracts from the Inquisition of 31st Queen Elizabeth, will shew the chief tenor of the ancient customs:*

“The customary tenants, &c. do claim to hold their tenements as customary tenants, for doing their service on the borders, and paying their fines and gressomes at the change by death, or otherwise, either of the lord or tenant; and their said fines and gressomes have been sometimes two and sometimes three years rent, according to the rate of the rent they pay for their said tenements. As for such tenants as come to the possession of their tenements by alienation, or marriage of daughter and heir, they have been accustomed to greater fines and gressomes, such as the lord and they could reasonably agree upon. And also concerning the certainty of their said customs, to whom the tenement ought to descend after the death of any tenant, whether to the heir male or to the heir general, is not known; for that, in this case, the same hath been some time allowed the one way, and some time the other way, and never any certainty therein.

“Frecholders

tioned by Camden, which was dissolved, or has some years been unsupported and dissolved. The house was originally divided into twelve apartments, and each poor person had 6l. a-year, a gown and fuel. A salary of 12l. was given to a chaplain, who also officiated as schoolmaster.—There are but eight rooms now remaining, one of which is used as a school-room; the master of this school has no fixed stipend, but Lord Carlisle, of his bounty, makes a free gift of 5l. a-year, and the master reads prayers at the chapel on Wednesdays and Fridays.*

What is remarkable, is, that all the surrounding buildings front from the area. The dwelling-houses, in general, are mean and irregular; and a traveller, on his first entrance into Brampton, is immediately struck with reflections on the various vicissitudes of human affairs.—In King Edward II.'s time, the parish suffered the calamities of war, and was desolated and laid waste.

Brampton, from its situation, lying at the distance of nine miles from Carlisle, and upon the great military road, surrounded with common lands, carrying a mul-

“Freeholders in Gillsland have been accustomed to pay for their reliefs, after the death of their ancestors, the rent of one year, if in socage tenure, but if they hold by knight's service, and be of full age at the death of their ancestors, shall pay for their relief after the rate of *cs* for a knight's fee;” (with ward, marriage, and escheat, in case of felony or failure of issue, as in general.)

“Item, the freeholders of this baronie, and if they do not inhabit, then their tennants have been accustomed, time out of mind, to serve upon the borders, under the direction, commandment, and appointment of the officer of the said baronie, for the time being, at their own proper costs and charges.

“Item, all other the tennants inhabiting in the several manners and townships, within this baronie, being about the number of 600, ought, in respect of their farms, tenements, and cottages, to serve her majesty on the borders, at all times when need shall require, at their own proper costs and charges, some with horses, some with nags, and some on foote, with such furniture as in time past have been accustomed.

“Item, the lord of this baronie hath always been accustomed, time out of mind, to have and keep, at Brampton, a court every three weeks in the year, saving in the time of harvest, viz. from Lammas to Michaelmas, and two courts leets, the one within a month after Michaelmas, and the other within a month after Easter. And it hath likewise been accustomed that there should be kept one or two courts barons every year, at every of the manners of Alkerton Castle, Cattle-Carroek, and Cumrewe, within the said baronie, and the lord hath always been answered of all escheats, fines, amerciaments, casualties, and profits presented for any offence, at any of the said courts, &c. &c.

Land serjeant's fee paid by other lands, than those beforementioned.

Newby 12*d.*—Crogline and Newbiggine 8*s.* 6*d.*—Ormesby 18*d.*—Corkby Parva 4*s.* 4*d.*—Cumwhitton 5*s.* 4*d.*—Irdenton 3*s.* 4*d.*—Cammockhill 12*d.*

Sm. Total reddit. pred. maner. ter. et ten. in d'ca beroina de Gillefsland p ann.	ceviij <i>l.</i> iij <i>s.</i> ij <i>d.</i> ob.
Feod. diverfor. Ballivor.	vij <i>l.</i> vj <i>s.</i> ix <i>d.</i>
Divf. reddit. resolut.	xxiiij <i>s.</i> vj <i>d.</i>
Feod. auditor. possession. pred.	x <i>l.</i>
Divar. ann. solut. D'ne Scroope	x <i>l.</i>
Feod. terr. serjeant de Gillefsland	<i>cs.</i>
Feod receptor. p'ticular. fenescal. & feodar.	x <i>l.</i> iij <i>s.</i> iij <i>d.</i>
Feod. Woodward	lxv <i>s.</i> vij <i>l.</i>
Feod. P'ambulator. orient p'tis forest de Gilterfdale	xxx <i>s.</i> v <i>d.</i>
Feod. custodis de Brigwood	xxvi <i>s.</i> viij <i>d.</i>
Feod. custod. Pallac. ibm.	xiij <i>s.</i> iij <i>d.</i>
Regard dat. Ludimagistro de Brampton	vj <i>l.</i> xiij <i>s.</i> iij <i>d.</i>
Et remanet chaire p. ann.	cxlvij <i>l.</i> xix <i>s.</i> ij <i>d.</i> ob.

* The master has quarter-pence.—Sunday schools are set on foot.—There are four small schools in the town, and about one hundred and twenty scholars attend them.

titude

titude of sheep, is placed in a propitious spot for manufactory and trade; the inhabitants are numerous, and in want of employment, particularly the children; there is good water, plenty of fuel and provision, and every requisite, but an example and a generous institution. †

Here are two annual fairs, one on the feast of Pentecost, and the other on the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, § which occasion a great influx of money to the adjacent country. Not only all kinds of merchandize are then exposed to sale, but many sheep and cattle of the breed of the country are marketed at those times.—Thomas de Multon, Lord of Gillsland, obtained a royal grant for the above fairs, and a weekly market on Tuesdays, in the 32d year of King Henry III.'s reign.

The eminence, which Camden speaks of, called

THE MOTE.*

Or more properly after the Saxon tongue *Mot*, is worth the traveller's attention.—It is a natural mount, of a fine conic form, in height, from the town, somewhat about three hundred and sixty perpendicular feet; ‡ it rises on every side very swift, and is covered in many parts with short heath. Near forty perpendicular feet from the crown of this eminence, a ditch is cut quite round the hill, and it appears as if the materials, thrown out from thence, had been carried to the summit, to form the breast work there, or increase its height. The ditch, in such places as appear least disturbed by the fall of gravel from the upper eminence, remains near eight feet in depth; or, more properly, the outward breast-work is of that height: it is near twenty feet wide, and the breast-work forms a circle of three hundred paces, so that a large body of men might lie here intrenched, for the defence of the interior encampment. The crown of the hill is formed into a plain, forty paces diameter, defended by a breast-work; on its margin, where, we presume, the chief in command were encamped, and the arms and valuables belonging the army were secured. Whether this was a *Danish fort* or not, is uncertain; for the darkness of the history of those times affords us very little evidence of the particular actions of that people in this country. The Saxon word *Mote* encourages an idea that this was used as a *parley hill* or open court for the dispensing justice; or it might be for the resort of the inhabitants of the town of Brampton, on the incursion of an enemy. A sketch and description of a very perfect fortification,

† A manufactory of checks employs about sixty weavers, and the spinning is chiefly done in the neighbourhood.—A brewery is lately established, (and malt is made here) producing a duty of 1200l. a-year.

§ The second Wednesday after Whitunday, and the second Wednesday in September, 2d. is paid for each booth or stall, as a duty to the lord of the market.—A toll is taken of corn, by a measure of three pints for the Cumberland bushel.—Lord Carlisle lets the market dues for 14l. a-year.—Hiring on Whitfun Tuesday and Martinmas Tuesday.—Men's wages from 10l. to 14l.—Women's wages from 4l. to 6l. country work.

* This eminence has, of late years, been planted with forest trees, some of which have grown to the height of twenty-seven feet in fourteen years.

‡ Fifty yards high, gently and gradually tapering from the bottom to the summit. At the top there is a trench or ditch round it.

supposed

supposed to be Danish, on the banks of the Tweed, were given in the View of Northumberland, and renders it unnecessary to say more of eminences of this nature, wound round with intrenchments, than that the Danish forts are of this form, but generally had three or more arrangements of breast-works and trenches on the sides of the hill. It is not improbable but the mode might be followed by the inhabitants on the borders, and such strong holds made the places of security for the valuables, and the resort of the fighting men, when they had to oppose a public enemy. The mote is remarkably well adapted to the purpose—a man ascending could use few efforts against an enemy, the sides of the hill are so steep, and a small force, occupying the intrenchment, might defend themselves against a powerful army, who only attacked with missile weapons, or sword in hand. The crown of this hill commands a most extensive prospect, save only to the south, on which side it is shut in, at the distance of about six miles, by lofty eminences.—To the west you view the Frith, and the levels adjoining Carlisle: northward you command the mountains above Bewcastle, and a tract of Scotch country, not yet relieved from the gloom and barrenness to which it was consigned, through the continued warfare of former centuries. To the east you look over a wide tract, bounded by the Cheviots and high mountains above the river Reed, in Northumberland.

Dr. Todd supposes that “*this regular structure*” was at first “*raised*” by the Britons, and ancient idolatrous inhabitants; and that it was designed by them for an open, conspicuous, public altar, or place of sacrifice.—But there is no cairn on the top of the mount, or mark of fire having been used there; and it is also next to impossible, that this mount could ever be forced or raised by hands. The idea renews to me the poet’s extravagant figure—

“Go level hills and fill up seas.”

The name of *Mote*, or *Μοτ*, leads us to the most probable conjecture touching its appropriation: *Du Gange* says of the *Mons Placiti*, that it was a hill where the people assembled at a court like our assizes, which, by the Scotch and Irish are called *parley hills*. According to Spelman,—*Collis vallo plerumque munitus in loco campestri, ne infidiis exponatur, ubi convenire olim solebant centuriæ aut vicinæ incolæ ad lites inter sese tractandas & terminandas. Scotis reorq. Grith-bail, mons pacificationis cui asyli privilegia concedebantur.*

There are three chalybeate Springs in the neighbourhood of Brampton, one at Coatehill, in the vale of Irthington, another at Beckstonegate, in the parish of Nether Denton, and the third, much the most powerful, at Nook, in the same parish.

Game abounds in this parish and its neighbourhood; there is black game in Walton Wood, and upon the mosses large broods of grouse or red game.

The eminences called Knows, are beautifully dispersed over the country, many of them planted with wood. Lord Carlisle, in the course of twenty years, hath planted many valuable springs of oak wood, and other forest trees, not only for ornament in the most picturesque points of view in the neighbourhood of Brampton, but in other places, which are in a very thriving state.

At

At Irthing, or Rule-Holm bridge,* the high sheriff of the county meets the judges of assize, to escort them to Carlisle: the under sheriff attends them from the boundary of the county at Temon.

Tradition says, that, as the judges and their retinue could not be properly accommodated with provisions, on their road from Newcastle to Carlisle, they were under the necessity of taking capons, &c. with them. On these they regaled under a large oak tree, yet growing on the estate of John Hetherington, Esq. by the road leading from Brampton to Warwick Bridge. It is called *Capon Tree*, and has apparently withstood the blasts of several hundred years.

The unfortunate adventurer in 1745, deluded with vain hopes and poisonous adulation, rested at Brampton a considerable time.

In this parish was born the late *James Wallace*, Esq. his Majesty's Attorney General. His family (the elder branch of which is now extinct) claims considerable antiquity in Scotland, and gave birth to the renowned Sir William Wallace, so much celebrated in the annals of that country. From Cragie House in Ayrshire, the original seat of the family, a younger branch transmigrated into Northumberland, and there enjoyed lands of some extent and value. By the fault or misfortunes of his ancestors, a very small part of these descended to Mr. Wallace; but the want of fortune was amply compensated by his industry and talents. From a common school education, which he received at Thornton in Yorkshire, without the aid of wealth, or the support of connection, dependent solely upon his own efforts, he attained the office of Attorney General; of which important situation he died possessed at the age of fifty-three, in the zenith of his reputation, and at the moment when the highest honours his profession could offer, or his country bestow, were almost within his grasp. Powerful as were his talents, his industry was not inferior, and the compass and depth of his learning in the law of his country were universally allowed to have been equalled by few, and were, we believe, exceeded by none of his own time, who made them their study. To this part of his character he added that which stamped its value upon the whole, without which learning and talents are contemptible and dangerous—unspotted honour, and inflexible integrity.

Having married the daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Simpson, Esq. of Carleton-Hall, he there fixed his residence. At his death he left one son, and one daughter, the latter of whom died at Bristol in the month of May, 1792.

The church of Brampton † was dedicated to St. Michael, and is vicarial. At the foundation of the priory of Lanercost, it was given by Robert de Vallibus to that

* Of four arches.

† BRAMPTON VICARAGE.

Priory Lanercost propr.—Lord Carlisle patron.—Dedic. St. Michael.

Pope Nich..	}	K. Edw. II.	}	K. Hen. VIII.	}
Eccl. de Brampton £18 0 0		Eccl. de B ——— £1 0 0		Eccl. de B ——— vicaria v. p. ann.	
Vicaria ejufd. 8 0 0		Vic. ejufd. non taxatur quia		£ 7 15 4	
		tot. destruct.			

that house, and soon after appropriated. About the year 1220, Hugh, Bishop of Carlisle, endowed it with the whole altarage, with its tithes, oblations and obventions, and the lands, with their tithes, which appertained to the church. After the dissolution of the monastery, this church, with the advowson, were granted to Sir Thomas Dacre, and are now the property of Lord Carlisle.

The old church (as is frequently the case in this county) is situated at the extremity of the parish, on a fine bold knoll, on the banks of the river Irthing. It commands

INCUMBENTS.—1334, Richard de Caldecotes.—1346, John Engge, p. m. Caldecotes, pr. pr. & con. Lanercoft.—1361, John de Hayton, p. m. Engge, pr. pr. & con. Lan.—1372, William de Kirkby, p. ref. Hayton pr. pr. & con. Lan.—Charles Davis.—1565, John Rudd, p. m. Davis, pr. Taleyntire purchased of Lord Dacre.—1579, Robert Beck, cl. p. m. Rudd, pr. bishop by lapse.—1600, Hen. Hudson; S. T. B. p. m. Beck, pr. Hen. Dacre, Esq.—1644, William Warwick.—1670, Phil. Fielding.—1692, John Cockburn, pr. Charles Earl of Carlisle.—1702, Richard Culcheth, A. M. pr. Charles Earl of Carlisle.—1714, Theoph. Garencieres, A. B. pr. fame.—1721, John Thomas, A. B. pr. fame.—1747, William Plasket, cl. p. m. Thomas, pr. Henry Earl of Carlisle.—1750, Robert Wardale, A. B. pr. fame.—1773, Charles Stoddart, A. M. (pr. Frederick Earl of Carl.) ob. 1790.—Rich. Hair, clerk.—William Richardson, clerk, 1792, p. ref. Hair, pr. Frederick Earl of Carlisle.

The arms of the Earl of Carlisle, are *Gules*, on a bend between six crosses fitchy *Argent*, an escucheon *Or*, charged with a demy lion rampant, pierced through the mouth with an arrow, within a double tressure counterflory *Gules*, with a mullet for difference. The crest on a chapeau *Gules*, turned up *ermine*, a lion guardant, his tail extended, *Or*, gorged with a ducal coronet. *Argent*. Supporters on the dexter side, a lion *argent*, differenced by a mullet; on the sinister side a bull, *gules*, armed, ingraled, ducally chained *Or*.

Vicarius Ecclie P'rochial de Brampton.

Robertus West canonic. regular. vicari. de Brampton cujus rectoria appriat. est prioratu de Lanercoft que val. p. ann. coib's. annis. dict. vicar. 8l. de quib's.

Solucoc fact. } In solucoc dico ep'o Karlij p. Senagiis annuatim solvend 4s. In soluc. fact. dict. pro. cur. ordin. } dno ep'o Karlij p. visitaco ede triennio in triennium ijs. et nunc in equis parcoibs divit's. unde annuatim 8d.

Et rem. 7l. 15s. 4d. xmo inde 15s. 6d. halfpenny.

First-fruits none—Tenths, 16s.—Synod. 4s. proc. 6s.—Real value, 14l.

STATE OF POPULATION.—Families 458; inhabitants 1951,—Presbyterian families 74, Quaker families 5, Roman Catholic families 1.—In the town of Brampton solely 316 families, and 1228 inhabitants.

Comparing twenty years in the last century, with the last twenty years, we find

Christenings 278	Burials 240	} Correct registers did not begin till 1663.
Christenings 792	Burials 514	
Increase 504	274	

Since 1754, there have been 456 marriages,—by license 133—Men who wrote their own names 363, —women 185.

What a happy proof do we deduce here of the effects of union; in the increase of population, the advance of literature, and the blessings of society.

In the parish of Brampton there are 23 ale-houses, in the town 18, 3 surgeons and apothecaries, 1 clergyman of the church of England, 1 dissenting minister, and only one attorney, 153 day-labourers, 40 farmers, 3 skinner, 2 tanners, 2 curriers, 19 taylors, 7 blacksmiths, 1 officer of excise, 1 salt officer, 5 milliners,

commands a most beautiful picturesque view up the rich vale of Irthing, and Saint Mary Holm. The striking objects are Walton house, with its appendages—Walton Wood—the venerable old abbey, embosomed and encircled in wood—several distant knolls, crowned with clumps of fir and other woods of Lord Carlisle—banks fringed with the glory of the forest—and the river gently serpentine through the vale, which is beautifully fludded with white farm-houses.

No part of the old church remains, except the chancel, where the burial service is usually performed, several families continuing to be interred there, with their ancestors. The materials of the old church were used in rebuilding the chapel adjoining to the hospital, where parochial duty is now performed: it was consecrated in 1789, by Bishop Douglas.

The old glebe lands lay adjoining to the church: in 1777, when Brampton common was inclosed, lands were allotted to the vicar, in lieu of all tithes, except $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. from each house, paid in lieu of hens, hemp, flax, and smoke; the vicar has mortuaries and surplice fees; and tithe hay of the township of Talkin.

John Thomas, D. D. the present Bishop of Rochester, whose father was Vicar of Brampton from 1721 to 1747, gave to this vicarage, about four years ago, a dwelling house and out-houses, with a garden and close of land adjoining, worth 6l. 10s. a-year.

There are in this parish a Presbyterian meeting-house, and a Methodist preaching-house.

milliners, 2 nailors, 2 glovers and breeches-makers, 4 mercers, 3 coopers, 10 butchers, 21 shoe-makers, 9 mafons, flaters, and stone-cutters, 1 dyer, 1 chemist and druggist, 1 fiddle-maker, 1 dist-turner, 2 musicians, 2 flax-dressers, 2 glaziers, 3 watch-makers, 2 iron-mongers, 3 barbers, 2 maltsters, 2 hatters, 3 saddlers, 67 weavers, 2 cloggers, 3 millers, 9 carpenters and joiners, 1 fuller.—Labourers wages 14d. or 1s. per day without maintenance, 1s. or 8d. per day with maintenance.—Carpenters, mafons, and joiners 2s.—taylors 1s. and maintenance.—Weavers earn from 10s. to 21s. per week.

PROVISIONS.] The market is plentifully supplied with butchers meat; on an average, beef 3d. half-penny per pound,—veal and mutton 3d. halfpenny,—lamb and pork 4d.—butter 6d. to 8d.—cheese 2d. to 3d.—pigs 4s.—stubble geese 2s.—ducks 6d.—chickens 4d.—eggs, in winter, two a penny, in summer 4—salmon 3d. to 4d. per pound.—Esk trout 3d.—Irthing trout 2d.—Garden-stuff abundant from Carlisle.

FISH.] In the Irthing, plenty of small trout, chub or chevin, (here called skelly) salmon-fry, eels, and pike.—In Gelt, trout and eels.—In Talkin Tarn, (a sheet of water about two miles in circumference, the margin of which is covered with thriving plantations of Lord Carlisle) abounds with perch, (here called *bafs*, and in the inquisition of 31st Elizabeth, barces and barcels) and pike.

AIR.] Dry and healthy: many remarkable instances of longevity.

SOIL.] Light and fandy,—chief crops oats and barley.—Turnip husbandry succeeds well.—Potatoes excellent.—Some peat.—Coal plenty from Tindell-fell.—Lime 6d. a bushel.—Ashes 3.—Dung 1s. 6d. per cart.—Not a breeding country.

LAND.] From 10s. to 15s, an acre, old inclosures.—New inclosures from 6s. to 8s.—Agriculture, in a progressive state of improvement.

POOR RATES.] 2s. 3d. a pound, amounting to 300l. a-year.—No work-house.—Out-pensions 1s. per week, or 2s. 3d. boarding out the pauper.

We must acknowledge the great obligations we are under to the Rev. William Richardson, Vicar of Brampton, for his accurate and valuable information, touching the whole of this parish.

THE EDITORS.

Here are not less than *nine* societies of that laudable institution, called FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, who subscribe to the maintenance of their own sick and disabled members, six for men, and three for women, consisting of about nine hundred persons in the whole:—an institution worthy the patronage of the lord of the feignory, and others the first benevolent characters in the kingdom, which extends comfort to the wretched from the hand of *Industry*; and instead of consorting with that fiend *Dissipation*, (as is too much the case in most opulent manufacturing towns) supports with its hand that is hardened with toil, and infolds in its laborious arms, divine *Benevolence*; drying up the tears of misfortune and age with the tendernefs of *brotherly love*. It is to be lamented there is yet little employment here for youth; and EDUCATION, that civilizer of the human mind, nurse of arts and sciences, and source of infinite temporal profits, as well to the state at large, as to individuals, doth not sufficiently prevail.

CUSTOMS OF GILSLAND.

The general customs of Gilsland, where lands were not enfranchised, are for the tenants to pay fines arbitrary upon descents and alienations; but a twenty-penny fine only on the death of the lord. The lands pass by deed only, with the lord's allowance thereon.—Widows, during their viduity, have a third of the lands of which their husbands died seized. No heriots are paid in any of the manors, except Nether Denton, and if there are no live goods, 40s. is paid in lieu of the heriot. An act of parliament passed in the 12th year of the present reign, to empower the enfranchisement of the several manors within this barony.‡ This is a benevolent act towards the

‡ Intituled an act to empower certain persons to enfranchise several customary lands and hereditaments, parcel of the several manors of Brampton, Farlam, Upper Denton, Nether Denton, Talkin, Irthington, Leverdale, Newby, Alkerton, Walton Wood, Tredermain, Hayton, Cumwhitton, Carlatten, Castle-Carrock, Cumew, Breckenthwaite, and Newbiggin, within the barony or reputed barony of Gilsland, in the county of Cumberland, late the estate of Henry Earl of Carlisle, deceased; and settled to certain uses by the will of the said Henry Earl of Carlisle, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

It is to be observed, that on the late inclosures of commons, Lord Carlisle, who had the rectorial tithes, accepted lands in lieu thereof; which will prove a lasting comfort to the husbandman, and improvement to the country; an excellent example to those who possess the remnants of a corrupt police,—the tithes: A thing grown into excess by an abuse of custom; for the original donors meant not to entail upon industry so great a curse. The admeasurement of this once pious gift should never have extended beyond the original quantum; but, like a fee farm, been fixed upon the land in uniform payment, and not have grown to its present enormities, under the labours of the broad hand of industry, and the anxiety and sweat of the peasant's brow. Tithes in lay hands are contradictory and absurd—the inconsistency cannot be reconciled.—Whenever they passed to the crown the great fountain of tenures, they became dissolved, and as it were, emerged and extinct in the greater estates of the royal character. Whenever lands and tithes came into the possession of the church, tithes thenceforth became extinct—much more so were they capable of extinction in the crown.—It was the device of a corrupt age, and of a debauched and debased legislature, that gave them the new existence to pass to the lay subject.—In the old law it was impossible, and in ancient times never once was conceived, by the mischief of human invention.

the people, a valuable example, and will prove a great public good. Can it be presumed that men will attempt to advance one degree into improved husbandry, or extend cultivation beyond the ancient mode, when they hold their lands in almost as base a tenure as the ancient villianage? Relatively, those customary tenures are a national grievance. From this tenure is chiefly to be attributed the vast and dreary wastes which are found in Cumberland. It is not want of climate, or want of intercourse with the rest of mankind, binds the inhabitants to the desolate path of their ancestors, but it is the bitter dreg of the feudal tenures which remain. The benign tenure of the statute of King Charles, by passing through an unpropitious channel, has not spread its influence over a great part of this county. The same sun gilds the valleys of this, as well as those of the adjacent counties of Northumberland, Durham, and Yorkshire. Cumberland, by its situation on the western side of its chain of mountains, suffers nothing from the chilling vapours of the Eastern Ocean: a more generous and liberal tenure of estates is all that is wanting. §

We visited

NAWORTH CASTLE,

The baronial house of the lords of Gilsland. The whole arrangement of buildings forms a square. We have no certain date to this erection. What Camden says of it is to this purport:—"The Gelt empties itself into the river Irthing which runs with a violent, rapid stream by Naworth Castle, belonging to Lord William Howard, but lately to the barons of Dacre; the last of whom dying young some years ago, and Leonard his uncle choosing rather to try for the estate with his prince in war, than with his neices at law, seized upon this castle, and got together a company of seditious rebels. But the lord Hunfden, with the garrison of

In this parish, early in the last century, was born Dr. *Guy Carleton*, who after a life of great trouble, became at length Dean of Carlisle, and afterwards Bishop of Bristol, and finally Bishop of Chichester, where he died in 1685.

He was educated in the free school at Carlisle, under Mr. Thomas Robson; from whence he went to Queen's College, Oxford, on the foundation, and under the tuition of Mr. Charles Robson, the son of his schoolmaster.

On the breaking out of the rebellion, he faithfully adhered to the king, and did him considerable service. This occasioned him to be ejected, first out of a rich living in the north, and afterwards out of the vicarage of Bucklesbury, in Berkshire, whither he had fled: and finally to be imprisoned in Lambeth house.—His contrivance to escape from this imprisonment was curious. A cord was conveyed to him by his wife: with this he was to let himself down out of a window looking towards the Thames, where a boat was to wait for him. Unfortunately this cord was two short; but, notwithstanding, he resolved to use it, rather than remain where he was; and so, having a great way to fall, he dislocated a bone. In this condition the boat carried him off, and he lay concealed till he was cured; to pay for which his wife sold the bed on which they lay. After his cure, he again made his escape, and went overseas to Charles the Second; his wife and family maintaining themselves, during his absence, partly by labour, and partly by charity. On the restoration, he obtained sundry considerable preferments. There is an excellent portrait of him in the collection of George Allau, Esq. of Grange, in the county of Durham.

BIOGRAPHIA CUMB.

§ The late Lord Carlisle had once formed a project for settling a colony of Moravians on the river Gelt, in this parish, at the time that great numbers of them arrived in England, from the continent;—what diverted the scheme is not known.

Berwick,.

Berwick, soon defeated them, putting a great many to the sword, and the rest, among whom was Leonard himself, to flight."

The approach is striking; the front is strengthened by a curtain wall and a gateway embrazured, and the corners of the chief structure on this side, by lofty square towers. Though this was the baronial house in later ages, yet it doth not appear that it arose nearly with the time of the Normans; for it is not mentioned in any of the instruments of foundation, or endowment, of Lanercost: and the first notice that we have of it in record is, that Ralph Dacre, who married the heiress of Multon obtained a licence, in the 9th year of King Edward III. to make a castle of his mansion here. It is again mentioned in the time of King Richard II. † It is the opinion of some, that the old baronial fortress was at Castle-Steads: and the original mansion here most probably was erected some considerable time after the abbey. The arms over the entrance are Howard's and Dacre's quarterly, supported by griffins, crested with a bull collared, and this motto, *FORT IN LOIALTIE*. Mr. Grose, from Mr. Pennant's notes, says,—“ On the south side are the arms of the Dacres, over the door those of the Howards. The north side of the castle stands on the brink of lofty cliffs impending over a rivulet, the descents cloathed with wood.” We entered the court by the great gateway, and from thence passed, by a narrow entrance, into an area of equal sides, about forty paces each. Mr. Grose's description is,—“ That the whole house is a specimen of ancient inconvenience, of magnificence and littleness; the rooms numerous, accessible by sixteen staircases, with most frequent and fundry ascents and descents into the bargain:”

The entrance into the hall strikes the traveller with all the solemn magnificence of antiquity. This apartment is seventy-eight feet in length, very lofty, and of a proportionable width. The ceiling is formed of wood pannels, in large squares, and the upper end of the hall is waincotted in the same manner. The pannels are in number one hundred and twenty-nine, on which are painted portraits of the Saxon kings, and the sovereigns of England, down to the union of the houses of York and Lancaster, with many noble personages: but the pictures have little to recommend them but their antiquity. Mr. Grose, from the account of a correspondent who visited the castle in 1732, says,—“ These pictures were brought from Kirkowald Castle, when that was demolished.” The joints of the frame-work are ornamented with shields, blazoned with the arms of the ancient owners, and of those families with whom they were in alliance. At the bottom of the hall is a gallery of modern work, which it is presumed, fills the place of one of greater antiquity. In such galleries, it was the fashion of ancient times, on days of festival, to entertain the guests with music, shows, and masques: it is now adorned with four vast crests, carved in wood, a griffin and dolphin, with the scallops, an unicorn, and a bull with a coronet round his neck. In front is a wooden figure of a man in armour: two others, perhaps vassals, in short jackets and caps, a pouch pendant behind, and the remains of a mutilated priapus to each; one has wooden shoes. These were the *Ludibrium Aulæ* of those gross days. The chimney here is five yards and a half broad. Adjoining to the hall is another apartment, hung with

† When the Edwards were on their Scotch expeditions, they took up their residence at the monastery. We may draw this inference that Naworth Castle was not then erected.

old tapestry; a head of Ann Cleves, and several family portraits, remain there.—The whole castle bears the strongest memorials of ancient customs, and the inconvenient modes of domestic life which our ancestors experienced. The old windows are narrow and grated, and the doors almost wholly cased with iron, moving on ponderous hinges, and with massive bolts, which make a harsh and horrid clang that echoes in the winding passages. The mouldings of several of the apartments are gilt, or painted—the ceilings figured—the mantle pieces sculptured with coat armour, and the chambers hung with gloomy furniture, the approaches to which are without regularity, and up or down several steps.

We entered the chapel, which is below stairs, and formed in a very antique stile, with a pulpit and stalls of oak: at the end, opposite the altar, are closets for the superiors of the family attending divine service. The ceiling and altar end is wainscotted in pannels like the hall, painted with portraits of the patriarchs, several of the kings of Israel and Judah, and others; in all 58. A long elevated stall faces the pulpit, which perhaps was the place of the chief domestics; above it are blazoned all the arms of the Howards, with the families with whom they had made alliances, or from whom they were descended: under the shields of arms the name of each personage is placed. This pedigree differs very much from that set out in the books of peerage. †

Under.

† Upper line.

- 1 Fulcho a quo familia Howardorum in Com Norff. in hunc usque diem ao. 1623.
- 2 Galfridus filius Fulconis.
- 3 Alanus filius Galfridi.
- 4 Willelmus de Wigganhall Co. Norff. filius Alani.
- 5 Johannes Howard filius Willmi de Wigganhall tempore R. Johannis Lucia Germund uxor ejus.
- 6 Willmus Howard justiciarius de coi Banco tempore R. Edw. primi Alicia filia et heres Wilmi Fitton militis uxor ejus.
- 7 Johannes Howard Miles tempore R. Edw. II. Johana soror Richardi de Cornubia uxor ejus.
- 8 Johannes Howard Miles Admirallus Anglizæ tempore R. Edw. III Alicia soror et heres Roberti de Bosco militis uxor ejus.
- 9 Robertus Howard Miles, Margareta filia et una hæredum dni de Scales uxor ejus.
- 10 Johannes Howard Miles uxor ejus filia et hæres Willmi Tendring militis.
- 11 Robertus Howard Miles uxor ejus Elizabetha filia et cohæres Thomæ Mowbray ducis Norff.
- 12 Johannes Howard Dux Norff. uxor ejus Catherina filia dni molius.
- 13 Thomas Howard Dux Norff. uxor ejus Elizabetha filia et hæres Frederici Tilney mil.
- 14 Thomas Howard Dux Norff. uxor ejus Elizabetha filia Edwardi Stafford Ducis Buckinghami.
(In a circle, Thomas Howard vice comes Bindon 2 filius.)
- 15 Henricus Howard Comes Surrey uxor ejus Francisca ver. filia Comitis Oxoniæ.
- 16 Thomas Howard Dux Norff. uxor 1, Maria filia et cohæres Henrici Fitzallen, Comitis Arundell; et uxor 2, Margareta filia et hæres Thomæ Audley de Walden.
(In circles, Henricus Comes Northampton 2 filius.
Thomas Howard Comes Suff. 2 filius Thomæ Ducis Norff. 2 uxoris 1624.
Dna Margareta filia Thomæ Ducis Norff. 2 uxore nupta Roberti Sackville postea comitis Dorset.)
- 17 Philippus Howard Comes Arundell filius Thomæ Ducis Norff. uxore sua 1 uxor ejus Anna soror et cohæres Georgii Dni Dacre.
In a circle, Dna Elizabetha Howard obiit ao. dni 1625.)
- 18 Thomas Howard Comes Arundell et Surrey uxor ejus Alithea filia et una hæredum Gilberti comitis Salopie 1623.
(In a circle, Willmus Howard.)

19 Henricus

Under a sprawling figure of an old man, with a branch rising from him (on the ceiling) is written Magister Lucas Egliment Pictor MDXII. On the great window are represented a knight and a lady kneeling; on their mantles painted these arms, three escallops and chequers.*

We were shewn the apartments of Lord William Howard, whose portrait we shall have occasion to mention in our description of Corby. He was the terror of

- 19 Henricus Howard Dominus Maltravers, 1623.
 (In a circle, Jacobus Dns Maltravers obiit 1623.)
 Philippus Howard Miles obiit ao. 1616, uxor ejus Maria filia Johannis Carill Militis. (In circles, Thomas Howard 1596, Robertus Howard 1597, Georgius Howard 1598, Johannis Howard 1599, Johannis Howard 1600.)
 Willmus Howard miles 1623 uxor ejus Maria filia Wilmi Dni Evre Baronis de Witon.
 Wilmus Howard filius Wilmi Dns de Gillsland obiit infra ætatem 1644.
 Carolus Howard frater et hæres Wilmi Dns de Gillsland uxor ejus Anna filia Dni Edvardi Howard de Eskrick.
 At the east end,
 Carolus Howard filius Willelmi Howard milit. Dns de Gillsland uxor ejus Anna filia Dni Edvardi Howard Baronis de Eskrick.

The lower line

- 1 Hubertus de Vallibus eo Norff. cui Rex Henricus 2 dedit Baroniam de Gillsland Corkbie et Caterlen: Gretia uxor ejus.
 2 Robertus de Vallibus filius Huberti Dns de Gillsland fundator prioratus de Lanercost ao. dni 1116 Ada Engaine uxor ejus sine prole.
 3 Ranulphus de Vallibus frater et heres Roberti Dns de Gillsland Johanna uxor ejus.
 4 Robertus de Vallibus filius Ranulphi Dns de Gillsland uxor ejus *****
 5 Hubertus de Vallibus filius Roberti Dns de Gillsland uxor ejus *****
 6 Thomas de Multon jure uxoris Dns de Gillsland Matildæ fola filia et hæres Huberti.
 7 Thomas de Multon filius Thomæ Dns de Gillsland, uxor ejus Isabella.
 8 Thomas de Multon filius Thomæ Dns de Gillsland, uxor ejus *****
 9 Ranulphus de Dacre jure uxoris Dns de Gillsland Margareta fola filia et hæres Thomæ.
 10 Ranulphus de Dacre Presbyter Dns de Gillsland, sine prole.
 11 Hugo de Dacre frater et hæres Ranulphi Dns de Gillsland, uxor ejus Elizabetha filia Dni Maxwell, in Scotia.
 12 Willielmus de Dacre Dns de Gillsland, uxor ejus Johanna filia Dni Douglas, in Scotia.
 13 Thomas de Dacre Dns de Gillsland, uxor ejus Philippa filia Dni Neville de Raby.
 14 Humfredus de Dacre Dns de Gillsland uxor ejus Mabilla filia Dni Parr.
 15 Thomas de Dacre Dns de Gillsland uxor ejus Elizabetha filia et hæres Roberti de Graystock.
 16 Willmus Dns Dacre Dns de Gillsland uxor ejus Elizabetha Talbot filia Comitis Salopiæ.
 17 Thomas Dns Dacre Dns de Gillsland, uxor ejus Elizabetha filia Jacobi Aiborni militis.
 18 Georgius Dns Dacre Dns de Gillsland obiit infra ætatem an. Dni 1569.
 [Here the tree of genealogical branches is cut short, but renewed as follows by the intermarriage of Howard and Dacre: preceding this period they had run in parallel lines.]
 Willmus Howard jure uxoris Dns de Gillsland. 3 filius Tho. Ducis Norff. uxore sua 2, uxor ejus Elizabetha soror et cohæres Georgij Dni Dacre 1623.
 (In circles, Maria Howard 1604—Anna Howard 1595—Margaret Howard 1593—Cather. Howard 1585—Elizabetha Howard 1587—Francis Howard 1588—Carolus Howard 1583—Carolus Howard 1590—Georgius Howard 1591—Willmus Howard 1589.)

REV. W. RICHARDSON'S NOTES.

There are several hauberks, helmets, coats of mail, pikes, &c. kept in the house.—On improving some peat-mofs, about a mile S. E. of the castle, found a road, (Roman maiden-way) about twelve feet broad, hid with large stones, nearly five feet under the surface; the direction nearly N. and S.—*Ibid.*

* Grose.

the

the mofs-troopers; and though he ruled the country with severe, or rather military modes, yet he wrought many happy effects in the civilization of a race of inhabitants, as barbarous and uncultivated as ever possessed a settlement in this island. He kept here constantly 140 men in arms as his guard. The approach to his apartments was secured by plated doors, several in succession, fastened by immense locks and bolts of iron, defending a narrow winding staircase, where only one person could pass at a time. The ceiling is figured, and the mantle-piece has the arms and motto of the Howards. We passed along a narrow gallery, 140 feet in length, which led to sundry apartments, and were shewn the library, stored with a great number of ancient books; it is in a very secret place near the top of one of the towers: Mr. Pennant was misinformed, for he asserted, that "not a book had been added since the time of Lord William Howard, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth."† Mr. Grose said, "There are not above one or two manuscripts remaining here."‡ In this library is a vast case, three feet high, which opens into three leaves, having six great pages pasted on it, being an account of St. Joseph of Aramathea,§ and his twelve disciples, who founded Glastonbury; and, at the end, a long history of saints, with the number of years, or days, for which each could grant indulgences. The roof is coarsely carved; the windows are high, and are to be ascended by three stone steps: such was the caution of the times. It is said, Lord William was very studious, and wrote much: that once when he was thus employed, a servant came to tell him a prisoner was just brought in, and desired to know what should be done with him? Lord William, vexed at being disturbed, answered peevishly, hang him! When he had finished his study, he called and ordered the man to be brought before him for examination, but found that his order had been instantly obeyed: he was a very severe, but most useful man at that time, in this lawless place. His dungeon instils horror; it consists of four dark apartments, three below, and one above, up a long staircase, all well secured; in the uppermost, one ring remains, to which criminals were chained, and the marks where many more were. Near the library is the oratory, or private chapel, well secured, where Lord William enjoyed his religion in privacy. The ceiling and walls are richly ornamented with coats of arms and carvings in wood, painted and gilt. On one side is a good painting on wood, in the stile of Lucas Van Leyden, representing the flagellation of our Saviour, his crucifixion and resurrection. Here we found a fine piece of sculpture in alto-relievo, in marble, of the crucifixion; some tolerable pieces of the like work, representing our Saviour saluted by Judas, the descent of the Holy Spirit; an abbess with a sword in her hand, attending a crowned personage falling on his sword; a monk with a crowned head in his hand, and several others

† Grose and Pennant.

‡ Grose, A. D. 1772.

§ "Incipit tractatus de sancto Joseph. de Arimathea, extractus de Libro qui invenit Theodosius imperator in Jerusalem." &c. &c.

Several bishops of England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, and some on the continent, are named as obtaining indulgences.

Here is the register of the Abbey of Lanercost, and some treatises on religious subjects, one on nobility MS.—Some old chronicles, as Thomas a Wallingham, and an *ould c onicle* printed by Caxton, vacancies left for the insertion of the capital letters, with a pen or colours. In a book of Martin Luther's, against the Romish church, is written, "William Howard volo sed non valeo, non possum quod desidero,"—in Lord William's hand writing—an easy inference may be deduced.

of considerable value: many of them probably saved from the monastery at the dissolution. Some of the apartments are spacious; the chapel and a few other rooms have floors of plaster of Paris: the ceiling of one consists of small square pannels of wood, black and white interchangeably; the white is carved, the black plain.

Mr. Grose, who is very accurate in his authorities, speaks of this castle thus:—
 “ Tradition says, this castle was built by the Dacres; but by which of them is not
 “ ascertained, One of them, (Robert de Dacre) from a quotation in Madox’s
 “ History of the Exchequer, seems to have been Sheriff of Cumberland, 39th of
 “ King Henry III. and another (Ranulph de Dacre) 14th of King Edward I.
 “ Constable of the tower.

“ The first mention of this castle is in the reign of King Richard II. when, in
 “ the 18th year, it appears from Madox’s Baronia, that William de Dacre, son and
 “ heir of Hugh de Dacre, who was brother and heir of Ranulph de Dacre, held
 “ it with the manor of Irthington, to which it belonged; also the manor of Burgh,
 “ near Sands, Lasingby, and Farlam, and other lands, by the service of one entire
 “ barony, and of doing homage and fealty to the king, and of yielding to him for
 “ cornage, at his exchequer at Carlisle, yearly, at the feast of the Assumption of St.
 “ Mary, 51s. 8d. By what feoffment, whether old or new, says Madox, does not
 “ appear; neither in what king’s reign Ranulph de Dacre, ancestor of William,
 “ here named, was feoffed; but it is plain some ancestor, under whom Ranulph
 “ claimed, was enfeoffed to hold by barony.

“ It continued in the family of Dacres till the year 1569, when, on the 17th
 “ May, according to Stowe, *George Lord Dacre, of Graystoke, son and heir of Thomas*
 “ *Lord Dacre, being a child in years, and then ward to Thomas Lord Howard, Duke*
 “ *of Norfolk, was, by a great mischance, slayne at Thetford, in the house of Sir Richard*
 “ *Fulmerstone, Knight, by meane of a vaulting horse of woode standing within the same*
 “ *house; upon which horse, as he meant to have vaulted, and the pins at the feet being*
 “ *not made sure, the horse fell upon him, and bruised the brains out of his head.*

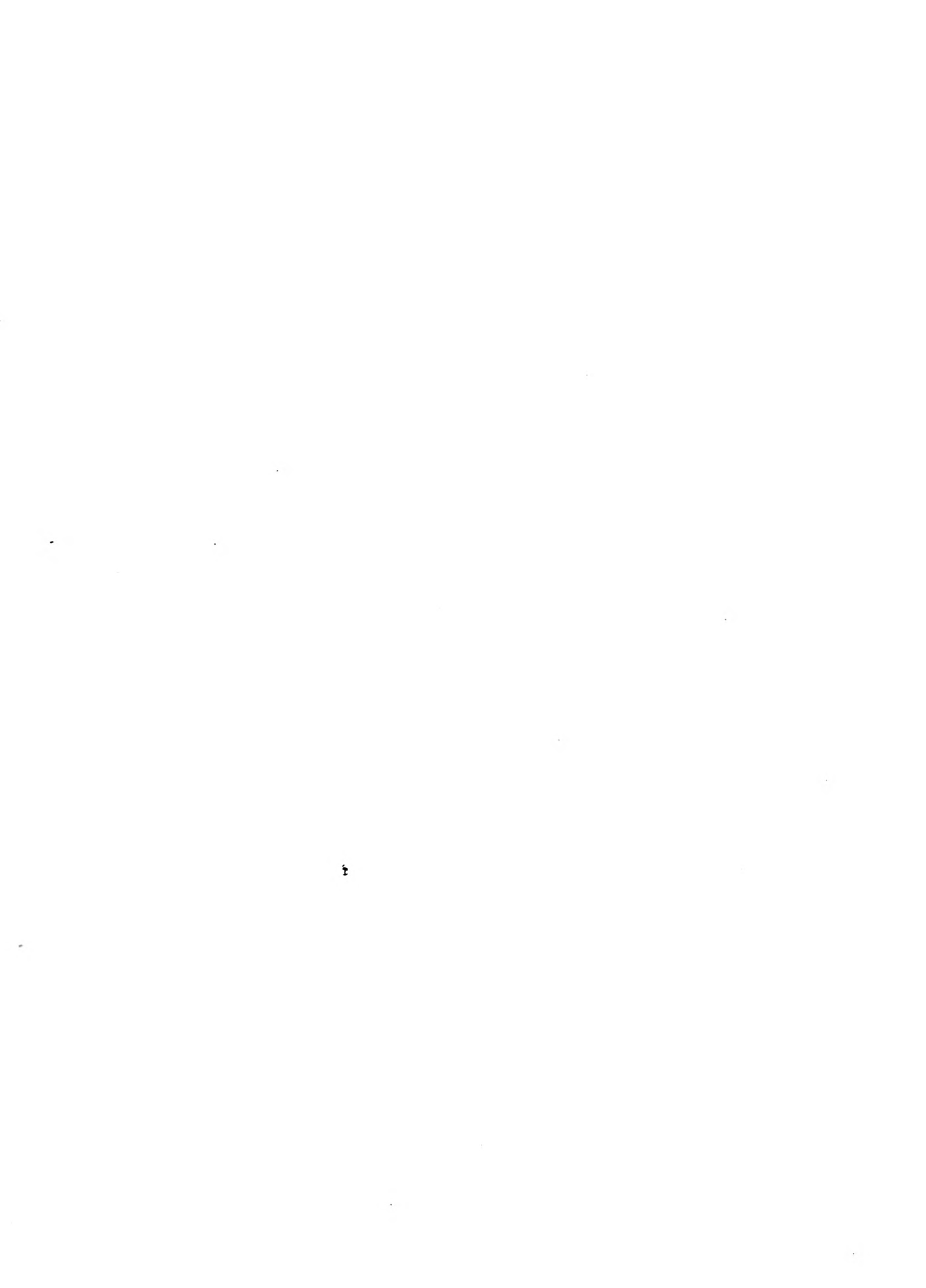
“ In 1607, when Camden visited it, it was under repair; and Bishop Gibson
 “ says, it was again repaired and made fit for the reception of a family, by the
 “ Right Honourable Charles Howard, great grandson to the Lord William
 “ Howard.”

Nicolson and Burn* say, “ it was enlarged and improved out of the ruins of
 “ the castles of Irthington and Kirkofwald”—it is an assertion that carries with it
 little probability. If any things were brought hither from those places, it is not
 likely more than furniture or ornament, and perhaps the paintings, which latter,
 these authors, from the authority of Dr. Todd, assert were brought from Kirkof-
 wald; and perhaps Bishop Gibson used the same authority. The several inscrip-
 tions, formerly placed in the garden, have been removed, and will be particularly
 noticed in the course of this work.

WRITTEN ROCKS ON GELT.

We took our route from Naworth, to view the Roman inscription on the rocks
 of the river Gelt, about two miles from Brampton. The face of the rock on which

* p. 491.





WRITTEN ROCK ON GELT.

the inscription is cut, is of an angular form; and being inaccessible, it is only to be read by the assistance of a ladder, or glass, and that not very correctly, as the rays of the sun fall so, that whilst they assist you on one side, they render the other more obscure, by the glare of light on one part, and the increased shade on the other. The point of the rock being most exposed to the weather, in that part the inscription has suffered much. In the annexed drawing, we have made the characters more distinct than they are found on the stone.

In Camden this monument is thus described, "Near Brampton runs the little river Gelt; on the bank of which, in a rock called Hellbeck, is this graven inscription, set up by an ensign of the second legion, called Augusta, (possibly Optio) under Agricola the proprætor; with some others, of which time has deprived us." The inscription is thus set out in a plate.

VEXL. LEG. II. AVG. ONAPR
 SVB AGRICOLA OB VIORÉ
 LEGI. MA. MERCALI
 NVMERGATI. S. FIRMI.

"In the same rock also we read, in a more modern character"

OFICIVM ROMANORVM

Mr. Horsley's drawing of the rock is as rude and contrary to the face of the natural stone, as is possible, and not much superior to that in Bishop Gibson's edition of Camden: he places the inscription in the following order:—

	IX	X	
VEX. LIEG. II. AVG. OB. APP. SVB AGRICOLA. OPTIO	}	APRO. E. MAXIMO CONSVLIBVS OFICINA MERCATI	}
		MER CATIVS FERMI	

No. 44, "*Vexillatio Legionis secundæ Augustæ, ob virtutem appellatæ, sub Agricola Optione Apro et Maximo Consulibus ex officina Mercati Mercatius filius Fermii.* Next to the inscriptions, which are directly upon the wall, I think it proper to subjoin the following. Mr. Camden published it long ago, but not with his usual exactness. It has been lately printed again, in the appendix to Mr. Gordon's *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, in a letter that plainly bespeaks its ingenious author. That copy differed in nothing material from mine, which I took from the original, except in the name of one of the consuls; which error in the copy has, I think, led this learned gentleman into another mistake, with respect to the date of the inscription, which I shall endeavour to set right, with all the regard that is due to his character. The rock is on the side of the river next Brampton, and about half a mile above the Gelt bridge. The first words of the inscription are manifestly intended for *vexillatio Legionis secundæ Augustæ*, though in *Lieg,*

“ for Legionis, the I is superfluous, of which we have other like instances.* The I is
 “ omitted in both the other copies; no doubt, because the gentleman who took the
 “ copies thought it a manifest error; but I have rather chosen to represent every
 “ thing as I found it. For A. P. P. which follow at the end of the same line, both
 “ Camden and the other gentleman have A. P. R. and so at the first view I took it
 “ myself, but the second time I read it as in the copy; and presently thought of ob
 “ virtutem appellata, and remembered the confusion of the same words in another
 “ inscription, if that other be genuine.† But there indeed it was the Ala, and not
 “ the Legio, which was so careful to inform us, that they were called Augusta, upon
 “ account of their valor: yet I cannot but suspect, that OB. VIRT. APP. for ob
 “ virtutem appellata, was here intended, however, virt, or perhaps the v, only came
 “ to be omitted. Though it is as easy to suppose an unskilful hand might here
 “ omit one letter, as insert another just before, that is superfluous. The next words
 “ sub Agricola, are very visible and distinct; but what Agricola this was, may be
 “ a difficult question. The ingenious author of the letter above-mentioned, takes
 “ it for Calpurnius Agricola, who was lieutenant under Marcus Aurelius; but I
 “ cannot come into this sentiment. The omission of the titles Leg. Aug. Propæt.
 “ makes me very doubtful that Calpurnius Agricola cannot be the person intended;
 “ because the omission of these titles, that are almost constantly added, would have
 “ been a greater neglect of the Legate, than the inserting his bare name in such an
 “ inscription could have been a compliment to him. Besides, if I am not mistaken,
 “ the cut of the letter L in this inscription, was not so ancient as the time of this
 “ Legate; for though there is a good deal of variety in the letters, upon the in
 “ scriptions of even Antoninus Pius’s reign, yet I think this shape of an L does not
 “ where appear so high, as in those of his successor, Marcus Aurelius; but that it
 “ was in use in the later times, is plain from other inscriptions. I am therefore
 “ much inclined to think, that Agricola was the name of the Optio, who had the
 “ command of these soldiers, who were ordered to work the stones at this quarry.
 “ An Optio was a sort of deputy to a Centurion or other officer, who acted for him
 “ in his absence. Reinesius reckons up several sorts, and different degrees of them.
 “ Camden, in his copy, has R. E. at the end of this word, which made me take it for
 “ granted it had been Optione upon the stone; but I could not discern any vestige
 “ of these letters, when I first viewed the original, though, upon a second inspec
 “ tion, I observed a flaw, or impression in the stone, where I suppose these letters
 “ may have been. This account very well agrees with the observation of my fellow
 “ traveller, who took notice of the resemblance there seemed to be, both as to the
 “ nature and colour, between the stone of this quarry, and that which the Roman
 “ wall, in a great part of Cumberland, appears to have been built, from whence
 “ he concluded the stones must have been fetched from this place; which remark
 “ I have since taken notice of in Camden, though at that time I did not remember
 “ it; and this looks the more probable from the scarcity of stones and quarries
 “ thereabout, so that the people often expressed their wonder, from whence the
 “ Romans got the stones with which they built the wall in that part; to this may

* See No. 58.

† See Itin. the observations under No. 39.

“ be further added, that the inhabitants near the place, continue to call this the
 “ old quarry ; and it is hard to conceive, what else should have brought a vexilla-
 “ tion of a Roman Legion hither, or occasioned the cutting of an inscription upon
 “ a rock in such a place.

“ The numerals IX and X, which are cut upon the rock higher up, as in the
 “ figure, and which are very distinct and visible, though they have not been taken
 “ notice of before, are so like those inscribed upon several stones in the face of the
 “ wall, that I cannot but think they express here, as well as in other places, the
 “ ninth and tenth cohorts of the Legio secunda Augusta, who were employed in
 “ this quarry, and about the wall in these parts ; and these two cohorts might,
 “ perhaps, be employed by themselves before or after the whole vexillation was
 “ engaged in the work. As to the remaining part of the inscription, I make no
 “ doubt but we may read, *Apro et Maximo consulibus*, which brings us to the reign
 “ of Severus, and the year 207. It is probable that the uppermost horizontal
 “ stroke in the E, was at first drawn back beyond the perpendicular stroke, for a
 “ contraction of ET, and we find it in some other inscriptions, there being a small
 “ break of the stone at the top of the letter.*

“ As for the word *officina*, which follows, Dr. Musgrave has so largely treated
 “ of these officinæ or fabricæ of the Romans, that I shall take leave to refer the
 “ reader to his comments upon the inscription of *Julius Vitalis*. I take *Mercatius*,
 “ or *Numercatius*, as others read it (though I could not discern the two first letters,
 “ nor do I believe they ever have been there) to be the name of the *Præfetus fabricæ*
 “ and *Fermius* to be either his father’s name, or another name of his own.

“ Camden takes notice of some other words on the same rock, in a more modern
 “ character, namely *Officium Romanorum*. I thought I saw some vestiges of letters,
 “ or confused strokes, which probably have been these words ; but I could make
 “ nothing of them, they were so defaced: they were near the other inscription, and
 “ to the right of it ; but whatever occasioned their being put there, they must
 “ doubtless, as Camden himself supposes, have been the work of a later hand.

“ I enquired about the inscriptions, said to have been upon Lenge Cragg, near
 “ Naworth, but was told that they were now entirely defaced.”

We will trouble the reader with few observations, after Mr. Horsley’s copious
 dissertation. In the course of fifty years since Mr. Horsley viewed this written rock,
 very little change has taken place ; and from the addition of fifty to fifteen hundred
 years, the inscription cannot be thought to have suffered much. The form of the
 inscription is represented in the drawing ; and it is not placed in irregular lines,
 as described both by the editor of Camden and Horsley. The first word, VEXL.
 by lengthening the stem of the L, though an unusual mode of abbreviating the
 word *Vexillatio*, takes away the imputation of incorrectness in the sculptor ; and,
 upon a close examination with a glass, we were convinced of its being so in this
 inscription. The end of this line, approaching the point of the angle, renders it
 difficult to be made out, being there most decayed ; the *ob* is plain, but what Mr.
 Horsley makes APP, is very obscure : and, as we took it, there is a line which falls in

* Brit. Rom. f. 268.

this form W. If this is so, then the *v*, for *virtute*, is to be found there; but the whole is so faint, that we must not insist upon it. The next line, *sub Agricola Optio*, is very distinct. *Apro et maximo* are tolerably legible. *Consulibus* is generally dark and defaced, but *officina mercati* is distinct. The word IVL, as represented in the drawing, is cut in a very fine letter, and indeed seems modern: perhaps placed there by some stone-cutter of late date. The word *Romanor* is very plain; and we are much surprised Mr. Horsley should describe it as being defaced and confused.

Mr. Smith published the following inscription in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1744, p. 340, and says, "it was found in a wall of George Wright's house, at Naworth, where it must have laid two hundred years at least, the house being so decayed with age, that it was necessary to rebuild it.

LEG. VI. VIC } *Legio sexta victrix*
 PIA* FID* F } *Pia fidelis fecit.*

THE PARISH OF FARLAM.

LIES in the extreme parts of Gillsland towards the east.† The church of Farlam ‡ was vicarial, and given by Robert de Vallibus to Lanercost; at the dissolution it was granted to Sir Thomas Dacre, from whom the late impropiator, Mr. Smith, derived his title, who sold it to Lord Carlisle. The following remark we think pertinent: "Wherever any of these religious houses, became established, they swallowed up the revenues of almost all the churches about them; which revenues, at the dissolution, were not restored to the churches, but given away to the king's favourites, or sold to supply his necessities." There was another appropriation of those revenues, perhaps as prejudicial to religion and the people, *their being granted to Jeans and chapters*; so that they came to be leased out, as we have already had occasion to remark.

"Farlam hath anciently been a fee of Gillsland; it was granted by Hubert de Vallibus, first Lord of Gillsland, to one Westfalan, and afterwards it was granted by, Lord of Gillsland, to one Walter de Windfore, in King Henry II's

† The parish of Farlam was estimated, some few years ago, to contain about sixty families. Population is increased lately by Lord Carlisle's employing several people in the coal works. The families are now about eighty; three of which are Presbyterians.—Number of inhabitants 350.

‡ FARLAM VICARAGE.

Prior. Lanercost Prop.—Ded. St. Thomas.—The Earl of Carlisle Pat.

P.N. Val. £7 0 0	}	K. Edw. II. Non. taxat. quia tot. est destruct.	}	Stipend by Lord Carl. £4 13 0	}	Augment. £200 by 1 ady Gower, and 2 lots of Q. A. bount.	}	Total income, with fees, £22
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INCUMBENTS.—Sir Simon de Walton.—1316, William de Richardby, p. m. Walton, pr. pri. & con-Lanercost.—Thomas de Derby.—1361, Thomas Roke, p. m. Derby, pr. *ibid.*—1373, Robert de Hayton, p. ref. Roke, pr. *ibid.*—

time,

time, brother to Alexander de Windfore, being so called because he dwelt at Windfor; but they were both brethren to one William de Kerfmier, the of Willifred, son of Haldan, sometime Lord of Caterleing, which King Henry II. gave to Hubert Vaux, after he had seized it, (because Willifred took part with King Stephen) as forfeited. And therefore in King John's time, the said William de Kerfmier brought a writ of mort d'ancestor against William Vaux, son of Hubert, and Robert, son of the said William, then Lords of Caterleing, but could not recover the land. The said Walter de Windfore had issue another Walter; and his son, called Adam de Faricham, held the land in 23d Edward I. and in Edward III's time, John de Farleham held it, who gave it unto Ranulph Dacre, and Margaret Multon his wife, then Lords of Gillsland, and to their heirs, after John de Farleham's death, and one Andrew Latton. Thenceforth it hath continued demesne to the Lords of Gillsland. The said Walter windfore gave for arms, a saltier sable in a field d'argent. There are some of this surname left at this day, which are descended from one John de Windfore, brother to the second Walter Windfore (to whom he gave Farleham parva.) John had issue, Rayner and Solomon, and Rayner had Bernard, the father of Richard, which Solomon and Richard endowed the houses of Wederhall and Lanercolt with lands in little Farleham." ||

|| Denton's MS.

From the INQUISITION, 31st of QUEEN ELIZABETH.

MANERIUM DE FARLAM.

The amount of the lord's rents, 8l. 14s. 10d.

Bailiff's fee, 13s. 4d.

Land searjeant, East Farlam, 2s.—West Farlam, 20d.

"MEMORAND.—The demesne lands, belonging to the scite, or capital messuage of the manner aforesaid, containeth several parcels of land, &c." as therein mentioned.

"Item, there is, within the said manner, one colemyne, for which Stephen Hodgson was wont to pay the yearly rent of x^{li}. but now the same is decayed, &c."

"Item, there is, within the said manner, one common heath, or moor ground, commonly called Farlam, Fell, wherein the tenants have common of pasture, and the same containeth, by estimation, about cc acres."

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] About Milton the soil is light and gravelly, producing slight crops of barley, oats, and peas—where loamy, about Kirkhouse, Farlam Hall, &c. some wheat—The upper lands cold and unproductive; corn very late in ripening.—The meadows and pastures there are meagre.—The commons were lately divided, so no sheep are kept.—Turnips do not succeed.

SITUATION.] High, the surface hilly.—The aspect bare and unpleasant to the eye.

WOOD.] Of wood it is almost destitute—some late plantations of firs, in Lord Carlisle's estate are an ornament.

FUEL.] Coal from Tindell Fell, about three miles distant.

TENEMENTS.] Small, except in Lord Carlisle's property—average, 13s. per acre.

SCHOOLS.] None established.

POOR.] A house of reception at Milton.—Poor rate about 1s. per pound rent.

AGRICULTURE.] Not attended to with any assiduity, but by some of Lord Carlisle's farmers.

LIME.] Burnt here in large quantities by the Earl of Carlisle, which supplies the chief part of the barony of Gillsland, and even to Carlisle.

HOUSMAN'S NOTES.
THE

THE PARISH OF DENTON.

LIES in the utmost north-east limits of Gillland, and is now divided into Nether Denton and Over Denton. In strictness they are two parishes. Nether Denton is situated in the depth of the vale, and over Denton on the rising grounds. Hubert de Vallibus, Lord of Gillland, granted Denton to one Weskop, who alienated the same to Gilles Bueth, whose son Robert left issue two daughters, one married to Addock, Lord of Bewcastle, and the other to Eustachius de Vallibus, Lord of Hayton. In partition, one took Over Denton, the other Nether Denton. In the reign of King Edward I. Over Denton was in the possession of one Stonland, who granted the same to one of the Witherington family, in whose descendants it continued several ages; after them it became the estate of one Tweedale, and passed to the Earl of Carlisle.†

Over Denton appears to have been anciently a member of the diocese of Durham; for when Robert de Vallibus, and Robert, son of Asketel, gave this church to the priory of Lanercost, its appropriation was the act of Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of Durham.‡

The Earl of Carlisle is impropriator, and receives all kinds of tithes, allowing the curate 20s. yearly; which, with lands purchased by Queen Anne's bounty, and other dues, brings about 72l. a-year.

Nether Denton was the possession of De Vallibus, Lord of Hayton. It was afterwards the estate of the Dentons, and John Denton exchanged those possessions with Lord Dacre for Warnell. Since this exchange, it has attended the other possessions of the Dacres in this barony. In Denton's MS. we have the following

† OVER DENTON.

Lord Carlisle patron.—Curate's salary 20s. yearly.

There are now only about 15 families in this parish, it hath been so totally ruined. It is a customary manor. A twenty-penny fine on the change of Lord.—An arbitrary fine on the change of tenant.—An heriot on the tenant's death, or 40s. if the tenant had no live cattle.—In lieu of services 1s.

DECANATUS CARLIOL.

<p>P. N. Val. Ecclesia de Denton—nihil quia non excedit 6 mar. nec rector habet aliud beneficium.</p>	}	<p>K. Edw. II. Eccel. de Denton non taxatur in antiquo.</p>	}	<p>K. Hen. VIII. Denton rectoria valet per ann.</p>	} £ 4 5 5
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‡ Hugo Dei gratia Dunelmensis Episcopus, omnibus Clericis totius Episcopatus sui, salutem. Sciatis nos dedisse concessisse et confirmasse priori et Canonicis de Lanercost, ad presentationem Roberti de Vallibus et Roberti filii Asketilli, ecclesiam de Veteri Denton tenendam. Ita quod ipsi Canonici presentabunt nobis et successoribus nostris, quoties ipsa ecclesia vacaverit, perpetuum Vicarium qui predictæ Ecclesie deferviat, et nobis et successoribus nostris episcopales consuetudines reddat: qui etiam victum percipiat, a predictis Canonicis annuam pensionem dimidium tantum marce perfolvat, nisi eis nos vel successores nostri, ex nostra auctoritate, juxta ipsius ecclesie augmentum et facultatem in posterum plus percipere concessimus. Quare volumus, et predicti Canonici memoratam ecclesiam teneant libere et quiete, sicut eam tenendam concessimus. Salvis in omnibus episcopalibus consuetudinibus nostris. His Testibus, Willielmo summo Camerario, Magistro Richardo de Coldingham Willielmo filio Archiepiscopi et aliis.

REGIST. LANERCOST.

particulars;

particulars:—"Denton *villa in profundo*. The place in Gilsland where Denton stands is a great deep valley, the Irish call deep, in their language, Dæn. Upon that Irish word, the place was called, by the Saxons, Dæin; and, upon the first habitation, their Dæin town. There are two Dentons there. Over Denton, which is in Northumberland, now the Withringtons lands, and stands beyond the great bottom; and Nether Denton, in Cumberland, late the Dacres lands. Both of them are parcel of the barony of Gilsland.—The first possessor I read of, was one Wescop, to whom Hubert de Vallibus, Lord of Gilsland, gave Denton, in or about King Henry II.'s time, Wescop gave it to one Gilles Bueth, or Beweth's *bairn*, † (otherwise that Gilles Bueth and Beweth's bairn was but one person.) He had issue Robert, son of Bueth, who died without issue. His sisters were married to Addock, Lord of Bothcastre, and to Eustace Vaux, Lord of Hayton, in Gilsland; the one had Over Denton, and the other had Nether Denton, which was the two moieties then by partition. Haytons part was given to John, son of Robert, son of Aukelin, or Asketill de Denton. And Robert, brother to the said John, married the heir to the other part. The said Robert fil. Bueth was their mother's brother. He gave the church to the house of Wederhall; and, after his death, David, son of Jerry, and Robert, son of Asketill, gave it to the house of Lanercost; whereupon grew great suit, till the controversy was ended by the mediation of the pope's legate, who divided the profits between them, and gave the presentation of the vicarage to the bishop.*

"Over Denton, 7th of King Edward I. was given, by Richard Stowland, and Helena his wife, to John Withrington, with whose issue male it remains at this day. And Nether Denton descended from the said John, son of Robert, son of Aukelin, to John and to Richard Denton, Knight, his son's son, whose daughter Margaret, wife to Adam Copley, of Bately, in Craven, had it in marriage, 17th of King Edward II. John, son of Adam, had issue Richard Copley, whose daughter Isabel, wife to Adam Denton, son to Thomas del Hall, had Denton from her father, in marriage in King Henry IV.'s time. Thomas Denton, Esq. now of Warnell, the son of Thomas, son of John, holds Warnell in exchange for Denton, which exchange was made in the 23d of King Henry VII. by the said John and Thomas with the Lord Dacre, which John Denton was son to Richard, son of Thomas, son of Adam, son of Thomas dell Hall aforesaid."

The church of Nether Denton is rectorial, and dedicated to St. Cuthbert. ‡

We

† Bairn signifies child. * Each two merks and a half. In 1266, Wetheral released a moiety to the bishop and his successors.

‡ NETHER DENTON RECTORY.

Ded. St. Cuthbert.—Priory of Wetheral Prop.—Bishop of Carl. Patron.

Priory of Wetheral Prop.—Bp. Carl. Patron.

K. Books } Certif. val. } Augmented, 1761, 400l. } Glebe, 40 acres } Real val. 60l. os. 0d.
8l. 5s. 5d. } 16l. 1s. 6d. } Countess D. Gower, 200l. } } As stated by N. and B.

RECTORIA DE DENTON.

Willmus Robinson Clericus Rector ejusdem Rector habet Mans. et Glebam, q. val. A't'im	£. s. d.
Idem, Will'mus h'ct Grana Dec, ejusdem Rector. p'tim. que valent coibs annis — —	0 6 8
	3 2 0
	Idem

We now pursue our route from Brampton up the river Eden, to its junction with the Eamont. No part of Britain can furnish a greater variety of picturesque scenes,

		£.	s.	d.			
Idem Willmus het in dec. vitul. cu. Lacticin.	Oblacoibs minut. cu. p'ficuis libri paschal	}	0	19	6		
q. coib's annis in tempore pac.	— — — — —						
Sm total valoris 4l. 8s. 1d. de quib's							
Resolut fenag. } ct subfid. }	In soluc. p. fenagio resolut. Epo Karlij annuatim	—	—	—	0	2	0
Et solut. p'curacione visitacon. Epi de tribus in tres annos 2s. et sic annuatim		—	—	—	0	0	8
Sm deduct. 2s. 8d.							
Et Rem. 4l. 5s. 5d. x'ma inde 8s. 6d. halfpenny.							

ECCL. SURVEY, 26th K. HENRY VIII.

INCUMBENTS.—1304, Rob. Oriel, Col. Bp. Halton. Saving to the Bp. 33s. 4d. and the like to Lanercoft.—1306, Adam de Kale, like reservation.—1309, John de Cūlgath.—1317, John de Aberington.—1385, Sir Richard de Brockton.—Edw. Bell.—1567, Ch. Lowther, Cl. p. m. Bell. Col. Bp. Best.—1576, Miles Matmagh, p. ref. Lowther, Col. Bp. Barnes.—1586, William Thompson, Clk.—1597, Roland Baxter.—Ra. Snowden.—1633, Nich. Dean, A. B. p. m. Snowden.—1692, W. Culeheath.—Richard Culeheath, p. ref. Culeheath.—1703, Thomas Pearson, A. B. p. ref. Culeheath, Col. Bp. Nicolson.—1718, Nich. Reay, p. m. Pearson, Col. Bp. Bradford.—1736, William Hesketh, p. m. Reay, Col. Bp. Fleming.—1786, Mich. Holme, Clk. p. m. Hesketh, Col. Bp. Law.—1789, Jos. Harrison, Clk. p. m. Holme, Col. Bp. Douglas.—1792, Geo. Gilbanks, Clk. p. m. Harrison, Col. Bp. Vernon.

From the INQUISITION, taken 31st of QUEEN ELIZABETH.

MANERIUM DE DENTON.

The amount of the lord's rents, 13l. 19s. 5d.

Bailiff's fee, 13s. 4d.

Land serjeant's fees, Over Denton, 2s. 6d.—Nether Denton, 5s.

Thirlewaye in Com. North'land p'cell Maner. de Denton predict.

“MEMORAND.—There are belonging to this manner, divers parcels of heath, moor and wast grounds, called Denton Pasture, to the number of c acres, wherein the tennants of this manner have common for their cattle.”

Item, there are good store of yonge oke timber trees within this manner, fit for building, which are dispersed abroad in several places within this manner.

“Item, there is, and fo time out of mind hath been used, a custome within this manner, that after the death of every tennant, there shall be paid his best quick beast or cattle, in the name of a heriot.

“Item, there is within this said manner, a parsonage and a glebe land, and tythes thereunto belonging; and the same is in the gift of the dean and chapter of Carlisle.

Item, the BOUNDER of this manner beginneth at the castle of Naworth, and turneth eastwards up the Park Wall to the Home Houfe-burn; and it runneth in Irdinge, and then up to Capple-burn, and so eastward to Tomlinge Clughe-head, from thence to the West Clughe-head, from thence up a burne, called the Tennant's Burne, to a place called the Eadeley Stone, and then it turneth southward to the Lowhill, and down to the Stole Layers, to the Lawe-burne, and then it turneth westward up the same burne to the Green-way-syke, and so to the Green Tarne, and from thence to the Crahill Moss, and so to Carmitley-dyke-head, and to a gray stane which stood at one Battle Hodges door, and so still westward downe Danes-in-ferle-dyke to the Rotten well, and so to the Rotten syke down to Denton-burn, and then to the faide cattle, where the same beganne.”

UPPER DENTON.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] Near Irthing a mixture of sand and clay, tolerably fertile, the rest cold, moorish, and barren; corn backward, the farmer's chief object is grafs land.—Average 15s. an acre.

COMMON, SHEEP.] A vast tract, but few sheep; subject to the rot from the climate and wetness of soil

ROADS,

scenes, within the same limits; they are not extensive or astonishing, like the stupendous scenes on Derwent or Ulfwater, but they abound in those milder beauties which

ROADS, WATERINGS, GAME.] The military road passes through it.—Well watered by the river Irthing, and several brooks.—Game abundant.

POPULATION.] Decreased—only eleven tenements, some very small.

FUEL.] Coal and turf.

LIME.] Is burnt here in large quantities.

VICARAGE.] The walls standing in the church-yard.—The lower floor, a keep for cattle, the upper story for the inhabitant.—The walls five feet thick—such as are seen on the borders of Northumberland.

SITUATION AND AIR.] High lands, and not healthy from its vicinity to morasses.

NETHER DENTON.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] Soil near the river Irthing mostly a black clay, fertile in the production of wheat and other grain.—The south parts cold, wet, and barren.—Average rents about 15s. per acre.

COMMONS.] Vast tracts, to the S. E. wet, craggy, and barren.—The other parts, though rugged and wet, afford good pasturage for the small breed of horses and black cattle. Sheep are few and seldom healthy.

FUEL.] Coal and turf.

FISH, &c.] The river Irthing, bounding this parish to the north, abounds in stream fish.—Game abundant.

ROADS] The military road leads through it.

WOODS AND SURFACE.] A few timber trees and some brushwood on the banks of Irthing.—The face of the country uneven, and inclining greatly to the north; is exposed to cold blasts, from the mountainous and wide wastes.—**HOUSMAN'S NOTES.**

Nether Denton is also a customary manor of like services as Over Denton.*—We cannot forbear repeating our sense of the injury done to the country, by keeping up the servile tenures of those customary manors, injurious to both lord and tenants.—**THE EDITORS.**

The present Earl of Carlisle has repeatedly offered to enfranchise (on liberal terms) all the tenants in his respective manors, in the barony of Gilsland; where there are common lauds, to inclose them, and take a certain equitable share; where there are no commons, on the consent of the tenants in general. Several individuals have lately enfranchised, and others will (we trust) also soon perceive the advantage arising from it.—**W. R.**

POPULATION, &c.] Nether Denton consists of the following small villages, viz. Chapel-Burn Dixon Clugh-head, Birkhurst, Baggra, and Denton Mill, the rest single houses.—There are 55 houses; and, at 5 to a house, make 275 inhabitants.—There are 3 freeholders, and about 30 customary tenants.—The register begins 1703: during the first 20 years there were 160 baptized, 129 buried, 48 marr. During the last 20 years there were 155 baptized, 126 buried, 42 married.

POOR'S RATE.] They cost the parish about 51l. per annum; joined with the parish of Farlam in a poor-house.

SCHOOLS.] No endowed school, the parish has built a school-house; the master has 2s. per quarter for teaching English, 3s. 6d. for writing and accounts, and 4s. for Latin; he commonly has about 40 scholars, and gets his victuals a certain time in each scholar's house, gratis, which is called a whittle-gate.

PETRIFFACTIONS, &c.] Near the Mains, in Over Denton, on the south side of the Irthing, is a spring which petrifies moss. Along the banks of the Irthing, in Nether Denton, vast quantities of petrified marine shells are found, in a band of limestone, under freestone.

JUNIPER.] A juniper tree grows in a garden at Highnook, four yards high, and seventeen inches in circumference in the bole.—We mentioned before that there were none growing in the county, except in Lanercost parish, which adjoins this parish.

DENTON-HALL.] This hall was formerly the seat of the Dentons, mentioned in this work, which they exchanged for Warnall-Hall. The old tower is remaining, and converted into a farm-house, the walls of which are eight feet thick.

We acknowledge our obligations to the Rev. John Sibson, for much information touching this parish.

* *Over and Nether*, Saxon terms; *Over Saxony* fill being the appellation used in that country.

which constitute the serene, the placid, and pastoral: here and there they break out into the rocky and sylvan, but chiefly consist of the tamer nature.

In this parish was born the Rev. *William Reay*, A. M. the second son of the Rev. Nicholas Reay, who was rector of it from 1718, to 1736; then not worth more than 20*l*. per annum, but now worth 60*l*. The father educated him as long as he lived; but, on his demise, he was sent to the free school at Carlisle, from thence he was removed to Queen's College, Oxford; where, in 1751, he took his master's degree. At this place he was supported by a singularly benevolent and liberal-minded man, his father's brother, Mr. John Reay, who had been the confidential servant of Dr. Gibson, Bishop of London. This John Reay retired in old age to Carlisle, where he lived in comfort and credit; and at last died whilst on a visit to the Rev. Mr. Waite, then curate of Bromfield; from which parish, it is believed, the Reays originally migrated. In 1755, William Reay published a volume of sermons, under the patronage of Dr. Church, to whom he had been curate at Battersea, till 1745; when he was invited to the curacy and lectureship of Wandsworth, under Mr. Allison; in which situation he continued till his death, which took place in 1756.

Dr. Church wrote a preface to Mr. Reay's Sermons; in which he recites the occasion of their being published; which was indeed a melancholy one. Mr. Reay, he says, had frequently laboured under severe disorders; but had lately been afflicted by one more alarming than all that had preceded it,—a violent effusion of blood from a rupture of the vessels in the lungs. This rendered him incapable of appearing either in the desk or pulpit; and suggested the propriety of an application to the opulent, the pious, and the liberal, through this channel. He wanted but little, nor that little long; for he died in the following year. The subscriptions, however, are said to have been liberal; and conferred in the most handsome manner.

At any rate, and however softened, there is something humiliating in being presented to the public, in *forma pauperis*. Dr. Church, whose happier lot it was to be, in general, *at ease in his possessions*, speaks indeed of his quondam curate's heavy calamity with great propriety; but he speaks as one, who had not himself been tutored in that best of all schools for softening the human heart, Adversity; he speaks not as one who had himself known and felt what it was *never to have had any benefice, nor any fortune*; and in such circumstances to be bowed down by an irremediable disease, and rendered unable to earn his own bread. There is also something so cold and cautious in Dr. Church's manner of recommending the sermons, as, we own, chills us. The author, he says, desires they may be considered as plain, serious, well-intended, edifying sermons: and the editor is well contented to dismiss them with that character. The sermons, however, have long been regarded, as among the best in our language; of which the high price they have borne, and do still bear, is some proof. If we were to give a critique on them, we would borrow that, which his countryman and cotemporary, Seed, gave of Dr. Waterland's sermons: "They were composed (as sermons ought to be) with plainness and simplicity; adapted to the level of common capacities, yet instructive to the highest. Free from that obscure diligence, which sometimes embarrasses the writings of great scholars. He states each point of duty judiciously and accurately, explains it happily, and always goes to the bottom of his subject."

Persons yet living, who remember Mr. Reay, speak of him as an excellent man, and a pleasing and even admired preacher; though, in point of delivery, inferior to many. We have taken the liberty to mention this last otherwise uninteresting particular, because we have some notion, it is a trait in the character of at least a majority of the clergy of the north. Whether it be owing to the provincialism of our dialect; of which we never can wholly get the better; to the total neglect of this kind of learning in our early education; or to some constitutional defects, we pretend not to say; but the fact is not to be disputed, that our merit, if we have any, appears, as Dr. Byrom says, not from the pulpit, but the press.

In point of sermons, 'tis confess'd,
We preach the worst, but make the best.

All foreigners allow, that the sermons of the clergy of the church of England far excel those of the divines of all other parts of the world. We go still farther, and are bold to assert, that the printed sermons of English divines contain such a body of theology, sound criticism, useful morality, and even fine writing, as is not to be equalled by any other class of writers. He who wishes his mind to be strongly imbued, at once with good principles, and a good taste for composition, let him give his nights and days to the reading of English sermons. Among the foremost of these we place those of Benson, Fothergill, Seed, and Reay: all of whom, however, it is but fair to own, are said to have been wretched preachers.

BIOGRAPHIA CUMB.

THE

THE PARISH OF HAYTON.

CONSISTS of the two manors of Hayton and Talkin, ancient dependents on the barony of Gilfland, the property of the Earl of Carlisle,† and Little Corby, a manor held under Henry Howard, Esq. of Corby Castle. The church was given by Robert de Vallibus to the prior and convent of Carlisle, and was soon afterwards appropriated. The dean and chapter are patrons, and lease out the rectorial tithes of Hayton, Fenton, and Faugh quarters, to Edward Hasell, Esq.
of

† Hayton manor consists of about 96 tenants, whose estates in general are composed of both freehold and customary lands.—The customary rent, 18l. 12s. 3d.—In lieu of services from each tenement, 1l.—Free-rent for common divided, A. D. 1704, 23l.—Fines on death and alienation according to the custom of Gilfland.

Talkin is a customary manor, consisting of between twenty and thirty tenements.—Customary rent 6l. 9s.—For greenhue, being liberty of cutting green wood or brushwood, in the forest, for fences, hurdles, or flakes, 2s. each.—Rent in lieu of services, 1s.—Fines as in Hayton.

Little Corby consists of twelve customary tenants.—See Corby customs.

From the INQUISITION, 31st of QUEEN ELIZABETH.

MANERIUM DE HAYTON.

The amount of the lord's rents, 19l. 9s. 6d.

Bailiffs fee, 13s. 4d.

Land-ferjeant's fee, 5s. 4d. with Fenton.

“ Tenentes de Warwicke bridges infra Maneriu. de Corby redunt ann. d'no Mancrij de Hayton pro quadam via ducen. ad sepals Pastur. sup. terr. hujus Manerij p. ann. 22d.

“ Tenentes Manerij pred. reddunt ann. pro eor. op'ib's voc. Bounde dayes work viz pro Lxxij dieb's ad iij. ob p quolib. die, &c. 21s. 3d. farthing.

“ MEMORAND.—There is, within the said manner of Hayton, a great common of heath and moorey ground, called Hayton Moore, containing, by estimation, M acres, wherein the tennants have common for their cattle.”

“ Item, the BOUNDER of the said manor of Hayton, with its members, beginneth at the foot of Gelt, so up Gelt to Grenewell, and so up Grenewell to Stephenstones, and then to the Colerike Donne to Dabdaines to a standing stone over to Leyson castle, and downe Kerne to Allenwood, from thence to Drute beck, over the moor to Kirske gill, until Irden, so downe Irden to Arnehome sike, so up Arnehome sike to Irden, from thence to Carbricks forde, so up Carbricks forde to Nishbufe, then up Irden to Soote gill, where this bounder beganne.”

FENTON.

Amount of the lord's rents, 65s. 3d.

Land serjeant's fee, 12d.

From the same INQUISITION,

MANERIUM DE TALKIN.

Amount of lord's rents, 11l. 0s. 8d.

Bailiff's fee, 13s. 4d.

“ MEMORAND.—There is within the said manner, a great common of heath and pasture ground, called Talken Fell, containing, by estimation, 1000 acres, or more, in which the tennants of the said manner, have common for their cattle.”

“ Item, there is within the said manner a great tarne, or fish-pond, called Talken Tarne,* wherein are good store of pike, barces, trowtes, and eyles.”

* About one mile in circumference.

“ Item,

of Dalemain, for which the proprietors pay proportionably annually to the lessee a modus, viz. seventeen eskpes of sweet haver, or oatmeal; and the lessee gives to the tenants, or inhabitants, twenty-four quarts of ale, which is drunk in the church-yard on Easter Sunday afternoon annually: this is considered as a receipt for the vicarial dues, or white book, paid to the lessees.

Talkin

“ Item, the BOUNDER of the said manner of Talkin, beginneth at the Seggeholme, where the forest walle and the Gelt meet, so down Gelt unto a place where Gelt and Hellbecke meet, so up Hellbecke unto a place called Roughtwaite gilbeck, so up the head of the same Roughtwaite gilbeck, from thence to a place calle Fellmyre, from Fellmyre to a place called Wide-open dykes of Kow-honey-fell, from thence to the burn Klefket, so down Klefket unto Klefket Run, in the forest of Brierthwaite, so up the forest wall unto a place called Brownsfyde, where Geltefdale and Brierthwaite meet, from the said forest wall of Geltefdale, unto a place called the Force, in the head of the Howgill of Talkin, unto a place called the Seggeholme, where this said bounder first beganne.”

From the same INQUISITION.

FORESTA DE BREIRTHWAITE.

Lord's rents x^{li}. xv^s.

“ Lancellet Carleton tnet p-indentur. Willmi dni Howarde et dne Elize. uxor ejus &c. totum illud parcel terr. voc&c. Forest. de Breirthwaite una cum Dom. voc le Tarnehouse et piscar. de Tynndell tarne, jacen infra dñia de Brampton et Denton, &c.

“ The said forest of Breirthwaite lieth adjoyning to the forest of Geltefdale¹⁵⁷ and is bounded from the said forest as followeth, viz. Beginning at a standing thorne in the brow fyfe, and so the height of the fell, and so holding the height of the fell, as heaven water delieth, to Caldovell fyke, and so to a place called the head of the Kelde fyke, and down the said fyke, and so to a place called the Fawgill, and from thence, as heaven water dales, to Byers Pike, and so down Byers Pyke wall to Blackburn, and down Blackburn to the forest foot, and so following the said wall to the fayd thorne, in the brow fyde, where it beganne.”

“ Item, there are, within the said forest, certain boundes, or dales, of haye ground, &c. do amount unto 874 acres; and there are also in other wast, heath, and barren ground, within the said forest, above a thousande acres.”

“ Item, there are, in the said tarne called Tynndell tarne, good flore of pike, barces, trouts, and other fish,” &c.

POPULATION.] There are 231 families; all of the church of England, except 3 Roman Catholics, 2 Presbyterians, and 1 Quaker. Population is much increased within the last 30 years, owing to the agriculture being much improved; although there are no manufactories carried on, for want of water for mills.—The inhabitants are, in general, very industrious; a great number of them are employed in Lord Carlisle's collieries, and in carrying the coals to Carlisle market; they are lately become much improved in their manners, mode of living, and drefs.—The estates are, upon an average, about 30l. per annum, though there are some from 100l. to 300l. particularly Mr. Graham's of Edmond Castle, situated on the banks of the Irthing. Nature has been kind to it in situation, and art has much improved it; the present proprietor having planted a variety of forest trees, in proper situations, and made walks through the woods, with fish-ponds of considerable extent, well stocked with carp, tench, and trout; all which display the good taste of the proprietor. About a quarter of a mile distant from Edmond Castle, is situated the village of Hayton, in which is a little hill called Castle Hill, raised about twelve feet above the adjacent ground; it is exactly round, and, at the top, is one hundred feet in diameter, and hollow in the middle: it is on a rising ground from the castle, and probably has been a bulwark of defence to it; but no remains of buildings appear, nor has any antiquities been found, to strengthen the conjecture; such as are frequent on the borders of Northumberland. Heads Nook, the property of Miss Dobinson, of Carlisle, is a pleasant feat, with gardens well stocked with fruit trees, surrounded with plantations of forest trees, in full growth, and a fine loamy soil through the estate, which is worth about 300l. per year. R. Warwick, Esq. of Warwick-hall, purchased

Talkin and Little Corby quarters pay tithe in kind to Messrs. Tenniswood and Clarke, lessees of the other tithes of the dean and chapter. Hayton, Fenton, and Faugh pay a modus to the said lessees in lieu of tithe hay, and twopence per acre in lieu of tithe corn of the improved commons, which was enfranchised in the year 1704, for the annual payment of 23l. as free-rent, to the lord of the manor. These lessees repair the chancel, and pay 5l. to the minister, as salary. The church has received two augmentations of Queen Anne's bounty, which has been laid out in land at Hayton, intermixed with the ancient glebe, and, together, make forty acres

chafed an estate here, about six years ago, then worth not more than 4s. per acre; and by good management, is now worth 16s. per acre. The lands let, upon an average, about 12s. or 14s. per acre; the best 30s. the worst 7s. mostly in very small farms, and divided into small inclosures, with thorn hedges.

ASPECT.] To the north: is dry and healthy.


SHEEP.] They are of a small size, kept by the inhabitants of Talkin on a large extent of common belonging to that quarter.

BLACK CATTLE AND HORSES.] In general of the middle size; they do not keep many, as grain is their staple article.

GAME.] Plentiful, viz. hares, partridges, and quails; and it is a fine open country for sporting.

RIVERS.] Irthing, Gelt, and Carn, contain trouts, chubs, eels, pikes, &c.

The present incumbent, the Rev. Edmund Wills, was appointed by the patrons, in 1766.—We owe our most grateful acknowledgments to him for much valuable information respecting this parish.

By Netherton, in the parish of Hayton, near to the ground where the battle was fought by Lord Hunlden, about four or five years ago, were found three *shekels* (as the country people called them, from their similarity in form to the ring fixed to the plough beam) of gold: they had been removed from a sand bank along with the gravel for repairing the roads, and being picked up accidentally at different times lying on the road, were all sold to a silver smith at Carlisle. They were described as of the following form,  plain and smooth, except the two knobs at the opening; there was no appearance of a tongue. They measured three or four inches in diameter, and about an inch and a half in thickness. One of them was sold for 7l. and a larger, it is said, brought 20l.—Such is the imperfect account our correspondent received of these pieces of antiquity, which, we conceive, were used as fibulæ for gathering up a cloak or robe.

Not far from Hellbeck, a few years ago, in cutting down a hollow oak tree, the skeleton of a man was found therein: he had probably fled for shelter, at the time of the before-mentioned battle, and being entangled there, he could not relieve himself. Some instrument of iron was found with him.

W. R.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] Vary greatly. In the manor of *Talkin* it is dry and gravelly, the surface bare, hilly, and in a cold situation. In the manor of Hayton, the land is in many parts very fertile, yielding excellent crops of wheat and all other kinds of grain; the soil a deep blackish loam, especially about Heads-Nook, Fenton, in the vicinity of Hayton, and Little Corby; in the latter it is luxuriant, and produces early crops. The soil about Faugh and How, some parts of the village of Hayton, and several tenements to the east, is light and sandy; and, in a dry summer, the crops scarce clear the original expenses. Turnip husbandry in drills is introduced with good effect, the crops worth 35s. or 40s. an acre, and are eat off by sheep, wheat follows, and barley succeeds; the lighter lands, are sown with rye or barley, and then oats or peas succeed. Red clover is also sown with success. The east part of Hayton manor, lately moor land, is hilly and bare, the fences grown with furze instead of thorns.

FUEL.] Coals from Talkin or Tindale Fell.

ROADS.] No public roads, but those leading to Brampton, to the lime-works, at Castle-Carrook, and the coal-pits.

QUARRIES.] Of slate and freestone on the river Gelt.

POOR.

acres, divided into compact inclosures, and planted with thorn hedges by the present incumbent. The minister's revenue now amounts to about 40l. per annum. The church was built in 1780, at the expence of the parishioners, and is a neat structure, with a small tower, will contain five hundred people commodiously; and, being upon an elevated station, and roughcast with lime, it appears a beautiful object all round the country, to a great distance.

“Hayton, *villa in colle*, was freehold in Hubert Vaux's time, who gave it to Euface Vaux, his cousin, and so it continued four descents. The lord thereof had a daughter and heir married to John, son of Robert, son of Aukelin de Denton.”*

Hayton is situated about seven miles from Carlisle, and two from Brampton; bounded on the south by Carlutton, and a flow called Long Moss, in which was dug up, about two years ago, two human skeletons, one a male, the other a female: they appeared each to have been wrapped in blanket, but no coffin. Nothing has as yet appeared to lead to any discovery concerning them. At the south end of the said moss is a beautiful hill, called Lazon or Glazon Castle, of a conic form, now planted with forest trees: it is bounded by Cumwhitton on the south-west, Wetheral and Warwick on the west, Farlam on the north-east, and Castle-Carrook on the east.—The parish is divided into five divisions, viz. Hayton, Fenton, Faugh, Talkin, and Little Corby.

THE PARISH OF WARWICK.

THE etymology of this place is not undeserving notice; as being partly British and partly Roman. It was, as its name clearly imports, and its situation confirms, the place of a Roman station, or garrison; such an one as, in their own language, they would have called *Presidium*: and was sometimes written *Quartwick*, *Guarwick* or *Warwick*: being derived from *Quart*, a guard or garrison, and *Wick*, *Vick*, or *Vicus*, a place of habitation, a town, village, or vill. The Saxons called it *Warring-wick*; which has the same meaning.

Camden and his editor proceed in these words:—“Eden runs by Warwick, which I take to be the old *Virofidium*, † where the sixth cohort of the Nervii formerly kept garrison along the wall against the Picts and Scots. In the last age (so said in 1697) there was built here a very strong stone bridge, at the expence of the Salkelds and Richmonds.”

Camden's opinion of Warwick being the *Virofidium* of the Romans is not at all supported; but, on the contrary, other antiquaries having, with due judgment

POOR.] A poor-house, well conducted, and three friendly societies, which are a great relief to the poor rate.—The poor rate about 10d. per pound rent.

WOODS.] Several plots of woodland, chiefly firs and oaks: and considerable hedgerows.

SCHOOLS.] None endowed.—HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

* Denton's MS.

† *Virofidium* (as the place is called by Antoninus) is Celtic, or British, with a Latinized termination. *Vir* implies a bend or curve; *os*, a stream; and *id* (which when compounded, becomes *id*) a conflux or junction.

placed

The church of Warwick was rectorial, and dedicated to St. Leonard, † now a chapelry. ‡ It was given by Ranulph de Meschines to St. Mary's, in York; and was granted by King Henry VIII. to the dean and chapter of Carlisle.

Francis, who married Miss Jane Howard, of Corby Castle, in Nov. 1768, made his will, whereby after the death of his sister, Ann Warwick, gave, devised &c. all his manors, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, as well freehold as copyhold, (which copyhold he had surrendered to such uses as he should declare by will) in the several counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, unto Henry Curwen, of Workington-Hall, Esq. and William Milbourne, of Armathwaite Castle, Esq. and their heirs, to the following uses, viz. after the death of his said sister, to the use of his cousin, the (b) Rev. Thomas Maddison, of Gateshead, and his assigns, during his life; but not to commit waste. Then to the use of (c) Robert Maddison and his assigns, during his life, without impeachment of waste. And then to the use of said Curwen and Milbourne, and their heirs, during the life of said Robert, in trust to preserve contingent uses, &c.: yet to suffer the said Robert and his assigns to receive the rents, &c. And after the decease of said Robert, to the use of the first son of the body of the said Robert, &c. and the heirs male of the body of such first son, lawfully issuing; and for default of such issue, to the use of the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and all and every other son and sons of said Robert, severally, successively, and in remainder one after another, as they should be in priority of birth; and the several and respective heirs male of all and every such son and sons, lawfully issuing, every elder of such son and sons, and his heirs male being always preferred, &c. And in default of such issue.

To the use of (d) Ralph Maddison and his assigns, during his life, &c. (with the like limitations as to Robert Maddison.) And in default of such issue,

To the use of (e) John Maddison and his assigns, during his life, &c. (under the like limitations.) And in default of such issue,

TO THE TESTATOR'S OWN RIGHT HEIRS.

Francis Warwick died at Warwick-Hall, in 1772, having enjoyed the same for upwards of fifty years; upon whose death his sister, Ann Warwick, entered into possession, and continued until her death, December 1774; when Ralph Maddison became entitled thereto, and continued in possession until June 1778, when he departed this life without issue; upon whose death John Maddison entered into possession, and continued until October 1784, when he died without issue upon which the present Robert Warwick, Esq. entered into possession, as heir at law to the said Francis Warwick.

(f) By this marriage there was only one daughter, Eleanor, who married Mr. Matthew Swinburn, of Caphaeton, and died in December 1777, without issue.

(g) By this marriage there was no issue.

† A religious man of France, who lived in the fifth century; his commemoration day 6th November.

‡ Warwick church, remarkable for its tribune or rounded east end with thirteen narrow niches, ten feet eight inches high, and seventeen inches broad, reaching almost to the ground, and the top of each arched; in two or three is a small window. The whole church is built with good cut stone, the length is 70 feet, but it once extended above 21 feet further west, their being still at that end a good rounded arch, now filled up. The church is of great antiquity, but the date of the foundation unknown.

PENNANT'S TOUR.

INHABITANTS.] This parish consists of 282 inhabitants, 1 Roman Catholic, and 1 Quaker.

EXTENT.] About two miles from E. to W. and from N. to S. about a mile and a half.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] The soil light and sandy, near the river more loamy, where wheat is grown to good perfection. The other parts produce good crops of turnips, potatoes, rye, barley, oats, and clover, with other grass feeds—All fertile and enjoys an early harvest.

ASPECT.] Part inclines to the north, lies high but level; the fields are well inclosed with quicksets.

COMMONS, SHEEP, AND CATTLE.] A small plot of common near the middle of the parish—produces good herbage, but being wet, few sheep are kept—Cattle are of a middle size, not numerous, this being chiefly a corn country.

ROADS.] Leading to the eastern parishes, kept in good repair.—Distance from Carlisle, four miles.

RIVER.] Eden bounds this parish on the north.

WOODS.] Near Warwick-Hall, containing oaks, ash, firs, and underwood, Robert Warwick, Esq. is lord of the manor, and principal proprietor of lands.

BUILDINGS AND RENT.] Stone houses, convenient and comfortable.—Estates are about 20l. a year in the hands of inferior proprietors, and average rents 19s. or 20s. per acre.

HOSMAN'S NOTES.

THE PARISH OF WETHERAL.†

THE PRIORY of WETHERAL,* for monks of the Benedictine order, is seated on the western banks of the river Eden. What was left of this edifice by the zealots of Henry VIII.'s days, was demolished, except the gateway, or lodge, with a fine elliptic arch, (which is now converted into a hayloft) by the dean and chapter of Carlisle, who built a prebendal house, &c. in Carlisle with the materials. When this was in agitation, Mr. Howard, the late beautifier of Corby, offered a sufficient compensation if they would suffer the building to stand, but his proposition was rejected.—The situation is excellent, on a fine elevation above the river, to which the lands gradually incline: the adjacent country is fertile and well cultivated. To the east and south, the hanging woods and romantic scenes of CORBY, on the other sides a variegated and beautiful country: the river's banks afford many solemn retreats, impending cliffs, embowering shades, still vales, and calm recesses for the resort of the meditative and religious. The gateway is of plain architecture, and doth not merit a particular description; it furnishes the traveller indeed with an idea, that the monastery itself was without much ornament.

Wetheral was an inferior house, a cell to the abbey of St. Mary's, in York.—When the greater houses became superabundant in wealth, with the increase of riches they added to the numbers in their societies, and sent forth colonies to new and distant foundations, the lower classes of which continued subordinate.

† *Boundaries, from an old manuscript collated by Dr. Todd.*

Hæ sunt metæ et bundæ circumscribentes territorium et villam de Wederhal. Prima metæ ejusdem territorii incipit ad mediam partem aquæ de Edene subtus pontem vulgariè vocatum Werwykbriggæ, sicut eadem prædicta aqua de Edene ab inde decurrit versus occidentem, et ab inde ascendit usque ad unum torrentem vocatum Sawbeke, usque ad quandam crucem quæ vocatur Wederhal-girth crosse versus occidentem, et stantem super prædictum torrentem prius nominatum, et ab hinc percurrit ad Holmsmyr versus Carfyke, sicut Girth-cross de Wederhall extendit, et ab hinc ascendit usque ad Scotby Beke, et ab eadem fossa usq. ad Cumwhynting beke, et ab inde ascendit usq. ad mariscum qui vocatur Wragmire, et ab eodem percurrit usque ad Mersike, et hoc ex parte Australi; et ab inde usq. ab Sandwak, et ab eodem usq. ad Taykingate, et ab inde pertransit per stratam regiam quæ vocatur High-street, quæ ducit de Carlilo usque ad Appilby way, et ab inde, usque ad Drybeke, et a Drybeke, descendit usque ad mediam aquæ de Edene, et hoc ex parte orientali; et sic descendit per mediam aquæ de Edene, usq. ad prædictum pontem vocatum Werwickbriggæ versus boream.

* “ The cell of Wederhall was first founded at the instance of Stephen, first abbot of St. Mary's, at York, in the first year of William Rufus, A. D. 1086, by the Earl Randolph Meschines, who gave his manor of Wederhall to the said Stephen, with other lands thereunto belonging, pure alms to the abbey of York; Stephen dedicated the same to God, to St. Mary, and to St. Constantine, and gave such things as the said abbey held in Westmorland and Cumberland to the said cell or priory of Wederhall, as the fishing in Eden, and the mill there, the two churches of St. Lawrence and St. Michael, in Appleby; all of the gift of the Earl Randolph Meschines, with the church of Wederhall and chapel of Warwick, and the chamber of St. Constantine, and two oxgangs of land in Chorkby, of the gift of Adam, the son of Swene, a great Baron, the hermitage of St. Andrew, on the east side of Eden, of the gift of Uchtred, the son of Lyolf, the third part of Croglin lands, in Easton and Cumhquintin, the tithe of Sowerby, by demesne, and Scotby mill, of the gift of Emfant, son of Walter, a carucate of land in Coleby, the church of Morland, and three carucates of land there, which Ketel, the son of Eldred, gave them. The church of Bromfield, the manor of Salkeld, and the tithes of that demesne, which Waldeof, the son of Gospatrick, gave with his body to be buried.”

DENTON'S MS.

Wetheral

Wetheral was of that rank, and continued a cell to her superior house. This priory was founded by Ranulph de Meschines, † in the year 1088, for a prior and eight Benedictine monks; and was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, St. Mary, and St. Constantine: it was given, together with the church, mill, fishery, wood, and the chapel of Warwick, with two bovates of land in Corby, to the abbey of St. Mary's. Meschines also granted to the convent the fishing pool on the eastern side of Eden. King William Rufus confirmed to the abbey of St. Mary's what Meschines had granted; and also gave thereto the whole pasture between Eden and the king's highway, which leads from Carlisle to Appleby, and from Wetheral to Drybeck. §

King Henry I. confirmed all former grants, and gave to the priory pannage for swine in his forest, without paying the usual forest dues for the same. ||

Tanner, in his notes to page 75, says,—“ There seems to be great confusion in the memorandums and charters, printed in the Monasticon, out of the register of this priory, concerning the time of its foundation: 1st, there is a charter by King William the Conqueror, confirming this cell to St. Mary's, and its abbot Richard: whereas St. Mary's was not founded under William the Conqueror, nor was Richard abbot till 12th King Henry I. and among the witnesses Lucia his wife, and Henry his brother, being named, shew plainly that this could not be a grant of the conqueror's. 2d, this priory is said to have been founded temp. Willmi Rufi, and we are referred to the charter of Ranulph for proof; which charter, with the same witnesses, and inscribed *charta prima de Wetheral* being printed in the other column, mentions expressly the giving of this manor of Wetheral to St. Mary's. *Pro anima domini mei regis Henrici.*”

This religious house,* soon after its foundation, was richly endowed; having many benefactors.

William, son of Odard, Lord of Corby, and Richard de Salkeld, a succeeding lord, quitted claim to and confirmed the fishery in Eden, granting powers of maintaining the dam, &c.

† Vide Denton, who says, Ranulph, 1086.

§ This and all other charters here referred to, are to be found in the original register of the said priory in the possession of the dean and chapter of Carlisle.

|| Henricus Rex Angliæ. Archiepiscopo Eboraci, et iusticiariis et vice-comitibus et omnibus baronibus et fidelibus suis Francis et Anglis Eboracense et Karliolo Salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et confirmasse Deo et ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ Eboraci et Abbati Ganfrido et Monachis ibidem Deo fervientibus Cellum Sancti Constantini, cum manerio de Wederhale, et cum cappella de Werthewic, et cum esclufagio et stagno de piscaria, et de Molendino de Wederhale, quod est scitum et firmatum in Terra de Corkeby, sicut habuerunt quando Ranulphus comes Cestriæ habuit Karliolum: Et confirmo eis ex dono meo totam pasturam inter Edene et regiam viam quæ ducit de Karliolo ad Appelby et a Wederhale usque ad Drybec. Et concedo eis forestam meam ad porcos suos de Wederhale sine Pannagio. Et concedo eis et confirmo ecclesias, res, possessiones, terras, et omnia quæ eis data sunt, et confirmata, per chartas memorum priorum virorum; et prohibeo ne aliquis eis inde contumeliam facit. Et præcipio ut ita habeant consuetudines suas, et terras suas, et res, quietas ab auxiliis et tallagiis, et ab omnibus rebus, sicut habet ecclesia Sancti Petri in Eboraco, vel ecclesia Sancti Johannis in Beverlaco, et omnes easdem libertates habeant quas habent istæ duæ Ecclesiæ. Testibus Roberto de Sigillo, et Pagano filio Johannis et Eustachio fratre ejus, et Pagano Peverele. Apud Windeshores.

* Cella monaster. S. Mariæ Ebor. Wederhal, ubi eccl. S. Constantini Richardus de Reme I. inter priores ibi numeratus.

King Richard I. granted thereto many privileges and immunities, *inter alia*, that the possessions of this house should be exempt from pleas and complaints, murder, robbery, scutagegelds, danegelds, hidage, assizes, works of castles, bridges, and parks, ferdwite, and hengewite, and fleminfremith, averpeni, bloodwite, illitiwite, and hundredpeni, and tethingpeni, legerwite, toll, passage, pontage, lastage, and stallage, gridelbreke and hamfoken. Also grants to them fridfall, and foke and sack and theam, infanthief and unfanthief. Many other persons were great benefactors to this house, as is briefly stated in the notes. †

In

† Lawrence de Aglionby, lands at Aglionby.—Adam, son of Suane, the hermitage of St. Andrew, confirmed by David K. of Scots.—Ranulph de Mefchines, the churches of St. Michael and St. Lawrence, of his castle of Appleby.—Walter, son of Robert, lands at Appleby.—Michael de Anitapelit, lands at Ainftable.—John Mullie the like.—Henry de Terribly the like.—Robert, son of Bueth, lands at Bewcastle, with pasture for 300 sheep.—Mable, daughter of Adam, son of Richard of Butheafstre, lands there.—Richard, son of Richard, son of Trute, lands without Botchardgate.—Walter de Botchardby, Ewrick Flat.—Adam, brother of Walter, lands in Botchardby.—Waldeve, son of Gospatric, the church of Brumfield and the crops of the manor there.—Walter Bavin lands at Hathwaite, Burdofwald.—Ranulph Engaine and Willam his son, two saltpits at Burgh, confirmed by Joan de Morvil, Richard de Lucy, Thomas de Multon, and others.—King Henry I. wood in his forest of Carlisle, for the houses and fuel.—Enfient, son of Walter, lands at Coleby.—Osbert, son of Odard, tithes of the mill of Corby, and hogs depastured there.—Robert, son of William, son of Odard, lands there.—William, son of Roger, and Ofanna his wife, wood standing and dry in the wood of Corby; green oaks deficient in cropping, and others.—Alice and Mabel, sisters of R. de Beauchamp, lands at Cryngledyke. He ordered his body to be buried in Wetheral church.—Ibria d' Eiltivers, lands in Croglin; confirmed by Symon de Morvil.—William de Croglin, lands there, and also his bondmen, Ralph, and his son, and Alan, and his wife Alice, with their families and effects; confirmed by Robert de Vallibus.—Alexander de Creuquer, Kirkandrews wood, half the mill and pasturage in the fields and wood of Culgaith.—Alexander, son of Swaine, the other half of the mill; confirmed by David King of Scotland.—Uchtred, son of Liolf, lands at Cumquinton; confirmed by William de Heris.—Udo de Karliel, dead wood there; confirmed by Robert de Leverfdale.—Adam, son of Roger de Karliel, rent of 8s. out of lands there, and also the heath where his sheels stood under 6d. rent. Udo, his grandson, changed the rent to a rose on midsummer day.—John, son of Gamel, lands there.—Adam de Cumruc, lands at Cumruc, pasture for 60 sheep, 8 cows, and 4 oxen, and also Roger, son of Hughtred, with all his goods and chattles.—Robert de Bueth, the church of Denton, with its glebe and other lands. This was jointly to the priories of Lanercost and Wetheral.—Uchtred, son of Liolf, two bovates of land in Easton.—Solomon de Farlam, and Richard, son of Bernard de Farlam, lands at Farlam.—Robert de Vaux confirmed all gifts of lands in Gilsland.—Gervas de Lascells lands at Hedresford, and pasture for 300 wethers, 300 ewes, 9 oxen, 4 horses, and the use of his mill at Levington, mulcture, free.—John de Hermine, and Henry de Ulvesthwaite, lands at Kaber and Croglin.—Ralph de Hoff lands in Kirkofswald parish.—William, son of Gilbert, lands at Kirbythore.—Maurice de Man, a salt pan on Man Island.—Ranulph de Mefchines, tithes at Meaburn.—John, son of Walter de Ravensby, lands to build upon in Kings Meaburn.—Gervase de Melmerby, and Adam de Mora, lands at Melmerby.—Ketel, son of Eldred, the church of Morland, and lands there.—Henry de Legat, and Peter de Legat, lands at Morland.—Walter Porter, of the priory, and Anselm de Newby, lands at Newby.—Adam, son of Allan, Adam, son of Robert, and Eude de Karliel, lands at Ormsby.—Robert de Robertby, lands at Oufby.—Ranulph de Mefchines two parts of tithes of the demesnes of Salkeld.—Waldeve, son of Gospatric, all tithes there.—David, King of Scotland, a merk of silver yearly out of the mill of Scotteby, and tithes of Scotteby.—Uchtred, son of Liolf, the mill of Scotteby.—David, Earl of Dunbar, the town and church of Karkarevil, Scotland.—Gilbert de Sleygill, a messuage in Slegill.—Uchtred, son of Liolf, tithes of Sourby demesnes.—Alice and Mable, sisters of R. de Beauchamp, right of common in Staffole.—Walter de Strickland, Knight, lands in Strickland fields; confirmed by Sir William de Strickland.—John, son of William de Thrymby, lands at Thrymby.—William, son of Odard, John, son of said William, Alan de Langwayt, Henry Birkenheved, and Beatrice his wife, lands at Warwick, tithes of a mill,
and

In the compromise of a dispute between the bishop of the diocese, and the abbot of St. Mary's, it was determined that the abbot should present the prior, and the bishop should institute, and the abbot should have the guardianship of the house, upon a vacancy.

One of the customs of the manor appears to have been, that each of the tenants of Wetheral should carry the abbot's corn one day in autumn, find one reaper, and plough one day for the abbot yearly, carry wood for the fishgarth and mill, repair the wear and mill, and grinding corn there, pay a thirteenth portion for mulcture.

In the year 1539, Ralph Hartley, then prior, surrendered this religious house. It was rated, 26th King Henry VIII. at 117l. 11s. 10d. ob. q. p. ann. Dugd. 128l. 5s. 3d. ob. Speed, and was granted in the 33d. year of that reign, to the dean and chapter of Carlisle.† The possessions were ample, and the places many where they lay.* By another charter of the same king, the advowsons of the churches of Wetheral and Warwick, and the chapels of St. Anthony and St. Severin thereto annexed, were granted to the dean and chapter.

In

and fireboot in the woods of Langwayt —Robert, son of William, son of Udard, remitted the 8th fish out of the monks coup at Wederal.—John Spendlowe, and Margaret his wife, house and land at Wederal.—Ketel, son of Eldred, the church of Workington.—John de Veteripont, fire wood out of the forest of Wynfield.—All these grants were duly confirmed by the popes, kings, and bishops.

‡ Vide in Mon. Angl. tom. I. p. 389, Notulam donationis hujus maner. S. Mariæ Ebor. p. 379. etc. Cartam (ut dicitur) Will. Conq. sed quere Notulam de Fundatore et tempore foundationis: Quatuor Chartas Ranulfi de Meschines: Cartam Davidis Regis Scotiæ: Cartam A. Episc. Carliol. Duas Cartas Alexandri de Crevaquer et cartas aliorum.

In Appendice ad Stevenii vol. II. p. 305, confirmationes regum Hen. I. et II. p. 306. duas Cartas R. Henrici de Molendo de Wederhale et Ecclesiis de Horneby et Appelby p. 308. Confirmationes Ecclesiarum et possessionum prioratus de Wederhale per Episcopos Carliolensis; per P. Honorium: P. 310, per priorem et conventum Carliol: P. 309, Bullam P. Gregorii pro inappropriatione ecclesiæ S. Michaelis de Appelby: Ordinationem vicariæ in dicta ecclesia per Thomam Episcopum Carliol: A. D. 1255. P. 320, divisionem terrarum inter prioratum et vicarium de Appelby. P. 310, Quietem Clamationem Episc. Carliol. de jure. Custodiæ prioratus in singulis vacationibus. P. 312, Compositionem de Marisco de Wederhale. P. 314, finalem Concordium 19. H. III. de duabus Bovatis terræ in Wederhale. P. 311. 313. et a P. 315. ad 322. contenta quam plurimarum aliarum cartarum ex transcripto registri de Wetheral penes, rev. Hug. Todd, S. T. P.

Registrum Prioratus de Wethral. penes Will. Dom. Howard de Naworth, 1638 nunc in bibl. Cath. Carliol.

Apographa Cartarum plurimarum ad hoc Coenobiolum spectantiũ. in Bibl. Harleyana 94. B. VII.

Collectanea cl. Dodsworth in bibl bodl. vol. X. f. 171. vol. 159. f. 188. Pat. 2. l. d. 2. p. 2. m. 25. Claus. 17. Ed. 2. m. 38.

Cat. 5. Ed. 3. n. 66. Pro omnibus libertatibus quas Ecclesiæ S. Petri. Ebor. vel S. Joannis Beverlac habent pro mortuo Bosco in Foresta de Carliol, pastura inter Eden et regiam viam a Carliol ad Appelby etc. Pat. 29. Ed. 3. p. 2. m. 18. Pat. 31. Ed. 3. p. 3. m. 8. Pat. 40. Ed. 4. p. 2. m. 34. a Claus. 43. Ed. 3. m. 33.

Pat. 16. Rich. 2. p. 2. m. 20.

TANNER'S NOTITIA.

* All the site of the priory or cell of Wetheral, with the church steeple, church-yard, and all other lands and possessions in and about the same; and also the manor of Wetheral, and sundry parcels of land there: St. Anthony's chapel, with two inclosures: the watermill and the fishery at the bay of Wetheral; and also all those manors, messuages, lands and tenements, in the several parishes or hamlets of Corby, Cumwhinton, Botcherby, Morehouse, Holmehouse, Trodel crooke, Penreithcottys, Bridgend, Cryngledyke, Anstable, Armathwaite,

In the year 1650, the manor of Wetheral, and all the possessions of the dean and chapter there, were sold, by the commissioners of Oliver Cromwell, to Richard Banks, of Cockermouth, for 1044l. 5s. 1d. on King Charles's restoration, restitution was made to the dean and chapter.

At a little distance from the monastery, further up the vale, in a cliff which overhangs the river, are the remarkable cells, called

THE SAFEGAURD,

Or Wetheral cells. A particular description was communicated to the Antiquarian Society, by a letter from William Milbourne, Esq. of Armathwaite castle, dated 17th April, 1755. Mr. Camden, speaking of Wetheral, says,—*Here you see a sort of houses dug out of a rock, that seem to have been designed for an absconding place,* to which his learned annotator adds, *“If not for some hermit to lodge in, being near the monastery; these caves are in a rock of difficult access, and are two rooms, one within another, each about five or six yards square.”*

“In this edition there are some mistakes, which that great author could not have been guilty of, but through misinformation: and, as these houses or caves are in themselves curious enough, and you desired a more particular account of them than has yet been given, in compliance with that request, I will give you the best history of them I can collect, both from my own view, and the information of others.

“These caves are generally called *St. Constantine's Cell*; and, by the country people, *Wetheral Safeguard*. How they received the former name is pretty easy to account for, as the priory of Wetheral was dedicated to St. Constantine, it is most likely whatever newbuilding was made contiguous to the priory, either as a place of religion or safety, would be honoured with the name of the tutelar saint of that place. And as for the latter appellation, it seems to prove the conjecture of Mr. Camden, that they were designed for an absconding place; for the story of their being intended for that purpose, having been delivered down to the country people by tradition, would naturally lead them to that name of Safeguard.

“However, both Mr. Camden and the bishop of London may be right in their several conjectures; for these places might, upon different occasions, both serve for an absconding place, and as a lodging for an hermit. Upon an invasion of the Scots, which were frequent in these parts, the prior, or the most considerable of the monks, might retire here, with the money, plate, and valuable effects of the priory, until the danger was over: and, in time of peace, some one of the more devout of those days might take it into his head to sequester himself in these

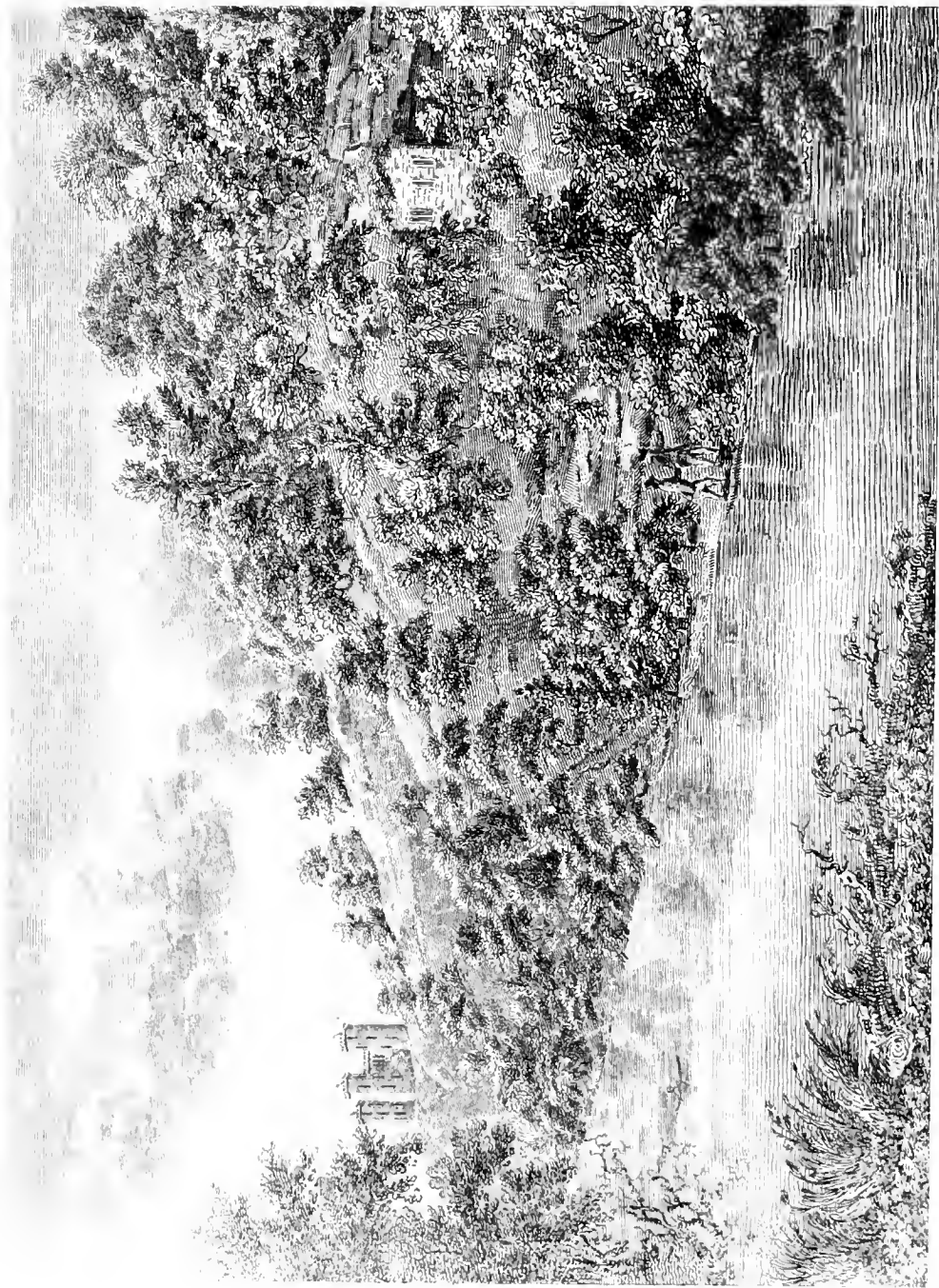
Armathwaite, Brodwall in Gillsland, Newby, Farlame, Kaybridge, Gallowfield, Ruke, Skallmelock, St. Marys, and St. Cuthberts, Carlisle: also the rectories and advowsons of the churches of Morland, St. Michaels, and St. Laurence, in Appleby: also the tithes of corn and hay in the villis of Bolton, Mykellstry, Reland, Thrimby, Thrimby Grainge, Morland, Sleagill, Newby in the stones, Kings Meaburn, Little Strickland, Skytergate, Langton, Crackenthrope, Hilton, Bondgate, Moreton, Drybeck, Fallowfield, Barwis, Rutter, and Coleby: a pension of 15s. out of the rectory of Great Salkeld.

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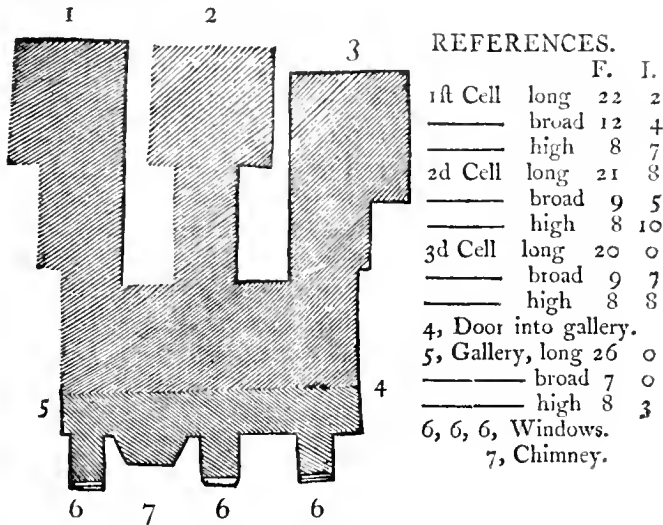
WETTERAL CELLS and SUMMERHOUSE,

The Property of Misses Waugh Carlisle;

(to whom belongeth the Priory page 169)

“solitary caves, more closely from conversation and the world, than he could do in his apartments in the convent.

“The bishop is extremely right in observing that they are in a rock of difficult access; for the only way to come at them, is by a steep descent of several yards, along a narrow and difficult path, without any appearance of the road having ever been better: but then he has been misinformed, where they are said to be two rooms one within the other, (which is understood to be where one room makes a passage into another) but three rooms, as I may say, abreast, with a gallery in front, which makes a communication to each room, such as the imperfect sketch may serve to explain.



REFERENCES.		F.	I.
1st Cell	long	22	2
—	broad	12	4
—	high	8	7
2d Cell	long	21	8
—	broad	9	5
—	high	8	10
3d Cell	long	20	0
—	broad	9	7
—	high	8	8
4,	Door into gallery.		
5,	Gallery, long	26	0
—	broad	7	0
—	high	8	3
6, 6, 6,	Windows.		
7,	Chimney.		

“These cells are dug out of a rock, at the height of about forty feet from the summer level of the river Eden, which washes the bottom of it, and are of the several dimensions as set down in the table of references. A ledge of the rock, about eight feet below the floor of the cells, serves as a foundation for the wall which is built before the cells, and which makes the gallery: which wall is of good ashler work, and reaches in height a little way above the top of the cells, to which it was formerly joined by a roof covered with lead or slate: when this roof was in repair, the cells must have been a warm, dry, and comfortable dwelling. The door in the gallery is at one end, and about seven feet above the path leading to the cells; there are no remains of any steps up to it, so that the entrance must have been made by means of a ladder, which the inhabitant of the cells might draw up, for his greater security. In the middle of the wall is a chimney, and there are three windows in it, one opposite to every cell, to give light to them.

“There are no inscriptions to be found in the cells, or on the walls; but upon the same rock, out of which the cells are hewn, a little higher up the river, and about ten or twelve feet above the summer level of the water, you meet with this inscription:—

MAXIMVS SCRIPSIT
LE. XX. V. V. COND. CASOSIVS.

“What may be the meaning of this inscription, you will be the best judge; as for myself, I pretend to very little knowledge in this kind of decyphering. The LE. XX. V. V. COND. might perhaps be read *Legio Vicefima Valens Viſtrix* *Condidit*, and may be supposed Roman; but what the latter part of the inscription, and the awkward figure of the buck or stag, may mean, I am at a loss to find out. Whatever may be the Maximus Script. seems to be modern; and it must be observed, that it is a yard distant from the other part of the inscription.” The inscription has for some time been hid by moss and roots of trees, but may now be seen: it is on the lower rock, to the left of the cells. “I am not of opinion that *Maximus Scripsit* is modern; it has, I know, been deemed so, because it is not a classical inscription. But an inscription made by a Roman soldier, or fisherman, may possibly not stand the test of classical criticism, better than those so industriously carved by our modern *loungers*.”—H. H.

The remarks which Mr. Pennant makes are,—That there are marks of bolts, bars, and other securities, in the windows and door; and vestiges which shew that there had been doors to the cells.”

The rocks in which the cells are hewn arise perpendicularly from the river: and from a precipice upwards of an hundred feet high, over which the hill still ascends to a great height, covered with wood:—

— in convexo nemorum, sub rupe cavatâ,
Arboribus clausum circum, atque horrentibus umbris.

VIRG. ÆN. Lib. I. l. 314.

We are far from contesting the opinions of our predecessors, that these remarkable cells were originally intended as places of security and retirement. They might serve as safeguards to the neighbouring monks against the Scots: and they might also serve as hermitages to such of them as either voluntarily chose to live like anchorites, or were sentenced by their order to do so, as a penance for the violation of some of their rules. But we beg leave to add, from that paragon of antiquarian learning, as well as of shocking depravity, *Eugene Aram*, that they might also serve in some particular cases, as places of sepulture. Hermitages were not only places of religious retirement, but of burial. “Here sat solitary sanctity; and here the hermit, or the anchorite, hoped that repose for their bones, when dead, which themselves had here enjoyed, when living.”†

The legendary history of them is, that a younger son of a King of Scotland, of the name of Constantine, made those excavations, and died there a hermit. That he was afterwards canonized, and the hermitage has preserved his name.

It is probable that, since these cells were made, part of the rock has fallen, where it is constantly washed by the river; that the whole was originally concealed

† Our curious readers are referred to the masterly defence, which *Aram* made on his trial; which, in point of composition, is not inferior to any thing of the kind in our language,

by trees, much wood yet growing in every chink of the precipice; and that it was lately opened out, in order to be viewed from the walks of Corby.

THE MANOR OF CORBY.*

Its most obvious etymology is, as Buliet has expressly stated in his valuable Celtic Dictionary, from CWR, which is pronounced COWR, or COR, a brink, edge, or bank, and BAY, which, when compounded, is spelled BEY, a river, or stream. So that the etymology of Corby is a literal and exact description of it; viz. a place by the side of a river, or a precipice over a river. The situation of little Corby is the same, and confirms this derivation.

It was one of the dependent manors of the barony of Gilsland. It became the possession of Hubert de Vallibus, by the grant of King Henry II. "The manor of Chorkby,‡ in Gilsland hath been, from the conquest of England, a gentleman's feat. It was given by Hubert, first baron of Gilsland, to one Odard, to whom also the Earl Randolph gave the manor of Warwick, on the west side of the river Eden. Odard had issue Osbert and William. Osbert succeeded in the inheritance, and granted to the house of Wederhall the chamber of St. Constantine, and divers liberties in Chorkby, and lands in Warthwick. Osbert died without issue, therefore the manor fell to his brother William, who had issue John and Robert, by his wife Ofuina. John was eldest; yet he seated himself at Warwick, and let his brother Robert possess Chorkby. William, son of Odard, had issue another son, named Allan, who was Lord of Langthwaite. His brother Robert gave him lands in Warthwick, and another son called Ranulf.—

"After Robert, Son of William, son of Odard, I find one Adam de Chorkby, a Knight, and William son of Roger, and Ofuina his wife, lords thereof. In the 23d year of Edward I. one Walter de Routbury was lord thereof,† and, in Edward II's time, Andrew de Harcla, Earl of Carliell, forfeited the same; and in Edward III's time, Richard Salkeld was lord thereof."§

On the earl's attainder, Corby having come to the crown, King Edward II. in the 9th year of his reign, granted it to Richard de Salkeld, Kt. whose descendants

* Corby is a mixed manor, partly customary tenure, partly freehold; and a court leet, court baron, and customary court, are regularly held. The customary fines are arbitrary, the rule for assessing them being after the rate of two years improved value. The customary tenant cannot alien or demise without licence of the lord; and, on disobedience to the custom, by demising without licence, the occupier is compellable to expend the whole produce of the tenement within the same.—There are several boon services by custom, viz. one day's reaping, one day's ploughing, and one cart load of coals carried to the manor-house, or two carts loaded with peat or turf.—The tenants pay a heriot, and grind their corn at the lord's mill, and render a hen at Martinmas.

The tenants are subject to pains stipulated in the schedule of customs, or by-laws. for taking in inmates and underfettlers—for keeping goats—for keeping a brood sow in Corby—for twine going unbowed in the time of harvest—for cutting *brackens*, or fern, in any part of the demesne, or cutting wood.

And no by law made by the tenants, without being confirmed by the lord of the manor, or his steward, shall be deemed obligatory.

‡ We do not find it written Chorkby in any deed.

H. II.

† In the 16th of King Edward II. Roland de Richmond, not *Routhbury*, conveyed this manor to Sir Andrew de Harcla. See the abstract of the deed.

§ Denton's M. S.

continued here for many generations. Sir Richard's son Hugh married the heirs of Rosgyll, in Westmorland and resided there; which county he represented in parliament during the Reign of King Richard II. and part of the reign of King Henry IV. John, the brother of Hugh, possessed Corby, and had issue Richard Salkeld,* who died in the 17th year of King Henry VII. He left issue five daughters his coheiresses, the two eldest Catharine and Margaret had Corby in partition, Catharine married Thomas Salkeld, Esq. of Whitehall, a younger branch of the family, and Margaret married Thomas Blenkinsop, of Helbeck, Esq. Each of these families enjoyed their several moieties for five generations. Henry Blenkinsop, in the year 1606, sold his moiety to Lord William Howard, and in 1624, his lordship purchased the other moiety of Thomas Salkeld. The Salkeld's arms were Vert a Frette Argent.

Corby is now the possession of Henry Howard, Esquire, by gift of Philip Howard, Esq. his father, a lineal descendant of Lord William Howard, by Sir Francis his second son. †

* In the church of Wetheral, between the north aisle and the channel, are the effigies of a man and woman in alplaster, which, we apprehend, represent this Richard and his wife, with this legend in old characters, almost obliterated:—

Here lies Sir Richard Salkeld, that knight,
 Who in his land was mickle of might;
 The captain and keeper of Carlisle was he,
 And also the Lord of Corkebyre,
 And now he lies under this stane,
 He and his lady dame Jane,
 The eighteenth day of Februer,
 This gentle knight was buried here.
 I pray you all that this do see
 Pray for their souls for charitie,
 For as they are now—so must we all be.

† Mr. Sandford, who left a manuscript account of Cumberland, says,—“The last Thomas Salkeld sold Corby to the Lord William Howard, third son of Thomas the great Duke of Norfolk, great grandfather to the now Earl of Carlisle, and grandfather of the now brave Monsieur Francis Howard, a great housekeeper and horse-courser, and in all jovial gallantries expert, and beloved of all men, and Lord of Corby Castle his mansion house, and has many towns adjacent, and estate of £2000 per annum, and his mother sister to the late Lord Widdrington, and his wife daughter to one of the famous families of Gerard, in Lancashire.”—In the north aisle of Wetheral church:

“Here lies Francis Howard, Esq. eldest son of Sir Francis Howard, who was the second son of the Lord William Howard of Naworth. On his right hand lies his father; on his left hand lies his sister Anne; at his feet, his four children, viz. a son by Anne Gerard his first wife, and a son and two daughters by Mary-Anne-Dorothy Townley his second wife, who survived him. He died Dec. 17th, 1702, much lamented by all that knew him, but most of all by his widow and relict.

M. A. D. HOWARD.

Eternal rest give unto them, O Lord!
 Amen! Amen!”

Lord

Lord William Howard, buried at Graystoke, mar. Elizabeth, one of the sisters and coheiresses of George Lord Dacre.

Sir Phil. from whom is desc. the present E. of Carlisle.	Sir Francis, Kt. Lord of Corby, b. at Wether.	Sir Charles, Knight, of Croghin-hall.	Col. Thos. slain at Pierfebridge, co. Y. 1643, on pt. K. Charles.	Sir Wm. Kt. died unmar.	Robt.	Anne, m. Sir John Winter	***** m. Sir T. Cotton of Conington
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Mar. to his first wife, Anne, d. of John Preston, of the manor of Furnesse.	Mar. to his 2d wife, Mary d. of Sir Henry Widrington, of Widrington, Northumberland.
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Thos. a col. of horse for K. Charles, slain 1643, at <i>Allerton-moor</i>	Elizabeth m. Edward Standish, Esq.	Francis 1st m. Anne, d. of Sir W. Gerard	Henry.	Thos.	Wm. Margaret, m. Sir T. Haggerston.	Alathe. Cathar. Anne.
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A son d. an infant. } Mary mar. J. Warwick, Esq. } Frances d. unmar. } Anne married — Langdale,
 To his second wife he married Mary-Anne-Dorothy Townley, Lancashire - had by her issue a son and two daughters. All died sans issue. He devised his estate to his third brother, William, and died 1702, and was buried at Wetheral.

He married Jane, d. of John Dalfon, Esq. of Acornbank, died 1708, and was buried at Wetheral.

Francis d. unmar.	Thomas d. 1740, bur. at Wetheral.	Wm.	John.	Dorothy. d. unmar.	Eliz. m. Wm. Sanderfon, of Armathwaite.	Lucy, Mary, Bridget, all nuns.
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1st mar. Barbara d. of John Viscount Londale.	2d mar. Barbara, sister to Sir Charles Musgrave, Bart. of Eden-hall	3d mar. Mary, d. of Francis Carthing, of Wolton, Esq. had no issue.
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3 sons, all d. infants.	Mary d. an inf.	Eliz. unmar.	Jane m. Fran. Warwick, of Warwick-hall.	Charles d. 12 years old, b. at Wetheral.	Phil. m. Anne, Anne d. d. of Henry Wytham, of Cliffe, Esq. and by her hath issue.	Catharine & Mary, both nuns
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Henry b. 1757, m. Nov. 26th, 1788, Maria, the 3d d. and one of the coheiresses of Andrew, Lord Archer, of Amberflade, Warwickshire, who with her infant d. died Nov. 9th, 1789, and was buried at Wetheral.	Philip b. 1766, d. at Porto, in Piedmont, 1786, unmar.	Catharine b. 1755, m. to John Gartside, of Crumpfall, in the co. of Lancafter.	Maria b. 1762, m. to Geo. 2d son of Robert Edward Lord Petre, has issue 3 sons, & 1 d.
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Arms.—Gules.—In the middle of a bend between six crosses crosslets, argent, a shield, or, therein a demy lion rampant, pierced through the mouth with an arrow, within a double tressure countersflory, gules.

The

The church of Wetheral is in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Carlisle, unto which, jointly with Warwick, they present a perpetual curate, with a salary, of 52l. a year, together with a house and final piece of ground.† The parish is bounded by Hayton and Cumwhitton to the east, by St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle, on the west, on the north by Warwick, and on the south by Hesket in the Forest. It is divided into four quarters, Wetheral, Corby, Scotby, Cumwhinton, and Coathill, and contains nine villages. The lands in Wetheral quarter are either leasehold, or customary, under the dean and chapter of Carlisle; the remainder customary, with arbitrary fines on death of landlord or tenant, or alienation, with heriots, boon days, &c.—Corby quarter is mostly freehold, Henry Howard, Esq. lord of the manor,—Scotby quarter is copyhold, under the Duke of Devonshire,—Cumwhinton or Coathill quarter is divided, some part is leasehold under the Duke of Devonshire, other parts are customary under Miss Julia Aglionby, of Crosfield, William Milbourn, Esq. of Armathwaite castle, and the dean and chapter of Carlisle: there is one freehold, called Wragmirebank, the property of Mr. Rooke. The church is a handsome edifice, built of excellent stone, in the Gothic stile; it consists of three aisles, supported on three massive pillars on each side, and a fine Gothic arch divides the nave from the chancel. The south side of the chancel appears to be of greater age than the rest of the edifice; two inscriptions, in the Gothic letter, remain there, one over the door, the other over the window, viz.

Orae p anjma Richardi Weddehall
Orae p a'ra Willmi Thognton abbatis

In 1774, the roof was covered with blue slate; in 1789, and 1790, the whole was flagged, staled, plaistered, and ceiled, and the tower was built, finished with

four

† In Wetheral quarter there are 65 families, 312 Inhabitants.	}	Total,—Families 301,—inhabitants 1413,—3 Presbyterians,—14 Roman Catholics,—11 Quakers.
Scotby quarter ----- 51 ----- 242 -----		
Coathill quarter ----- 83 ----- 303 -----		
Corby quarter ----- 102 ----- 496 -----		
P. N. Valor. } K. Ed. II. } K. Hen. VIII.		
Ecclesia de Wederhall, 32l. os. od. } Eccel. de Wederhall, 11. os. od. }		
Portio Priorisse de Marring. in eadem, } Portio Priorisse de Marring in eadem } non taxatur quia totaliter destructur.		
3l. os. 6d.		

WETHERAL.

Dedic. the holy Trinity—Abbey St. Mary's, York, pro.—D. and C. Carlisle, patr.—Perpet. curacy. Salary 52l. pd. by the D. and C.

In the division of Cumwhinton and Coathill, in this parish, is a customary manor belonging to William Milbourn, Esq. of Armathwaite, viz.

In Coathill is seven customary tenants,—customary rent, 18s. 6d.—Eight boon-days shearing, and seven heriots, but no other services.

In Cumwhinton is eleven customary tenants,—customary rent 11. 11s. 4d.—Twelve boon-days and one third of a day, and fifteen heriots; some of the half-land tenants, as they are called, pay forester oats to Miss Aglionby.

In Coathill, a manor belonging to Miss Julia Aglionby, of Crosfield,—about 34 customary tenements,—customary rent, 7l. 3s. 9d.—Arbitrary fines and heriots.

The tenants make boon-day service in shearing and leading coals, and pay forester oats. These manors are within the forest of Inglewood, and these oats were a duty paid to the forester.

four

four spires, and a new bell hung therein; in 1791, the chapel, over the burying vault belonging to Corby castle, was rebuilt by Henry Howard, Esq. to the memory of his ancestors and of his lady.—Warwick hath always been united with Wetheral.

“The manor of Combquinton was, at the conquest, the lands of Hildred, a Knight, to whom the Earl Randolph gave the same, and William Rufus and Henry Beauclerk, a great feignory, and also large possessions on the east side of the river Eden. He dwelt at Carlisle, and was afterwards called Hildredus de Carliell; he left that surname to the ancient family of Carliells, who were Knights successively until Edward I’s time, when their chief seated himself in Scotland, at Kingmount, when King Edward I. invaded Scotland; at which time he sold most of his lands here in England. His name was William Carliell; of him the barons Carliell, in Scotland, are lineally descended, whose heir male of the eldest issue ended of late in my time, and his living is fallen to a daughter; but there are yet great numbers of that surname both in England and Scotland.

“Hildred had issue a son named Odard, who died in his father’s life time; therefore Combquinton descended to his nephews and grandchildren, Richard Carliell and Robert, between whom their grandfather divided his lands. And this manor, to make the division equal, was divided into two moieties, which, till this present time, is not yet united, for the Skeltons enjoy one part, the Aglionbys another part, and the dean and chapter of Carlisle a piece, with the cell of Wederhall, purchased in Edward III’s time, of Robert Parving, who bought it of Edmund Cumbquinton.”†

Mr.

† Denton’s MS.

INCUMBENTS, &c.—Rev. T. Nichols, succeeded by Rev. J. Bird—Rev. E. Tong—Rev. G. Gilbanks—Rev. E. Stanger the present incumbent. The register begins 1674—for the first 20 years, christenings 21, buried 18, married five—for twenty years last past—christenings 36, buried 18, married 10.

The vicarage house and near three acres of ground were purchased by the Rev. J. Bird—The dwelling house was built by Rev. Edward Tong in the year 1714, to which the dean and chapter contributed 25l. only.—The annual rental of lands and houses in the whole parish is about 5000l.

POOR, &c.] The poor rates are collected by the pound rent, amounting yearly to about 140l. There is not much common land in the parish save in the division of Wetheral, which is remarkably good. The owners of Corby have been so indulgent to the country people, as to permit them yearly on Easter Sunday to visit the walks there, which has occasioned the name of Corby fair.¶

ASPECT.] The appearance of the country is beautiful, rather flat, with clumps of wood interspersed here and there. The tenements are small, which occasions a greater population, the inclosures are also small.

IMPLEMENTS OF HOUSEANDRY.] Are greatly improved; almost every farmer is possessed of the most modern implements.

FUEL.] Chiefly coal, at about 3s. to 4s. a cart load—peat and turf in the division of Coathill.

WAGES.] Labourers from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.—Mechanics 2s. to 2s. 6d. per day without maintenance.

MEETINGHOUSES.] One at Scothy for the Quakers, and one Roman Catholic chapel at Warwick-bridge, in Corby quarter.

RIVERS, FISH, AND ROADS.] The river Eden abounds in salmon, trout and eels,—several small brooks have trouts.—No turnpike road.

SCHOOLS.] One at Great Corby, endowed with lands of 6l. or 7l. a year rent—the scholars pay 2s. per quarter.—One at Scothy, endowed with land of 7l. or 8l. per year.—One at Wetheral unendowed.

BUILDINGS.] Are good in general,—plenty of freestone.

¶ Two young men were drowned upon Easter Sunday 1792, in passing the river Eden to Corby, by the boat having been overfet, which, it is hoped, will put an end for the future to such iniquitous recreations.

Mr. Townley, of Townley, in the county of Lancaster, holds the tithes by lease, under the dean and chapter of Carlisle, of the value of 400*l.* par annum or thereabout, exclusive of lands demised by them. Corby demesne pays a modus of eight shillings in lieu of all tithes, and several other tenements are tithefree.*



View of Wetheral Priory and the back of Corby, from the West.

CORBY CASTLE,

The situation of which agrees with the etymology of its name. It is situated on the brink of a stupendous cliff, impending over the river Eden: from the back windows you look over the wood, which hangs upon the declivities and rocks beneath, and immediately view the river. The hills on every hand are lofty, and descend precipitately, clothed with stately trees. Eden is here adorned with a thousand beauties; every turn and avenue affords a rich sylvan scene, where, amidst the hanging shades and groves of oak, bold rocks are seen, pushing forth their rugged fronts, and lifting up their eminent brows with inconceivable dignity. A fine lawn opens to the front of the house, with ornamental buildings placed

GYP-SUM.] There is a quarry of gypsum, or alplaster, about nine feet from the surface, in Coathill quarter, where it might be won in great abundance; but this source of riches to the farmer is yet unexplored.—**Housman's Notes.**

* We acknowledge great obligation to the Rev. A. Lawton, for much information touching Wetheral and Warwick.—**THE EDITORS.**

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] Along the east side of Eden, for near a mile in breadth, inclining to the west, sand and loam, not deep, level, well divided with quicksets; lets from 20*s.* to 30*s.* per acre; produces good crops of every kind of grain.—Turnips, potatoes, clover, &c. very early.—To the eastward, stronger in clay, and grows good wheat; lets from about 15*s.* to 20*s.* per acre.—In the extremity of the parish, about a mile in breadth, land improved from the common—part of it grows good wheat, bailey, &c. lets from about 5*s.* to 10*s.* per acre. Part of it cold, wet, black soil; lets at about 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per acre. Improvement much better than it was some years ago, though short of what it might be. Too many white crops of corn, after fallowing are taken, which impoverish the land too much; and if laid down without sowing grass seeds, it affords neither hay nor pasture. The very worst land in the parish might be made to grow good

placed and disposed with good taste. But even the richest and best works of art appear insignificant, in a scene where Nature has extended her powers; and mingled, in so noble and romantic a manner, woods, streams, hills, and rocks. The walk on the brink of the river is well devised, and retains as much of its originality, as could be preserved in such a work. The whole pleasure grounds are formed upon the line of nature, and all the primitive beauties are preserved:—

“ For paradise’s feat no more
 “ Let travellers search on Persia’s shore :
 “ Its groves still flourishing appear,
 “ Upon the east of Eden here.”

RELPH’S POEMS.

In a description of *Corby*, it would be doing a piece of injustice to it, as well as to an ingenious man of taste, who, like Shenstone, scattered around it sundry apt poetical quotations and inscriptions, not to notice them.

To the northwest of the house, a terrace is stretched along the summit of the cliff,

good crops of hay—In Coathill quarter, a good strong loamy soil, fit for any kind of grain. About Cumwhinton the land is more sandy, and lies warmer—the soil produces wheat, barley, oats, peas, potatoes, and some turnips.—Here is a tract of wild common which carries a few sheep.—In Wetheral and Scotby is a mixture of loam and sand, and fit for any kind of grain.—Turnips are much cultivated in this parish. The drill husbandry is practised—horse and hand hewing are used—they sell from 2l. to 3l. 10s. per acre the highest price; eat off by sheep. Good crops of barley succeed turnips.—The same soil produces wheat and rye after clover, then follow turnips. One thousand sheep are frequently fed in this parish, on turnips only. The inhabitants in general are laborious, and spare no industry in the culture of their turnips, which they find a great improvement in agriculture, and a great reward for their labour.

IMPROVEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.] In Wetheral parish the strong soil, if properly managed, would produce after fallow, barley, clover, wheat, peas, barley, then fallow; wheat, peas, barley, hay, oats, then fallow; barley, grass seeds, and white clover for pasture. The light soil, turnips barley, hay, oats, fallow; wheat, peas, barley, hay, oats, then fallow; turnips, barley, grass seeds, with white clover for pasture; or turnips, barley, clover, wheat, peas; barley, fallow, wheat, peas; barley, hay, oats, fallow; turnips, barley, grass seeds, with white clover for pasture—After fallow, crops should always be reversed. The chief property of this method is, that two white corn crops are never found together, which in good husbandry should always be the case; by a due mixture of crops, the soil is preserved in good heart, and always produces good crops: neither hay nor pasture get time to degenerate. Every farmer, who possesses 150 acres and upwards, should always breed his own flock of sheep and cattle, and feed upon the same farm what he so breeds: such method of breeding and feeding never fails of bringing in the greatest profit.

SHEEP.] The wool should be close at top, and equally broad as at bottom; of an equal surface, that doth not shade nor hang downward, even when wet with rain. The body should be round, the back broad, the shoulders full, and the fore quarters as heavy as the hind, the thighs plump, and the legs short.

CATTLE.] A cow to breed from should have a small head, at the muzzle particularly, fine clear small horns; the neck deep before, round body, and broad rib; wide over the knuckle bone, and wide behind; short legs, and wide between the fore-legs. Sheep and cattle bred from those of such descriptions, never fail of being good feeders.

MANUFACTORY.] At Great Corby, for weaving corduroy; 42 pair of looms, employ 61 hands; men, women, and children, upon an average, work about 930 yards a week of corduroy stuff—48,360 yards a year. The weavers employed are mostly apprentices; earn about 5s. 7d. per week. Journeymen, good hands, will earn from 16s. to a guinea per week. A cotton mill, built on Mr. Howard’s estate, at Langthwaite, contains 443 spindles, spins about 800lb. of cotton every week, 41,600lb. a year, and employs 100 hands, men women, and children. Increase of inhabitants in Great Corby quarter, since these manufactories begun, about 120.

Corby manor consists of 10 customary tenants,—1l. 4s. 4d. rent,—13 and three-fourths boon days,—5 load of coals, 20 cart load of peats, and 10 hens. 55 freehold tenants, 9l. 5s. 8d. halfp. rent—8 lease-

cliff, overlooking the thick groves, which clothe the declivities and the brink of the river, and commanding a fine prospect of the course of the stream. On the opposite eminence is seen the gateway of the ancient priory of Wetheral, "with its fine elliptic arch," which Mr. Pennant describes as so tempting, "that he could
" not

hold tenants, 2l. rent—1 freehold house in Carlise, 5s. rent, †—2 freehold tenements in Botcherby, 2s. 6d. rent, †—1 freehold tenement in the manor of Newby, 1s. rent, †—2 freehold tenements in the manor of Wetheral, 2s. 4d. rent, †—1 freehold tenement in the manor of Warwick, 6d. rent †—5 freehold tenements in the manor of Hayton, 15s. 6d. rent, † now in one—3 customary tenements in the manor of Hayton, 8s. 6d. rent, 3 boon days, 3 hens, fines—8 customary tenements in the manor of Cumwhinton, 1l. 14s. rent, † 10 boon days, fines—1 freehold tenement in the manor of Aglionby, 8s. rent. †

Manor of Little Corby, in the parish of Hayton, Henry Howard, Esq. lord of the manor.—5 freehold tenants, 18s. 4d. rent,—9 customary tenants, 1l. 2s. 6d. rent, 9 and a half boon days, 4 load of coals, fines.

3 customary tenants in the manor of Great Corby, hold of the lords of the manor of Wetheral,—rent, and pay a fourpenny fine certain (four times the lord's rent) on the change of tenant only.—2 customary tenants, hold of the Earl of Carlise, — rent, and pay arbitrary fines on the change of lord or tenant.—3 customary tenants, hold of the lord of the manor of Warwick, — rent, and pay a tenpenny fine certain on the change of lord or tenant.—1 freehold tenant held of ditto, — rent.

In the manor of Great Corby,—Ancient inclosures 1118 acres, 3 roods, and 31 perches—Common inclosed about the year 1700, 1173 acres, 2 roods, and 30 perches—Common in plantations 67 acres, 1 rood and 8 perches.—Ancient woods and pleasure grounds, 115 acres, 1 rood, and 19 perches—Leafhold lands, 102 acres, 1 rood, and 24 perches—Fish ponds 20 acres, 3 roods, and 16 perches—Total in Great Corby, 2598 acres, 2 roods, and 8 perches—In the manor of Little Corby, parish of Hayton, 231 acres, and 28 perches—Total 2829 acres, 2 roods, and 36 perches.

We acknowledge great obligation to Mr. Luke Blacklock, for the above valuable information.

THE EDITORS.

THE LORDS OF THE MANOR OF CORBY,

*From the Conquest to the time of LORD WILLIAM HOWARD, of Naworth, from a MS. in the hand-writing of Lord William, communicated by HENRY HOWARD, Esq.**

Nomina Dominorum Castri et Manerij de Corkby in Gilsland in Com. Cumbriae a Conquestu Angliae in hunc usque diem 19^o Decembris Ao. Dni 1625.

1. Ranulphus de Mefchines dns de Corkby temp. W^{mi} Conquestoris ex dono ejusdem Regis.

Rex Will^{mus} cognomine bastardus Dux Norman. Conquestor Angliae dedit totam terram de Comitatu Cumbriae Ranulpho de Mefchines &c. Ex Chronicis Cumbriae in Reg^{to} prioratus de Wederall irrotulata. fo. 161.

Ego Ranulphus Mefchines concessi monachis de Wederall exclusagium et Stagnum de Piscaria et Molendino de Wederall quod factum et firmatum est in terra de Corkby et prohibeo ut nec Dns de Corkby nec aliquis alius violet seu disturbet ipsum stagnum firmari in terra de Corkby &c. Teste Wefcubricht (inter alios) Ex Registro de Wederall. fo. 27.

2. Wefcubricht filius W^{mi} Stiffan.

Rex Henricus concessit Huberto de Vallibus totam terram quam Gilb't filius Boet tenuit et de incremento Corkby cum Piscaria quam Wefcubricht filius W^{mi} Stiffan tenuit &c. Ex charta exemplificata sub magno sigillo Angliae.—N. B. This record is at Naworth.

3. Hubertus de Vallibus ex dono Regis Hen. II.

4. Robertus Val^e filius Huberti.

5. Ego Robertus de Vals concessi Alexandro de Winlores Fentun quam Pater meus illi dedit et de sacramento Korkby cum molendino et Piscaria tenendum de heredibus meis pro servitium quantæ partis unius militis &c. Ex ipsa charta sub sigillo dicti Roberti.

5. Alexander de Winlores ex dono dicti Roberti temp. Rich. I^{mi}.

* Those marked thus † are held of the lord of the manor of Corby, and perform suit and service at court.

* The original deeds referred to, marked thus §, are preserved at Corby.

6. Will^{mus}

“not resist crossing the river, to pay a visit to those curious remains.”—On a well-chosen part of the terrace, a seat is placed, inscribed with the following lines, descriptive of the varied beauties of the landscape.

“Here thine eye may catch new pleasures,
 “Whilst the landscape round it measures;
 “Ruffet lawns and fallows grey,
 “Where the nibbling flocks do stray;
 “Mountains, on whose barren breast
 “Labouring clouds do often rest;
 “Meadows trim with daisies pied,
 “Shallow brooks and rivers wide;
 “Towers and battlements it sees,
 “Bosom’d high in tufted trees.”

L’ALLEGRO OF MILTON.

We descended to the banks of the river, and approached the grotto; the woods to the left towering from cliff to cliff, surmounted the vast steep. Eden, after rushing
 over

6. Willm’us filius Odardi = Ofanna uxor ejus filia et Hæres, Alex’ri de Winlefores.

§ Forte ista Ofanna filia et hæres erat Alexandri de Winlefores in cujus jure idem Willm’us tenuit manerium de Corkby, quia assensu Ofanna uxoris ejus idem W’m’us dedit monachis de Wederall 2 Bovat. Terræ in Corkby ut in charta dicti W’m’i patet.

Johan. 1. filius W’m’i.

Ego Willm’us filius Odardi concilio et assensu uxoris mei Ofannæ concessi monachis de Wederall 2. Bovat. terræ ibm Teste Rogero Archiepiscopo Ebor. Ex Reg’ro de Wederhall fo. 27. Clemens abbas Ebor. concessit W’m’o filio Odardi quod bis in hebdomada missa celebratur in Capella quod construxit infra Castrum suum de Corkby &c. Ex Reg’ro de Wedrall fol. 31.

7. Robertus filius W’m’i.

Ego Robertus filius W’m’i filij Odardi de Corkby &c. compositione quam pater meus fecit cum Abbate Ebor. et monachis de Wederall sup. cantaria Capella de Corkby &c. Ex reg’ro de Wederall fo. 32. n. 54.

8. Isabella filia et hæres Roberti filij W’m’i Ano 37. Hen. III. et 12’mo Ed. I. et 19. Edw. I.

Compositio inter Roaldum fil. Alani et Isabellā uxore ejus ex una parte et Priorem et Conventum de Lanercost ex altera parte pro Cert. Terr. in Torrofock. et Cumquint. Ex Regr’o de Lanercost fo. 105. cap. 22—Nota Rob’tus filius W’m’i predecessor erat dictæ Isabellæ Ao. 37. Hen. III.

§ Ego Isabella relicta Alani de Lascelles Dna de Corkby concessi Johanni fil. Roberti consanguineo meo totam terram cum pertinentiis quam habui in dominio in villa Wathare et Estover in bosco meo de Corkby &c. Ex ipsa charta Ano 12’mo Ed. I.

Thomas de Richmund filius Roaldi et Isabellæ Ao 13. Ed. I.

9. Thomas de Richmund miles auratus 29. Ed. I.—6. Edward II.—9. Ed. II.

Roaldus de Richmund filius et hæres dno’ Tho.

Affisa inter Walterum de Roxbury et Isabellam uxorem ejus in cujus jure dom. de Com’s Corkby quær. Et Matilda de Multon dna de Gillsand et als Def. Tangem. improvement. fact. in Com’s Corkby prædictæ quer. et devastat predictæ. defend. &c. Ao. 19. Ed. I. prout per exemplificationem recordi sub sigillo scaccarij in Custodia Cameri. dni regis ibidem reman.

§ Ego Thomas de Richmund relaxavi Johi de Warthwick consanguineo meo totum jus quod habeo in illis Terris et tenementis quas et quæ predictus Johannes habet ex dono Dominæ Isabellæ quondam dominæ de Corkby avite mee in villa de Warthwick. Ex ipsa charta Ao. 29. Ed. I.

6 Ego Thomas de Richmund miles Dns de Corkby concessi decem libratas Terræ in Corkby Thomæ Laton pro termino vitæ suæ. Ex ipsa charta Ao. Dni 1315. Ao. 9 Ed. II.

Thomas filius Roaldi de Richmund. Vide Inquis. vocat. Kirkby quæst. captam de fcodis militum in Com. Ebor. Ao. 13. Ed. I. in scaccario dni Regis reman.

over a succession of cascades, at length forms a long canal, severed by a woody island of considerable length, and terminated by a stupendous amphitheatre of rocks, crowned and scattered over with wood. To the right, the easy rising slopes are covered with meads, stretching up to WETHERAL PRIORY. The entrance into the grotto is semicircular, on the edge of a cliff which hangs over the river, above which a precipice, not less than one hundred feet in height, lifts up its venerable and rugged brow, crowned with oaks of great stature. You enter into a square apartment, eighteen feet long, fifteen wide, and of a proportionable height, hollowed out of the solid rock, lighted by an aperture which commands a view of the beautiful canal and amphitheatre before described; from thence you pass into an inner chamber, also formed in the rock, eighteen feet in length, and twelve in width; the top of which is beautifully corniced by red and yellow veins which run in the stone. This apartment is lighted by another aperture, commanding a view of Wetheral, with the adjacent meadows. On the right hand of the entrance into the grotto this tablet is placed:—

“ There Eden’s lofty banks,
 “ Now nearer crown with their inclosures green,
 “ As with a rural mound, the champain head
 “ Of a steep wildernefs; whose hoary sides
 “ With thickets overgrown, grotesque, and wild,
 “ Access deny; and overhead up grow

“ Insupcrable

§ Ego Richardus de Richmund relaxavi dno Thomæ de Richmund militi totum jus quod habeo in manerio de Corkby in Gilsland in Comit Cumb. &c. Ex ipsa charta Ao. 6. Ed. II.

§ Ego Roaldus de Richmund filius et hæres dni Thomæ de Richmund Relaxavi Dno Andrea de Harela totum jus meum quod habeo in maner. de Corkby. Ex ipsa charta Ao. 15. Ed. II.

Ego Richardus de Richmund relaxavi dno Andrea comiti Carlioli totum jus meum quod habeo in manerio de Corkby. Ex ipsa charta Ao. 1322. 16 Ed. II.

10. Andreas de Harela Scotus Comes Carliol. Ao. 15, Edw. II. cui Thom. de Richmund mil. alienavit manerium de Corkby.

11. Dominus Rex Edwardus II. ratione attinctura Andre de Harela predicta de alta prodicione, &c.

12. Dominus Edwardus III. Rex Angliæ.

13. Richardus Salkeld ex dono dni Regis Edwardi III. ao. 9. regni sui.

§ Petentes 14^o Octob. ao. 9, Ed. III.

Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. Sciatis quod cum dns Edwardus nuper. Rex Angliæ pater noster pro bono servitio quod RICHARDUS DE SALKELD eidem patri mei impenderat concessit ei maner. de Corkby in Comit. Cumb. quod fuit Andræ de Harela et per ejusdem forisfactura ad manus dni patris mei tanquam cæcæta sua devenit Habend. eidem Richardo et hæred. suis quosque idem pater noster provideret eidem Richardo et hæred. suis viginti librates terræ in aliquo competenti loco, &c. Nos volentes gratiam liberiozem facere eidem Richardo concedimus ei et hæred. suis dictum manerium de Corby cum pertinentiis pro viginti librates terræ in perpetuum. Teste Rege apud Berwickum sup. Twedam.

Ab isto Richardo Salkeld ad Richardum filium suum. et sic a filio ad filium predict. maner. caidam Richardo Salkeld militi jam hereditaris descendebat, qui sine heredo masculo de corpore suo excunte ob. a'o. 16; Hen. VII. relinquens sex filias et heredes. Inter quas partitio facta fuit p. indent. dat. apud Penrith 12 martij ao. 20 Hen. VII. de tota hæreditate dicti Rich. Salkeld militis, per quas dictum maner. de Corkby assignatum fuit ad Dnam Katherinam Duckett primogenitam filiam adtunc uxorem Thomæ Salkeld de Rosgill, et ad Margaretam secundogenitam filiam suam relicta. Thomæ Blenkinsop de Hellbeck armig. habend. sibi et hæredibus suis pro totis purpartibus suis totius hæreditatis patris sui predicti.

Ex

“ Insuperable height of loftiest shade,
 “ Cedar, and pine, and fir, and branching oak;
 “ Shade above shade, a woody theatre
 “ Of stateliest view.”—

PARADISE LOST, b. IV. l. 132.

On the left hand, the following;—

“ Another side, umbrageous grotts and caves
 “ Of cool recess; whilst murmuring waters fall,
 “ Down the slope hills, dispersed, or in a lake,
 “ That to the fringed bank, with flowerets crowned,
 “ Her chrysal mirror holds, unite the streams.”

ibid., l. 257.

The effect of music in this grotto is admirable, the apartments afford a fine echo, which is repeated from the opposite rocks and woods. At a little distance from this place, there is an open area, with a basin in the centre. Behind the basin, other cells are excavated in the rock: the stranger, whose curiosity leads him to enter them, is astonished to find his return impeded by a torrent of water, which falls immediately before the passage. A large reservoir is discharged occasionally, and the stream so conducted as to form a very fine cascade, falling from the brow of a precipice, and rushing through the arch of a bridge, it pours headlong down the rock, before the entrance into the caves.

From this scene, a walk stretches, by the margin of the river, near seven hundred yards in length, and of a proportionable width, terminated by a pleasure house. In this walk a tablet is fixed, inscribed as follows:—

“ The birds their choirs apply; airs, vernal airs,
 “ Breathing the smell of field and grove, attune
 “ The trembling leaves: whilst universal Pan,
 “ Knit with the graces and the hours in dance,
 “ Leads on the joyous spring.”

Against a tree the following apposite lines:—

“ *Quo pinus ingens, albaque populus*
 “ *Umbram hospitalem consociare amant*
 “ *Ramis, et obliquo laborat,*
 “ *Lympha fugax trepidare rivo.*”

HOR. Lib. II. Ode III. l. 9.

Ex ista Margareta Blenkinsop exivit Thomas, de quo Thomas 2. de quo Thomas 3. de quo Henricus Blenkinsop armig. qui 22 Novembr. A. D. 1605, totam medietatem suam dicti maner. de Corby alienavit Dno Will'mo Howard, ut per cartam suam de date supradict. patet.

Et de predicta Katherina exivit Tho. Salkeld de quo Rich. de quo Barbara sola filia et hæres ejus nupta Georgia Salkeld filio Rich. Salkeld de Thurimby fratris predicti Thomæ avi predictæ Barbaræ de quibus Thomas Salkeld armiger qui 10 Februarij Ao. Dni 1624, totam medietatem suam predicti manerij de Corkby alienavit eidem Dno Will'mo Howard qui modo tenet integre totum manerium de Corkby predict. ratione feperalium perquisitionum supramentionat Ao. Dni 1625.

Beneath

Beneath a rock, which pushes its front from out the trees, on the long walk, and forms a cool and solemn recess, is placed the Roman altar, † described in the notes to page 69, at the top of which, on a tablet, is inscribed the solemn mementos of Shakespear:—

“ The cloud capt towers,” &c.

The front of Corby house is of considerable length, and consists of a suite of genteel apartments; and although it is probable, that this castle has been the residence of the owners of the manor, ever since the conquest; it bears, at present, no appearance of antiquity, excepting what is seen from an inward court. Large windows have been made in the tower, part of the old building raised, and considerable additions made to the principal front, which give it the stile of a house built in the beginning of this century.—It is now a commodious mansion, comfortably furnished. In the drawing-room, there is a picture of Charles V. and his Empress, by Titian: he is represented, informing his lady of his intention to retire to a monastery, which communication does not appear to meet with her approbation. There are also several other pictures of considerable merit, viz. an original full length portrait of Lord William Howard, in armour; a philosopher reading by the light of a torch; a musician, the work of a Spanish painter, &c.

The woods adjoining this beautiful place are graced with oaks of a great size. The country is rich and well cultivated, the modern modes of husbandry having been introduced, with great advantage.

† The altar, inscriptions, &c. have been much damaged by mischievous people, since the above was written.

THE PARISH OF CUMWHITTON.

A Druidical temple lies on an eminence, in the middle of a dark and dreary waste, commonly called King Harry: why it has that denomination, we are not informed, otherwise than by a tradition, that one of the Henries encamped here; but on what occasion, or which of our sovereigns of that name was here, there are no relative traces in the tradition or in history to resolve us. This monument goes by the name of the Grey Yauds,§ from the colour of the stones, which are placed in a circle, and are to be distinguished at a great distance, from the black moss earth and heath that surround them. The number of stones which form this monument, is eighty-eight; they are but small, compared with those druidical remains we shall, in the sequel, have occasion to describe: the largest here does not exceed four feet in height, from the ground; they are granites of the natural form, as found on the surface of the earth; the circle is about fifty-two yards in diameter, and to the north west point, the largest stone is placed about five yards from the circle. We must suspend many of our observations on monuments of this kind, till we come in course to that at Little Salkeld, the most spacious one in this part of Britain. What is most observable here, this being one of the places for druidical convention, is the barrenness of the ground: even conceiving that it was once surrounded by a forest, it seems ill placed for convening the states which were amenable to this jurisdiction. The ground is every where rent with torrents, and the deep worn channels are filled with stones, whilst the intermingled plots, where any vegetation appears, are just covered with a scanty growth of heath; we scarce know a more desolate spot. Camden's description of this part of the country is,—“To the east, a lean, hungry, and desolate country.” In getting peats on this waste, some years ago, an iron bullet was found, about a pound weight; most probably brought hither by accident.

The lands from hence rise gradually, and form stupendous mountains, which fill the eastern boundary of this county: from King Harry, several narrow meagre vales are in view; the eastern side of these hills we described in the View of Northumberland, as we passed above Featherstone Castle.

The parish of Cumwhitton|| is bounded by the river Eden on the west, by Corby fields, in the parish of Wetheral, to Headsnook, on the north, by the rivulet called Carn, and by Carlatten and Cumrew on the east, and by Croglin water on the south. This was a dependent manor of the barony of Gilsland.‡ The church
of

§ Horses in this country are frequently called yauds. This monument stands on the west of the moor.

|| The parish of Cumwhitton contains 80 families, of which 2 are Papists, 2 Presbyterians, and 2 Quakers.

‡ It is a customary manor, consisting of about eighty tenants.—Customary rent 13l. 9s. 4d.—A twenty-penny fine at change of lord.—An arbitrary fine on change of tenant.—In lieu of services 1s.—Relief from one half of the multure duty to the lord's mill 1l. 8s. 1d. half-penny.—The lord claims all the wood.

Two parcels, within this manor, pay 1l. 14s. yearly customary rent to the lord of Corby, and an arbitrary fine.—Seven parcels pay about 3l. a year customary rent to John Atkinson of Carlisle, Esq. with a twenty-penny fine.

of Cumwhitton was rectorial, and given to the priory and convent of Carlisle, but by whom is not known; soon afterwards it became an appropriate.† The dean and chapter nominate an officiating minister, who is licenced by the bishop accordingly: he has a house and a garden, with a salary of ten pounds a year, paid by the lessee of the church rights. There is a special usage in this parish, of paying certain quantities of havermeal (oatmeal) in lieu of tithe of grain in kind. The curacy was augmented by lot, and the money laid out in purchase of lands in Nichol Forest, which now yield about 9l. rent per annum: by the bounty of the Countess Dowager Gower, who gave 200l. an additional augmentation was had, by which lands were bought in the parish of Addingham, yielding now near 15l. a year; the whole making a comfortable stipend.* The dean and chapter demise all the rectory of Cumwhitton,

From the INQUISITION, 31st of QUEEN ELIZABETH.

MANERIUM DE CUMWHITTON.

The lord's rent amounted to 17l. 8s. 9d.

The bailiff's fee 13s. 4d.

The forester's fee of the forest of Gelsdale 6s. 9d. and viij br. haver. (8 measures of haver.)

For bound days work for 27 days at 4d. a day.

For the custom called multure corn, silver 33s. 4d.

Land seijeant's fee 5s. 4d.

“MEMORAND—There is within this manner of Cumwhitton one wood called Skeabancke, which is of verie good okes, and is worth, to be presentlie fould, xx^{li}.”

“Item, there are within the said manner divers great and large commons of wast, heath, and more ground, known by divers names, viz. King Henry, Cum Whitton More, Norfolkenghe, Ormsby More, and others; containing, by estimation, 2000 acres, wherein the tennants do common their beasts and cattle.”

“Item, in the time of the late Lord W. Dacres, there was used to be kept by one Cuthbert Graye, of King Henry fell end, a flock of weathers, and their pasture was of a several place of the wails, of more, called King Henry, and the bounds of the same more where the flock should go and depasture, albeit the same lay open, and not enclosed, was verie well knowne, and none of the tennants, who had common for their cattle in the said more, might put their cattle to common within the same, and now it remaineth unforded.”

“Item, the BOUNDER of this manner beginneth at the foote of Millbeck, where it runneth into Eden, and so ascending up the Millbeck to the foot of the Horsmanbeck, so up Horsmanbeck to the three gray stones lying in a spore rigge, from thence to the head of Hudefyke, to the three red rakes of Raife, from thence to the head of Karne, and so to the Croglinge to the foot of the manner Syke, so up manner Sike to the head of Northgyll, so down Northgyll to the head of Northskewyke Beck, from thence down unto Eden at Patwath, and so down Eden unto the place where bounder begunne.”

† A *** yeres ago, not far fro' the chapel of the moore, the which is in Com Whitton paroch, and stondesth a vi myles est from Carluel, was fownd a grave and theryn bonys *immitate magnitudinis*.

LEL. ITEN. vol. vii. p. 48.

* The increase of the mortmain by these augmentations is really alarming, and gentlemen of fortune should endeavour to proscribe their taking place in mercantile counties.

P. N. Valor.	K. Edw. II.
Ecclesia de Coquidngton (Kirkby) Cum- quidngton	Ecclesia de Cumquidngton. Non tax. quia non suff. pro. incumb.
} £8 14 0	}

SITUATION AND SOIL.] The lands lie high, most part of it common; irregular, but not mountainous—soil light and sandy.

PRODUCE.] Rye, barley, and oats, tolerably good—where there is black mould and clay, wheat comes to pretty good perfection.

HUSBANDRY.

Cumwhitton, except the curate's house and garden; viz. all the glebe lands and meadows called Kirkcrofts, tithes, obventions, &c. under the yearly rent of fifteen cskeps of haver-meal, and 10s. in money, besides the curate's stipend of ten pounds.

HUSBANDRY.] Is improving, so that the value of land is greatly increased—average 18s. per acre.

AIR.] Remarkably salubrious, and the inhabitants are healthy and live long.

BOUNDARY AND POPULATION.] Carn rivulet on the east, river Eden west—9 miles S. E. of Carlisle, 6 S. W. of Brampton—contains seven small villages, and about eighteen single houses, 1 Cumwhitton, 2 Cambridge, 3 Morewaite, 4 Scarrowhill, 5 Hornsby, 6 High Northfeugh, 7 Low Northfeugh—85 inhabited houses, 340 inhabitants.

TENEMENTS, FARMS.] Not better than hovels, and covered with straw—farms very small, not exceeding 50l. or 60l. and some as low as 5l. a-year—the generality not more than 20l. laid out compact, and with out-gates to the common.—Cumwhitton is of a triangular form with a beautiful town green.

INHABITANTS.] Few farmers; most of the people occupy their own estates; all of customary tenure, of the barony of Gillsland, except one small parcel—These estates have passed, for some centuries, in a regular line of descent in the same families, whence there is great similarity of character and sameness of disposition in the people.—No manufactory—nor any public road, but for colliers—The market town affords them, now and then, intercourse with the rest of mankind.—Politics and foreign occurrences never disturb their thoughts; and not till this year, 1792, has a newspaper entered the parish, and now one solitary Cumberland Packet has been introduced.—No taste for science or polite literature; books are regarded as puerile amusements.—They are strictly honest, credulous and superstitious; delight in athletic exercises, and are tenacious of old customs. Tea, though a luxury dealing in upon them, is held in such detestation with some, that they would rather cherish a serpent, than admit a tea-kettle. The people, in general, exhibit a striking resemblance of the most ancient inhabitants, in their blunt honesty, fierce honour, and rusticity of manners.

POOR.] There is no workhouse, and few poor supported at the parish charge. Charity does much with a private hand:—the patrician virtues will not let the old and infirm neighbour want a friend.—The annual sum for maintenance of the public poor seldom exceeds 24l.

FUEL.] Peat and turf.—The moorles are full of wood, oak, ash, and hazel; nuts are frequently dug up.—From one of the moorles issues a strong chalybeate water:—this is not singular; the strongest water of Harrogate, Yorkshire, issues from a moorles. The wood buried in the moorles lies a considerable depth.

SPRINGS.] There are in many parts fine springs of water.

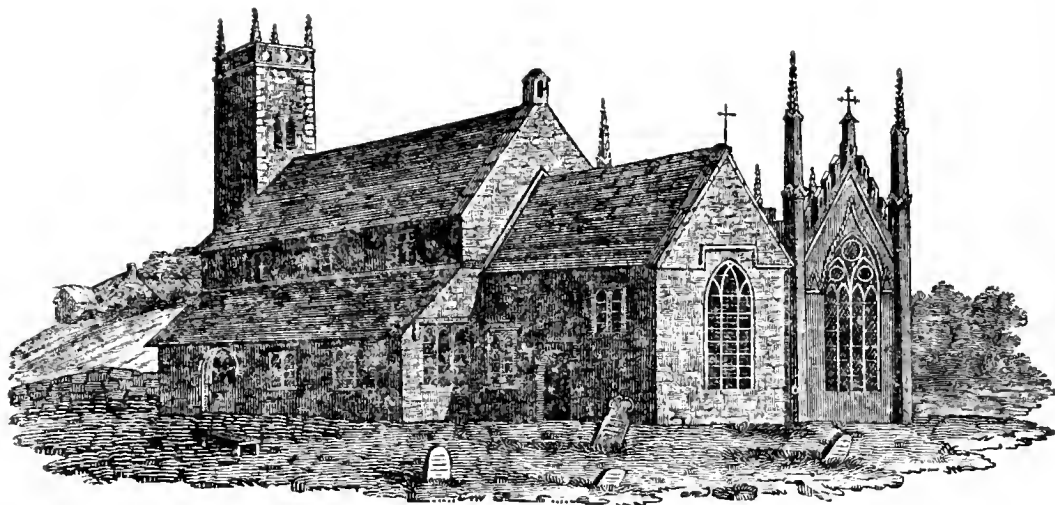
ANTIQUITIES.] No castle or strong building, but several square intrenchments on the commons, from 20 to 100 yards, on the square. On the green, two artificial mounts, formerly used as butts for exercising archers; they are called High Willy Wastel, and Low Willy Wastel, probably from the great archer, recorded in the old song.

WAGES.] Labourers 8d. per day—carpenters 1s.—masons 1s. 2d. and maintenance.

CUSTOMS.] They hold the wake, on the eve of St. John, with lighting fires, dancing, &c. the old bel-teing.

The family of the name of Dryden are said to have been settled here for several generations; they are people of property, and have always been greatly esteemed for their industry, honesty, and simplicity of manners. From an old writing remaining in the family, made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it appears that *Erasmus Dryden*, of Canons-Ashby, in Northamptonshire, Esq. who was an ancestor of the poet Dryden, had then some estates in Cumwhitton parish, and the present possessors are of the same family.

HOUSMAN'S NOTES.



View of Wetheral Church, from Corby Walks. See page 166.

THE PARISH OF CASTLE-CARROCK

DERIVES its name, probably, from *Castle Crag*: some have conceived it to have been the castle of one Cradock, or Carrock. This parish comprehends the northern point of that ridge of mountains which extends north from Cross-Fell, of which we shall speak at large, under the title of the parish of Kirkland.

Near the village of Castle-Carrock are the apparent remains of two ancient fortifications. One in a wet meadow field, thirty or forty yards from the east end of the church, surrounded by a mote which has been of considerable depth, (but is now grown over with a black mossy soil) of an oblong form; it is about one hundred yards in length, and forty-eight in breadth. In the mote, on the east end, is a little pool of water of the same quality as Gilsland Spa, the weeds, &c. at the bottom are perfectly encrusted, as it were with sulphureous particles. The soil within the mote is something higher than the marsh around it, is of a black gravelly nature, and has been in tillage beyond the memory of man. The tradition about this place is, "That it was formerly an old castle, from the ruins of which the church was built;" and what makes it probable is, there are several broken pieces of carved stones in the walls of the church. The other lies about a furlong towards the south, in a wet meadow; is about three times as large as the former, of a circular form, and rises above the level of the surrounding meadow, nearly seven or eight yards almost perpendicular on all sides, except on the east, where the ground is highest. The top is quite level, and the soil of a strong clayey nature, much unlike what surrounds it. It has also been long in tillage; and, at different times, some scabbled or rough stones have been uncovered by the plough, but no stones appear on the surface of either of them. A small rivulet runs close by the west

de Vallibus, first Lord of Gillsland, gave it in Henry II.'s time, together with Hayton also. This Eustace gave a carucate of land in Hayton, and another in Castle-Carrook, to the house of Lanercost; it is called Castle-Carrook quasi castrum de rupe; and was also, in Henry II.'s time, the inheritance of one Robert de Castle-Carrook; after him it descended successively to Robert his son, and to Richard his grandchild, whose son Robert was the last of that name inheritor thereof. He died in Edward I.'s time, and left three daughters and heirs, which he begot on the body of Christian Crookdake, aunt, and one of the two coheirs of John, son of John, son of Adam Crookdake, viz. Johan, wife of Thomas Newbiggin,

“ from thence down the ridge dyke of Brackenthwaite to the Ocke-well, and so to the Weatholme, right up the Weatholme to Brackenthwaite peat moss, and so down the ridge dyke of Castle-Carrook to an old dyke, and so from that old dyke to a double dyke next to Carlotton, from thence to a place called the Great Pitts, from the Great Pitts to the midst of Huckelle mosse, from thence to the Gray-stone of Langerigge, from thence to the Seatehowe, from the Seatehowe to the Great-well, from the Great-well to Gelte, and so up Gelte to the Cole Lynges afore said, where the said bounder first began.”

SOIL AND APPEARANCE.] The arable land is light, and so full of blue stones, that when harrowed, it appears to be nothing but a bed of stones; yet, by their attraction of moisture, the best crops are produced.—The high fell or common is rugged and barren; but the lower moor being dry, and covered with a fine herbage, affords good pasturage. The sheep are computed at 2000, of black cattle 300 head, and about 140 horses.—Much of the cultivated land lies in town fields, doled out in ridges; a great impediment to agriculture.

PRODUCE.] Besides the grass grounds, chiefly barley, rye, and oats; some wheat near the base of the mountain, where the soil inclines to clay.—Here are some patches of wood, and hedges.

LIME.] Burnt here in great quantities.

GAME.] Grouse on the moors, and on the tarrs wild-ducks.

INHABITANTS.] From their intercourse with colliers, lime-burners, and carters, have shaken off that simplicity of manners which marks the husbandman, and they have contracted a familiar roughness and austerly, together with a low subtlety, which too often borders on fraud and deceit; esteemed an accomplishment.

SCHOOL.] Not able to maintain the teacher—he has a small property of his own.

RENTS.] On an average 18s. per acre—increased beyond its intrinsic value, by the number of workmen.

TENURES.] There are two freeholds, the rest customary tenements.

TITHES.] Paid in kind. The tithe wool last season sold for 8s. 6d. per stone of 16lb.—I took the height of the mountain, and find, by the falling of the barometer, that it will be about 300 yards perpendicular above the level of the village of Castle-Carrook.

CATTLE AND SHEEP.] Sheep are bred on the commons, to a considerable number yearly, and some are fed there to a good state of fatness.—The cattle are of the Cumberland breed.—Horses are small, of the Scotch kind.

ANTIQUITIES.] Two cairns, one of great magnitude, called Hespheck-raife, on the summit of the fell: About the year 1775, a farmer removing a large cairn of stones, near Gelt bridge, in this parish, found a human skeleton in a sort of coffin made of stones;—and, from some mysterious expression of the farmer, and a sudden and visible alteration for the better in his appearance and circumstances, it is generally believed that he found there something of considerable value. Inscription on the bell, “ Praise thou the Lord, O Castle-Carrook !”

PROSPECTS.] Admirable from the summit of Castle-Carrook fell, commanding all the most fertile part of Cumberland, bounded by remote hills in Scotland to the north, the Irish sea to the northwest, the mountains of Skiddow, Saddleback, &c. to the west, Geltsdale fell to the south, and the Northumberland mountains towards the north-east—Solway Frith spreads out a shining lake, indented by many promontories, and the city of Carlisle lifts up its august head to crown the vale.—HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

Christian.

Christian, wife of Michael Apulby, and Margery, wife of William Eaglesfield. Newbiggin's part descended to three daughters and heirs, viz. Helen, wife of Richard Hall, Margaret, wife of Thomas Hall, and Alice, wife of John Hall, all of Kirkby-Thore. Alice's part came to the Lowthers of Crookdake, and from them to the Musgraves of Crookdake, now owners thereof. Margaret's part, by a daughter, named Alice, wife of Collinson, fell to two daughters, Johan, wife of Gilbert Carlton, and Margaret, wife of John Bethom, of Thrimby; and, in the fourth descent, Elizabeth Bethom, their heir, wife of Robert Salkeld, had issue Roger, who sold it to Loughe. I find no issue of the eldest sister Helen, but one William Kitchen, who sold the ninth part of Castle-Carrook to Ranulph Dacre, that married Multon's heir.

"The purparty of Castle-Carrook fell, by her daughter, named Christian, to William Ritson, and by their daughter Mariot to Thomas Alanby, and by their daughter to John de West Levington, and by his daughter Elizabeth to Alexander Highmore, whose heir, in the third or fourth descent, sold it to Dacre. The third coheir's part, Margery, wife of Eaglesfield."†

THE PARISH OF CUMREW

IS bounded by the parishes of Croglin, Cumwhitton, Carlattan, Castle-Carrook, and Geltstone forest. †

The manor belongs to the Earl of Carlisle.* The church § being appropriated to the dean and chapter of Carlisle, they appoint a curate, who has a lease, *pro tempore*

† Denton's MS.

‡ This parish contains 34 families, and 146 inhabitants, one of whom is a Presbyterian.

* This is a mixed manor. Consists of 26 tenants—Free-rents 1l. 6s. 8d.—Indenture rents 2l. 3s. 11d.—Customary rent 6l. 10s. 7d. halfpenny—Service money 1s—A twenty-penny fine on death of lord—Arbitrary fine on change of tenant.

§ CUMREW CHAPELRY.

Dean and Chapter of Carlisle Patrons.

119 bushels of meal in lieu of tithe of corn.	} Prefcript for hay } Certified value } Augmentation lands £ 7 0 0	
	} 1l. 5s. 2d. } } 13l. 12s. 10d. } In Ainstable 8 10 0	
		Present value about 40l.
		£ 15 10 0

DECANATUS KARLIOL.

P. Nich. Val.	} Eccl. & Cumrew non tax. quia non suf. p. incumb. }	K. Edw. II.	} K. Hen. VIII.
Ecclesia de Cumrue 4l. 10s.		_____	

SOIL.] Light and stony.—A third part of the land lying in ridges in common fields, prevents the common improvements in husbandry.—The west front of the mountain, which is common, affords good pasturage for sheep and cattle—Some fences of quicksets, and others of stone.

CLIMATE.] Cold, but healthy.

AGRICULTURE.] The ridges in the fields, are in width 20, 30, or 40 feet, and some 1000 in length—no possibility of advancing to the best modes the climate would admit—forced to herd the grazing cattle; yet they do frequent injuries to the corps.—The land produces barley, oats, peas, some wheat and turnips, good potatoes; and, when properly laid down, produces good grafs and hay.

WOOD.

tempore, of all the church rights, under the yearly rent of ten eskeps of haver-meal, and one pound sterling in money, clear of out-goings.

To the south-east of the church, in the inclosed lands near the fell, lie the ruins of a large edifice, situate on a rising ground; † but so confused and destroyed, as not to shew its original form, or any marks to discover its strength, or the æra when it was erected. In Dugdale's Baronage, vol. II. p. 22, a castle of the Dacres, called *DUMWALLOHT*, is mentioned to be situate on the borders: but it is merely conjecture that this is the place. Camden doth not notice it, so we presume it was ruined in his time, or so inconsiderable and obscure, as not to be worthy his remark. In the map of Cumberland, published in the beginning of the last century, no such place is noticed. The Dacres possessed two little estates here, which were sold to Sir Christopher Musgrave.

WOOD.] Oak, ash, and birch, dispersed.

SHEEP AND CATTLE.] Great flocks of sheep are kept on the common in summer, and brought into the low grounds in winter. The wool sold last season at 8s. 6d. per stone.—No great attention is paid to cattle and horses. They are of the Cumberland kind, without any improvement.

FUEL.] Some coals from Talkin fell, turf from King Harry, and peats from the heights brought down by sledges, where wheel carriages cannot go.

No manufactories, great roads, rivers or lakes.

TITHES.] Oatmeal in lieu of hay and corn.—Sheep, &c. tithe in kind.

TENURE OF LANDS.] Except six freeholds, the rest customary, held of the barony of Gillsland.

RENTS.] The average 14s. per acre.

GAME.] Of all sorts common in the county. Mr. Gill is the only qualified man in the parish.

STOCK.] About 1000 sheep—100 horses—and 260 head of black cattle.

POOR.] Only one person who receives a small relief.

SCHOOL.] None.

ANTIQUITIES.] Upon the summit of the mountain a cairn called *CARDUNNETH*, or *Catkirk*, of prodigious size.—To the west of the church 300 yards, there is another.

In the common fields, west from Cumrew, was lately discovered a human skeleton, inclosed in a sort of coffin of rough stones; a small cairn, or heap of stones, covered the sepulchre.—A cairn was lately opened in the estate of John Gill, Esq. of Cumrew, and an urn was found therein, inclosed with broad stones, and secured with one laid over the top. The urn was broken, and parts of it carried away by the neighbours, Mr. Gill having secured only the bottom of it; the urn was of pottery, curiously carved on the outside; and he apprehends there was an inscription round the top. It contained a black mould.

A circular inclosure of stones, with a large cover, was lately opened here, the contents only a few decayed bones, without any urn.

In making a ditch in Mr. Gill's estate, a number of silver pieces were found; but the impressions were not understood by any person who saw them.—*HOUSMAN'S NOTES.*

† The mote and rampart are very distinct, and also the entrance on the west; but as the place has a great descent on all sides, it does not appear that any water could be brought to it; the ground being also very dry and sandy.

We acknowledge great obligation to the Rev. Mr. Parker, curate of this parish, for much information.

THE EDITORS.

 THE PARISH OF CARLATTON.

IS surrounded by the several parishes of Castle-Carrock, Cumrew, Cumwhitton, and Hayton. It is said to contain 1600 acres of arable land; but has few inhabitants. It is very remarkable, that it hath had no parish church for several ages, and it is only known by tradition where the church stood.

The manor belongs to the Earl of Carlisle, as lessee of the crown; with which the Earl holds Geltstone Forest; it has passed through various changes of possessors. "Karlotton stands in Gilliland, but is no part thereof. In Henry II.'s time one Gospatrick fil. Mac-benock held it of the king, and paid fifty marks, Mac-ben-og (*i. e. filius junioris uxoris*) was an Irishman, and took part with King Stephen, therefore his son Gospatrick compounded with King Henry for his father's living. After him, King John gave it to Robert Rofs, of Wark in Tindal, together with Sowerby and Hubbertby, until the said Robert Rofs recovered his lands in Normandy, which he lost in the king's service. Henry III. took them from him, and gave them to Alexander, King of Scots, and his successors, who held the same until King Edward I. seized them, for the revolt of John Baliol, King of Scots; since which time it was *regium Dominicum*, until King Richard II's time, who granted the same to Randulf Nevil, Earl of Westmoreland, and Johan his wife. After him it descended to Richard his son, Earl of Salisbury; and after him to Richard Earl of Warwick, his son, who was slain at Barnet. After whose death, King Edward IV. gave it to his brother Richard, Duke of Gloucester, being afterwards King. And since that time it continued in the possession of the crown. I read of one Ughtred de Carlatton in Henry III. and Edward I.'s time; but whether they held any freehold there, it appears not."*

The church of Carlatton † was given by Robert de Vallibus to the priory of Lanercost, and by Bishop Halton, with the consent of King Edward I. it was appropriated

* Denton's MS.

† INCUMBENTS.—Robert de Loudon, pr. Beck, Bishop of Durham.—1320, Henry de Newton, pr. pr. and conv. Lanercost.—1344, William de Stockdale, *ibid.*—1380, Richard Hogge, *ibid.*—Here the bishop's register ends.

DECANATUS KARLIOL.

P. Nich. Valor.	}	K. Edw. II.	K. Hen. VIII.
Ecclesia de Carlatton (olim destr. Gl. 13s. 4d.)		Ecccl. de Carlatton non taxatur quia non sufficit pro stipendio capellani.	

SOIL AND ASPECT.] The soil is light, and very full of stones.—The face of the country uneven and open, the old inclosures fenced with stone walls, late ones with quicksets.

PRODUCE.] Barley, rye, and oats—light crops; in some late husbandry, tolerable crops of wheat reared.—The grass land is meagre, from being exhausted in tillage, badly laid down, and the sowing of grass seeds neglected.—It is wonderful that common observation doth not bring conviction of the injury derived from those errors, as well to the public as to the individual.

FARMS.] This parish is divided into seven large farms, of which the average rent is about 8s. per acre.

SHEEP.] No sheep have been bred upon the fell for many years, but a few are generally bought in and fattened yearly.

CLIMATE.

propriated to that house, in consideration that the Scots had mostly destroyed the monastery, and that the king's army had been subsisted by the tenants, through which they were much impoverished. King Edward I. having reassumed this church, granted the advowson to the priory. Since the dissolution, the tithes have continued in the crown, or the lessee of the king.

GELTSTONE OR GELTSDALE FOREST

IS a considerable tract of mountainous heathy pasture, and is bounded on the S. by the parish of Croglin, on the W. by Cumrew and Castle-Carrook, on the N. by Hayton, and on the E. by Knarisdale, in the county of Northumberland.

The Earl of Carlisle holds it by lease under the crown.—There is no dwelling-house upon it, but the farmer resides on an adjoining farm, in the parish of Castle-Carrook, and pays taxes there. Here is a larger breed of sheep than on the adjoining commons, and the wool is finer, which was last year fold for 9s. 6d. per stone of 16 lb. The river Gelt takes its rise here, and continues its course through the midst of birch and Alder woods, which are in considerable quantities in the lower parts of the forest.

This and the adjoining forest of Breirithwaite † were given to the priory of Hexham; and, at the dissolution of that house, were granted to the barons of Gilsland. This may be the reason of their being considered as extraparochial—Breirithwaite Forest, otherwise Tarnhouse Forest, is now considered as part of the parish of Brampton; it is also called Tindale Fell, or Tindale Forest, probably from Adam de Tindale, who granted much property to the priory of Hexham.

CLIMATE.] Dry, cold, and healthful.

ROAD.] The road between Penrith and Brampton lies through it.

RIVER AND FISH.] In Carn rivulet, on the western border of this parish, are trouts of the most delicious flavour.

SCHOOL AND POOR.] None:

ANTIQUITIES.] The ruins of the church to be discovered.—A cairn on Saugh-tree-gate farm.

About ten years ago, in ploughing a field in Lord Carlisle's estate, at Low-Hall, a number of coins were turned up, supposed to be Roman; but not falling into the hands of any persons skilful in their value, they were thrown aside, and lost by the children. This estate was commonly called Hall's estate, and was in the family of the Halls for several generations, but was purchased by the Earl of Carlisle, about twenty years ago. Their deeds (but from whom we cannot learn) were for every third foot of Carlutton, with grafs for twenty ewes and their followers. But Lord Carlisle letting Carlutton in separate farms to plough, the farmers began to disturb and drive away Hall's cattle, upon which Hall made complaint to Lord Carlisle, then at Naworth Castle, who ordered Mr. Knowles, his steward, to hedge off as much land as would satisfy Hall for his right on Carlutton, which the family enjoyed till the earl purchased it.

PLANTATIONS.] Within the last twenty years several plantations of firs have been made, which thrive very well; and are both an ornament to the place, and afford shelter to the cattle, &c. from the helmwinds, which frequently blow here with great violence.—**HOUSMAN'S NOTES.**

† See the Inquisition, p. 150.

THE PARISH OF AINSTABLE.

HERETOFORE spelled *Aynstapelith*, *Eynstable*, (so pronounced by the present inhabitants) or *Ainstable*, is we apprehend, of modern, or at most of Saxon derivation, implying either a place of sale or fair, as *Staple*; or a place for horses, as *Stable*, *Aina*, *Ains*, or *Eynen* is one; *unicus*, *quidam*.

This parish is bounded by the parishes of Cumwhitton, Hefket, and Kirkofswald. Denton says, "Ainstaplighe is a manor and township on the south side of Gilsland, divided from that barony by Northskeugh Beck, and reached from the river Eden, on the west, up eastward into the mountains, and bordereth upon Staffol lordship toward the south. It containeth Ainstaplighe, Rucroft, and the Nunnery, which Nunnery was founded by William Rufus. This feignory and other lands in Cumberland, King Henry I. gave to Adam, son of Swene afore said, from whence it descended in King Henry II.'s time to William de Nevill, whose lands in Cumberland, in the reign of King John, were in the holding of Roger Montbegon, Simon, son of Walter, and Alexander de Nevill. In King Henry III.'s time, Ainstaplighe lordship became the inheritance of John Musley, Henry Terrily, Michael de Vaux, son of David, and others. About the year of our Lord God, 1239, and in the latter end of that king's time, William Boyvill, of Thurlby, Knight, was lord thereof, and held the same of Richard Nevill. When he died, it fell to his son, John Boyvill, whose brother Edmund sold Ainstaplighe to Andrew de Harcla, who forfeited it to the king, who gave it to others; and from them to John Denton, of Cardew, son to Sir Richard Denton, whose posterity, William, William, and John Denton, enjoyed it as lords thereof successively from father to son, until Thomas Lord Dacre extorted it from the said last John Denton, in the time of Henry VI. for that the said John Denton was towards the party of King Edward IV.—which tyranny of the Dacres God seemed to revenge: for shortly after the said Lord Dacre, and Randal his son, were both slain at Towton Field, or drowned in the river at Ferrybriggs, in Yorkshire, where King Edward got the victory against Henry VI. and thereby the crown of England. Afterwards the Lord Humphrey Dacre, by marrying with dame Mabel Parr, daughter of the king's favourite, recovered the Dacres lands, and still kept Ainstaplighe by his father's pretended right, and so did his posterity, until all their lands fell to the crown by attainder."

Within this parish are two considerable manors—the manor of Ainstable is the property of the Earl of Carlisle: it descended to the family of Howard, from Lord William Howard, who obtained it by his marriage with one of the coheiresses of the Lord Dacre of Gilsland. There are many estates held under it, that are subject to the payment of yearly customary rents and fines certain; and others by the payment of yearly free or quit rents.—There is a fishery on the river Eden, both with the rod and boat, of which Lord Carlisle possesses two thirds, and the owner of Nunnery the remainder.

The manor of Ermathwaite, in the parish of Ainstable, is held under the house of Nunnery: is a manor paramount; has rents, services, ward, and fines, both certain and arbitrary, with this further privilege, that not only the demesne itself,

but all the customary estates held of it, are toll-free all over England. Free or quitrents are also paid for other estates in the parish, to different proprietors.

VIEWS ON THE RIVER EDEN.

In passing up the river, near Armathwaite bridge, is a small country seat belonging to the family of Richardson, of Bishop's-Yard in Penrith, where, by a little assistance to Nature, a beautiful terrace is formed on the summit of the cliffs overhanging the river, near half a mile in length: on the one hand a plantation of larches and flowering shrubs, on the other a fine hanging grove, suspended from vast rocks. The views from this terrace, though not extensive, are picturesque: a curve of the river, over which is an elegant stone bridge of four elliptic arches, is a pleasing scene: the distant back ground is spread out in brown and heathy mountains, giving an excellent contrast to the colouring of the nearer landscape. You look down upon the sweet retirement of Armathwaite Castle, covered with hanging woods, the eminences planted with firs. Of this place we shall have occasion to give a fuller description in the course of the work. To the south you command the course of the Eden up to the bay, where the whole river falls over a wear, or dam, near twenty feet in height, and two hundred yards in length, in a cascade of spouting streams, in various directions. This wear is chiefly natural, and formed of perpendicular rocks; but, in order to make it a complete lock for taking salmon, it is framed from shore to shore with timber. by which the whole stream of the river is distracted and broken in a most beautiful manner, from thence the river rushes, in troubled volumes, along the rocky channel. Above the wear is a placid and still basin of water to the very brink of the frame-work. On the east side in the Cooms are lofty hanging woods, the property of Lord Carlisle, which abruptly shut in the prospect; to the west irregular grounds, stretching up a gradual ascent, interspersed with coppices, and the back ground is filled with the forest of Baron wood.

We passed up the river to

NUNNERY,*

The seat of Miss Aglionby—the house fronted with a beautiful red stone, in a plain neat stile, is erected on the remains of the old house of Benedictine nuns, founded, as Denton mentions, in the reign of King William Rufus. The situation is rather confined, and though the vale spreads out in a beautiful manner from this point, the

* *A Roman Altar in the Gardens of Miss Aglionby.—See the Engraving.*

“*Deo Naponi, et Numinibus Augusti, Durio et Ramio, et Trupo et Lurio Germani, votum solverunt lubentes merito.* LAZENBYENSIS.

We do not know that this altar, which was carefully copied from the original in 1778, has ever been publicly noticed, excepting by a modest and ingenious writer in the Gentleman's Magazine for September 1755, p. 392, under the signature of *Lazenbyensis*: and some remarks on *Lazenbyensis* by *P. Gemse* in the Magazine for October, in the same year, p. 438. Both these accounts we transcribe, and submit to the judgment of our readers.

“It is presumed that the word *Maponus* is the name of some British divinity; and whereas many have been discovered since the time of *Elius Senedius*, I could wish some person, well versed in the Old English language and antiquities, would give us a collection and an explanation of them. The materials for such

the house commands but a contracted prospect. The grounds to the south-west lie on a descent along the little river Croglin, to its confluence with the Eden.—The late proprietor, Christopher Aglionby, Esq. attending to the natural beauties of the situation, formed walks on the banks of the rivers, and through the woods, where

an enterprize, it is true, are but few, and one cannot expect, for that reason, any enlarged account. But still an author endowed with the *acumen* and learning of the late Mr. *William Baxter*, author of the *Glossarium Brit. Antiq.* would be able, methinks, to detect something of the rank, office, and departments of the several deities, which I should hope might be in some measure discovered by the etymology of the names, and the terms and circumstances of the respective inscriptions.

“The little holes like points which appear upon this stone, among the letters, and break the order of the words, are not any natural faults in the block, nor were they put there by any later hand, in order to facilitate the reading of the inscription, which they rather incommode than further, but are intended in reality, awkward as they are, for ornament; and the like appearances occur in the inscription, published in your Magazine of 1753, p. 225, and it is certain that the like dots are very frequent upon the old coins, and for the same mistaken reason. See *Sir Andrew Fountain's Tables of the Anglo-Saxon Coins* tab. vi. *Eadred*, No. vii. and tab. viii. *Earic*, No. ii. iii.

The names *Durio*, *Ramio*, *Trupo*, and *Lurio*, which are nominative cases, are, I conceive, British, with a Roman termination. That they are British, I infer from the name of the god *Maponus*, to whom their vow was partly performed. They were four *brothers* (for that I take to be the meaning of the word *germani*) and served in the Roman army against their common enemy the *Picts* and *Scots*. And when one observes the British god *Maponus* joined in this inscription along with the *Numina* or *Numeri Augusti*, one cannot but admire with what facility the ancient idolaters adopted one another's deities. The *Greeks* admitted deities from *Asia* and *Egypt*, and even *unknown gods*. The *Romans* associated the gods and goddesses of *Greece* and *Egypt* with their own; and the *Britons* you see here had no objection to ranking the deities of *Rome* with theirs.

As to the person here stiled *Augustus*, “It was probably *Antoninus Pius*, as I judge from the form of the letters. on which occasion however I shall not repeat what I formerly remarked in your Mag. of 1753, p. 515, but thither refer you.”

(Signed) P. GEMSEGE.

That it is much easier to pull down than it is to build up; and easier also to find fault with the labours of others, than to produce any thing of our own more faultless, are no new observations. The conjectures of these gentlemen, we own, are ingenious; but whilst they are offered only as conjectures, we hope it is no presumption in us to say, that they do not satisfy us; and to offer, in our turn, such as seem to us to be at least more plausible.

The stone is neatly cut, and the inscription entire. Yet the form of the letters is such, that they may, or may not, be as our predecessors have read them. We think, the first word is not to be read *Mapona*, because, neither in the Celtic (British) or Roman languages, can we, after all our researches, find a word or syllable that bears the most distant resemblance to *Mapo*. We do not take upon us to affirm that there never was such a British deity as *Map* or *Mapo*: it is barely possible there might. Such deities were easily made and named. But the form and structure of the letters will admit of being read *AM*, as naturally and as well as *MA*, and may be two words also; or, as we rather think, one compound word, formed of two of very different significations. *AM*, *Baxter*, who, on these subjects, is always great and at home, says, it is the same radical Gaulish or Celtic word as *AV*, from whence *Avon*, a river, comes, and as frequently and generally used to denote, not a river, but a mere or lake. In all infant and imperfect languages, nothing is more common than the convertibility of letters, or an apparently arbitrary substitution of one for another. We could produce sundry instances, in which *PON* is the same as *MON*, signifying a mountain. Hence *Deo Ampono*, is, literally *to the god of lakes and mountains*: a god so peculiarly local and appropriated, that if the heathen mythology were not now happily reprobated, we could not well hit on a more apposite attribute for a god of Cumberland.

The *Romans*, we know, were particularly addicted to the Latinizing of words in other languages. But whenever they did so, their termination was, as it ought to be, *us*, and not *o*. Hence we infer, that *Durio*, *Ramio*, *Trupo*, and *Lurio*, are not, as Mr. Gemsege thought, nominatives, but datives; and put in opposition, as it is called, with *Numinibus*.—It is hardly necessary to remark, that *Namen*, which *Tertius* interprets to be *quasi Natus Dei*, has an inferior import to *Deus*; meaning rather the attribute or exertion

where he might enjoy the romantic scenes. You traverse through two or three meadows before you enter the wood that *fringes* the border of the rivers. After passing groves of noble forest trees on one hand, and infant plantations on the other, a fine theatre presents itself, closed on every side by stupendous rocks, clothed with woods, whilst the river Eden, in broken streams, winds through the vale. On the banks of Croglin water, the road is gained by cutting away the rocky points in some places; in others, by excavating the projecting cliffs. Here the forest rises beautifully shade above shade; not crowded with brushwood, but the long stems of straight and lofty trees form a sylvan colonade. As you proceed up Croglin water, the vale straitens, the cliffs increase in eminence, and hang over your head in a tremendous manner, their sides and summits supporting noble oaks: here the water falls down a fine declivity, not so as to give surprise, but placidly flowing over each shelving rock; and, little agitated, glides away, till it murmurs through the pebbly channel. As you advance, the noise of a cascade strikes the ear a few moments only before it bursts upon the sight. The scene is noble and solemn; branches of trees are stretched and mingled from precipice to precipice. The water gushes in one entire spout through the parted rock. Every step you proceed from this point has new and excellent beauties.—You pass on enchanted. The sound of water-falls strikes the ear on every hand; on the path (made by a vast flight of steps) unexpectedly turning round a point of the rock, you instantly stand on the brink of a deep abyss, where the water is precipitated thirty-five perpendicular feet, into a basin of eighteen feet in depth. Language describes such subjects weakly, and communicates but a

of power in some deity, than deity itself; something of a subordinate god, or a divinity, as we might now express ourselves. As applied to Augustus, *numinibus* means his tutelary deities, his lares or penates; considering him as a Roman; but considering him as connected with Britain, the colony in connection with their brethren the Romans, thought fit to join also his British tutelary deities; a sort of allegorical, imaginary personages, created perhaps for this especial purpose.

Tru is synonymous with *dru* or *drud*, and implies a valiant, firm, powerful friendship: one sense of *dru* or *drud* is *steel*, whence the Latin *durus*; *lu*, whence *lurius*, is a *band* or *troop*, with the additional idea of impetuosity or fierceness; *ram* is simply elevation, grandeur, or magnificence, either of persons or things; and hence the Indian idol *ram*; and in Hebrew, *rom* implies loftiness or superiority. These radical British words, put into the Roman mint, by Romanised Britons, could not but be materially distorted from their original form; still a manifest resemblance is to be traced. Instead of *Germani*, and the far-fetched fiction of *four brothers*, we would read the following letters thus, *Colonia et Romani*, &c. The whole inscription will run thus:

Deo Ampono: et Numinibus Augusti, Durio et Ramio et Trupo, et Lurii, Colonia et Romani Votum solvere iuberent merito. It is probable, the Augustus here mentioned was, as Mr. Gemsege supposes, *Antoninus Pius*: in whose reign, we know, there was a formidable revolt of the *Brigantes*: which he suppressed with but little loss of blood; most probably, through the interference of some of their own partizans; by some of whom, on occasion of this pacification, it is not unnatural to suppose this altar might be erected. And by this public and dexterous incorporation of Roman and British divinities, their attachment and fidelity to the Romans was manifested; at the same time, that due court was paid to the natives, by a proper respect being shewn to their divinities. We suppose some *companies* or *bands* of the *Brigantes* themselves to have taken part with the Romans against their revolving countrymen; and, on their success, to have been stationed here; and here, on that occasion, to have erected this altar. This supposition, we flatter ourselves, gives a significance and illustration to the uncouth words *Durios* and *Ramius* and *Trubus* and *Lurios*, whether we read them exactly right or not, which is not to be found in any other interpretation. But though we have certainly taken some pains to come at the true sense of this piece of antiquity, we are far from being confident, that we have succeeded.

faint

faint idea of scenes like these, where the painter finds innumerable lessons of wild nature, a thousand elegant views of water-falls, rocks, and woods, mingled. Though confined, the views are wild and picturesque;—romantic and unrivalled beauties attract the attention of all strangers, and the admiration of every one who has taste to admire nature in those forms, where the grand, the sublime, the romantic, and the beautiful are all united. We cannot close our account of these walks better, than with the observation of one of the first landscape painters of the age: † “Here are some of the finest *close scenes* in England.”

King William Rufus, by letters patent, dated 6th Jan. in the second year of his reign, founded this house or monastery of black nuns,* of the order of St. Benedict. He appropriated the following possessions and privileges, viz, 2 acres of land whereon the house was built—3 carucates of land, and two acres of meadow adjoining to the monastery—216 acres of land in the forest of Inglewood, on the north side of Tarnwadelyn; with common of pasture for them and their tenants through the whole forest—40s. rent of tenements in Carlisle, to be paid by the hands of the governor of the town—That they and their tenants should be toll-free through England—Pasture on Ainstapylith common, and free-warren in all their lands.

Some authors call this religious house Armathwaite, and the confirmatory charter † of King Edward IV. gives it that name. Its right name is the Nunnery of

† Mr. Farington.

* When the old nunnery was pulled down, in 1715, there was a small curious picture, painted upon copper, of a Benedictine nun, found in the wall: it is now at Nunnery: as is also a stone with the following inscription:—

*Though zeil'd Benedictines are remov'd hence,
Think of their poverty, chastity, faith, and obedience.*

It was inserted into the north-west end of the present mansion.

† Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Sciatis, quod nos ex lamentabili insinuatione priorissæ et monialium domus five prioratus de Armythwhayte in comitatu Cumbriæ, prope marchias Scotiæ situati et ædificati, accepimus, qualiter domus five prioratus prædictus, qui de fundatione inclytorum progenitorum nostrorum quondam regum Angliæ et nostra patronatu existit, per inimicos et adversarios nostros Scotiæ in domibus, clausuris, et aliis ædificiis totaliter destructus et devastatus, ac de rebus, reliquiis, ornamentis ecclesiasticis, libris et aliis jocalibus spoliatus extitit, et quod deterius est, omnia cartæ, scripta, donationes, literæ patentes, aliæque evidentiæ et munimenta, dictum prioratum et possessiones ejusdem per dictos progenitores eidem prioratui antiquitus datas et collatas concernentia, per dictos adversarios nostros combusta, asportata, et alias elongata fuerunt; sicque magna pars possessionum prædictarum ab eadem domo five prioratu substracta, alienata, et detenta existit; eoque prætextu, status et proventus ejusdem domus five prioratus adeo diminuantur quod nunc priorissa et moniales in domo five prioratu prædicto existentes non habent unde vivere ac divina officia et obsequia ac hospitalitatem aliæque pietatis opera ab olim ibidem laudabiliter instituta fundata et stabilita sustinere facereque valeant aut supportare, quinimo oportebit eandem priorissam et moniales domum five prioratum prædictum, egestate causante, infra breve relinquere, ac divina officia et alia opera prædicta ibidem penitus cessare, ac vota dictorum progenitorum nostrorum fundatorum suorum totaliter effectu destitui et defraudari, nisi per nos caritative subveniatur eisdem; unde eadem priorissa et moniales nobis humillime supplicarunt, ut nostrum munificentiam regiam eis in hac parte gratiosè exhiberi voluerimus: Nos, præmissorum consideratione, earumque inopiam et egestatem pio compatiens effectu, in augmentationem divini cultus, et ut eandem priorissam et moniales pro bono statu nostro, et Elizabethæ confortis nostræ, Edwardique percarissimi filii nostri primogeniti, ac pro animabus nostris cum ab hac luce migraverimus, et pro animabus dictorum progenitorum nostrorum apud altissimum specialius deprecetur et exorent, ac etiam ut vota et intentiones ipsorum progenitorum nostrorum debitam fortiantur effectum, dei gratia nostra speciali volentes securitati et quieti dictam priorissæ et monialium et

successorum

of Ermathwaite. † Tanner, in his Notitia, also calls it Armathwaite:—"A small Benedictine nunnery, built and endowed by King William Rufus, anno Reg. 2. dedicated to Christ Jesus, and his mother St. Mary." About the time of the dissolution here were only a prioress and three nuns, who had lands for their maintenance valued at 18l. 18s. 8d. per annum. This priory was granted 6th of King Edward VI. to William Greme, alias Carliel.* In the last-mentioned grant it is called the priory of Armythwayte. Nothing can more clearly express the deplorable

successorum suarum gratiose providere, titulum, statum, possessionem, quos eadem nunc priorissa et moniales habent in domo sive prioratu prædictis, ac in terris, tenementis, redditibus, et possessionibus, et cæteris suis pertinentiis quibuscunque, quæ habent ex donatione, concessione, et fundatione sive ratificatione aliquorum progenitorum nostrorum seu aliorum quorumcunque, et specialiter, cujusdam antiqui clausi vocati le NONNECLOSE, pro nobis et hæredibus nostris quantum in nobis est acceptamus, approbamus, ratificamus, et confirmamus; et ulterius, prioratum prædictum et cætera præmissa cum pertinentiis, eidem priorissæ et monialibus et successoribus suis quantum in nobis est damus et concedimus: Habendum sibi et successoribus suis prædictis in perpetuum, cum suis juribus et pertinentiis quibuscunque, juxta primariam fundatione earundem. Nolentes quod eadem priorissa et moniales vel successores suæ prædictæ super possessione suæ domus sive prioratus prædicti et cæterorum præmissorum cum pertinentiis, per nos vel hæredes nostras, justiciarios, executores, vicecomites, seu alios ballivos et ministros nostros quoscunque futuris temporibus occasione, impetantur, inquietentur, vexentur, perturbentur, molestantur in aliquo seu graventur; aliquo statuto, actu, sive ordinatione in contrarium factæ, nonobstante: Absque sine seu feodo nobis, pro literis nostris prædictis, aut aliqua alia causa præmissa quovis modo concernente aliquiliter capiendis, faciendis, sive solvendis. In cujus, &c. T. R. apud Westmonasterium, ix Aprilis.—
1 *Dugd. Mon.* 324.

† In a charter of Edward the third, it is spelled Ermitwait. *Dugd. Mon.* p. 324.

* Vide in *Mon. Angl. tom. I.* 324, 325. Cartam fundationis ex pat. 20. ed. 4. p. 1. *Mon.* 4. per *Inspex. pat.* 5. ed. 3. m. 5. pat. 13. ed. 4. p. 1. m. 13. pat. 11.. ed. 2. p. 1. m. 25. pro pastura in foresta de Inglewood. *Rec. in Scacc.* 20. ed. 4. *Trin. vol.* 9. TANNER'S NOTITIA.

This nunnery is in or near the forest of Inglewood, and probably the same which with Gervase of Cant. or Sulgrave & Stephens I. 38. calls prioratus de Inglewood S. Mariæ moniales Nigræ.

TANNER'S NOTITIA. p. 75.

William Greme.

Fergus, a younger brother of Graham's, of Rosetrees.

William, m. Elizabeth Summers, of Kent.

George, born 1593, m. Cath. d. of John Musgrave, Esq. of Plumpton-head. Henry.

William died about 1660, 1st m. Mary, d. of J. Vaux, of Caterleer. } Richard. Geo. Fergus. Catha. m. G. Denton, of Cardew-Hall. } Eliz. m. R. Thomlinson. } Bridget m. W. Chollerton. } Francez.

Catharine m. R. Featheriton. } Magdalene m. J. Routledge. } Mary m. Thos. Lowthian. } Mabel. 2d m. Mary, d. of Richard Kirkbide, of Howes.

Richard. Aims the same as of Grahams, of Netherby. Bridget.

DUGDALE'S VISIT. 1665.

Willelmus Dei gratia, rex Anglorum et dux Normannorum, ex mero motu nostro, et intuitu charitatis, fundavimus, construximus, et in perpetuum ordinavimus, in puram et perpetuam elemosynam, unam domum et monasterium nigrarum monialium ordinis Sancti benedicti, in honorem Jesu Christi et beatæ virginis

deplorable state of this country, from the depredations committed in war, than the account given of the possessions of this nunnery; which, at the time of the dissolution, consisted of the house and site of the late priory of Armythwayte, with one garden, three orchards, two acres of inclosed land called the Lying Close, four acres of arable land called Peterbank, four acres of arable land called Studhal's Close, ten acres of meadow, and four acres of waste, wheat closes, containing twenty acres, one acre called Holme Cammock, one acre called Kirkholme, five acres called Highfield, nine acres called Broadmeadow Close, two hundred and sixteen acres in Nun's Close, in eighteen tenements; five tenements in Dale, six in Rowcroft, twelve in Anstaplithe, two in the parish of Kirkofwald, two in Cumwhitton, one in Blenkarn, one in the parish of Kirkland, one in Glaslonby, one in Cratton, and the rectory and church of Anstaplithe, all in the county of Cumberland:" the whole rental of which produced no more than the above-stated revenue.

We cannot record the destruction of these once venerable remains, without a wish, at least, to indulge some moralizing reflections on the fluctuation of human opinions, even in matters of great moment. In the rage of modern refinement, the world is, perhaps, too ready to set down to the score of superstition alone, many of those institutions, which our ancestors considered, as their greatest exertions of wisdom and benevolence. Monasteries and convents are now every where decried,

virginis Mariæ, pro animabus progenitorum nostrorum et omnium Christianorum, prout situatur juxta aquam vocatam Croglyn, in comitatu Cumbriæ. Etiam dedimus, et concessimus monialibus ibidem duas acras terræ super quas prædicta domus et monasterium situantur. Et etiam dedimus et concessimus eisdem monialibus tres carucatas terræ et decem acras prati, cum omnimodis communiis, boscis, et vallis eisdem tribus carucatis terræ quovis modo pertinentibus, jacentibus juxta monasterium prædictum. Etiam dedimus et concessimus eisdem monialibus et successoribus suis in perpetuum, ducentas et sexdecim acras terræ existentes infra forestam nostram de Inglewood, jacentes ex parte boreali cujusdam aquæ vocatæ Tarnwadelyn, cum omnibus boscis, proficuis, et commoditatibus super eisdem existentibus, sive unquam postmodum crescentibus.

Etiam concessimus eisdem monialibus communiam pasturæ cum omnibus animalibus suis, pro se et suis ibidem tenentibus, per totam forestam nostram de Inglewood, capiendis ibidem sufficientem maeremium pro omnibus suis ædificiis, quandocunque et quotiescunque necesse fuerit, per deliberationem forestariorum nostrorum sive eorum unius ibidem existentium. Et etiam concessimus et confirmavimus eisdem monialibus et successoribus suis quendam annum redditum xl. solidorum annuatim præcipiendorum in perpetuum de tenementis nostris in villa nostra de Karlile, solvendorum eisdem monialibus et successoribus suis, per manus custodis nostri villæ de Carlile prædictæ ad festa Pentecostes et Sancti Martini in yeme et æquales portiones. Et etiam concedimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quod prædictæ moniales, tenentes, et sui fervientes, liberi sint de tolucto paiando per totum regnum nostrum Angliæ, pro aliquibus bestis sive rebus quibuscunque, per eas sive earum aliquem tenentem seu fervientem emendis. Et etiam concedimus et confirmamus, quod monasterium et domus prædictæ, cum prædictis tribus carucatis, duabus acris terræ, cum decem acris prati, in omnibus libera sint et habeant omnes libertates suas, simili modo sicut conceditur nostro monasterio de Westminster, absque vexatione, molestatione, sive aliqua inquietatione seu læsione aliquorum vicecomitum, efcactorum, ballivorum, sive aliquorum ministrorum se ligeorum nostrorum quorumcunque. Et etiam concedimus eisdem monialibus communiam pasturæ cum animalibus suis infra villam et communiam de Aynstaplyth, cum liberis introitu et exitu. Necnon concedimus, quod prædictæ moniales libere sint per totam terram suam, pro quibuscunque tenentibus, et liberam habeant warrenam, tam pro sectis curiarum nostrarum, quam in aquis, boscis, terris planis, seu metis suis, eidem monasterio spectantibus, seu quovis modo pertinentibus: Habenda, tenenda, et occupanda omnia et singula prædicta recitata, præfatis monialibus et successoribus suis in perpetuum, de nobis et hæredibus nostris, in puram et perpetuam eleemosynam, spontanea ita voluntate et concessione AS HERT MAY IT THINK OR YGH MAY IT SE. In cuius rei testimonium, has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste inciplo apud Westminster, sexto die mensis Januarii, anno regni nostri secundo.—1 Dugd. Mon. 324.

as the receptacles only of ignorance and sloth; yet all monks were not drones, nor all nuns incontinent. We owe to the former, that, in a dark and barbarous age, all literature was not wholly lost; and to the other the preservation of that purity, elegance, and delicacy of manners, so peculiar to the sex; which is of more moment in forming national manners, than superficial observers may perhaps imagine. It should not be forgotten, moreover, that when it was the fashion of the age to build and endow monasteries and nunneries, as it has since been to build hospitals in a stile of magnificence, and with rich endowments, hardly inferior to the proudest and richest of our ancient monasteries, one visible and striking good effect very generally flowed from them: the kingdom was not then over-run with beggars and malefactors; nor oppressed with an heavy national debt, and an increasing poor rate, which is without a parallel in the history of the world.

In Mr. Gough's edition of Camden, on the authority, we presume, of N. and B. we are told that, "upon a bed's head at Nunnery, called the Nun's Bed, was this "inscription:"—(*See the engraving.*)—Our historians have not informed us when or where this bed was to be seen at Nunnery. We made inquiry on the spot for this rare piece of antiquity; but were assured by the lady of the family, as well as by Mr. Aglionby, that there was no such thing about the house; nor had ever been, as far as they knew.

At a distance, on the rising ground, to the north east of the house, in a field called Cross Close, is an upright pillar, which, with laudable care, has been repaired: on one side is a large oval stone, with a cross in its centre, and the following date and letters around it, as represented in the cut.



The figures are clearly modern: and, indeed, we were informed, were added about the beginning of this century, merely to record the foundation of the nunnery. We commend the zeal of the person who inserted this date; as it proceeded, no doubt, from his great respect for this once venerable place. We still more commend his integrity, in his caution not to mislead by counterfeiting ancient characters: still we cannot but deem it bold and hazardous, in any way, to tamper with really ancient monuments; because it is hardly possible to do it without exciting some degree of suspicion. A wooden cut of this monument was published, under the signature of *Lazenbyensis*, in the Gentleman's Magazine, for 1755: on which Mr. Pegge, under his usual signature, made sundry learned and pertinent remarks in the same repository, which we transcribe and subjoin—"The inscription has a relation to the ancient sanctuaries, as the word *sanctuarium* upon it clearly expresses, and I shall here endeavour to illustrate it accordingly. The sanctuaries were places of refuge, in the times of popery, where, if a malefactor arrived, before he was apprehended, he remained there safe and secure against all the attempts of his pursuers. My notion farther is, that these sanctuaries were different in different countries, those in Spain for example, varying in some certain respects from those in France, and the asylums in France, disagreeing in like manner from ours here in England. To confine ourselves

“ourselves therefore to England, ours were chiefly restrained to churches; and in the church of Beverley, in the county of York, which was once one of the most eminent of these privileged places, there was a stone chair, wherein the malefactor was to seat himself, and thereby he became entitled to the protection of the place. See Spelman’s Gloss. vv. *Sanctuarium & Fridstoll*. But how came pillars, you will ask, to be concerned in this affair, since, though we read of these chairs, we meet with nothing about pillars being so privileged? Now, it is true, the pillars themselves were not dignified with this high prerogative; but nevertheless they had relation to the privilege in another respect. For it must be observed, that the privileges of these churches depended upon charter, by which means some churches and monasteries (for monasteries are likewise interested in the affair) had more extensive rights than others. At Beverley it was the *Fridstoll*, or stone chair, that enjoyed the privilege, and in other places it was the church in general, (and indeed I suppose there was a time when all churches were endowed with the power of protecting criminals) and in others the privilege extended to a certain distance from the religious house. Now pillars being anciently used for the purpose of marking out boundaries, and more particularly in this kingdom, where the stone crosses had so great a resemblance of pillars you will easily conceive such privileged districts would be very properly bounded and denoted by the erection of a few such pillars. And to this effect, I will here cite you a remarkable passage from Mr. Staveley’s History of Churches, p. 173, where, speaking of the monastery of Hagulstead, † that is Hexham, in Northumberland, he says, “there were four crosses set up at a certain distance from the church, in the four ways leading thereunto: now if any malefactor, flying for refuge to that church, was taken or apprehended within the crosses, the party that took or laid hold of him there, did forfeit two hundredth. * If he took him within the town, then he forfeited four hundredth; if within the walls of the church-yard, then six hundredth; if within the church, then twelve hundredth; if within the doors of the quire, then eighteen hundredth, besides penance as in case of sacrilege; but if he presumed to take him out of the stone chair, near the altar called *Fridstoll*, or from amongst the holy relicks behind the altar, the offence was not redeemable with any sum, but was then become *Sine emendatione*, ‡ *Botolos*, § and nothing but the utmost severity of the offended church was to be expected by a dreadful excommunication, || besides what the secular power would impose for the presumptuous misdemeanor.”

“There were crosses, it seems, at Hexham; and so you observe, that this pillar in question has a cross upon it, in so much that it may be termed either a cross or a pillar at pleasure. Of these crosses there were four, because there were four ways or roads to that monastery, from whence one may infer that the number of the pillars or crosses to be erected would depend, in all cases, on that of the ways leading to the place; and probably there was formerly more than one here at Nunnery, though only this which is now under consideration has escaped the ravages of time. Upon the whole I think, it is evident enough that this pillar or

‡ Staveley, p. 175.
viii. libræ continentur.

† He cites Ric. prior Hagulstead. de Stat. Eccl. 308.

* In hundredth

§ *i. e.* Bootles. vide Gloss. W. Somneri.

|| Lynw. Provinc. vert. 366.

cross was the boundary of the sanctuary at Nunnery, that way, or towards that point of the compass in which it stands."†

"But had Nunnery then this large and extensive privilege? I think it had: the privilege, I remarked above, depended upon royal charter; and at Armathwaite, a Benedictine nunnery was founded by William Rufus, in the 2d year of his reign, which falls in with the year now to be seen upon this pillar, to wit, 1088. And this nunnery at Armathwaite, I presume, was no other than this seat of Mr. Aglionby, which still retains the name. It is remarkable, that the letters of the word *Sanctuarium* being partly Saxon, accord very well with this date. And unless the date should have been more recently added, which yet, I suppose, there are no grounds to imagine (however you would do well, Sir, to inquire into that) it is a mighty confirmation of the opinion of those, who hold the introduction of the Arabian figures into England to have been about this time: for which reason, though I am sensible your draught is sufficiently accurate for every other purpose, I could wish we had a *fac simile* of this date, that one might judge of it with the greater certainty, for some thing, as I apprehend, may possibly be determined from the form of the several digits. In the mean time, if you have any inclination to wade into this controversy, you may see a short view of it in the Magazine for 1754, p. 157, Seq." (Signed) "PAUL GEMSEGE."*

To Mr. Pegge's opinion on subjects of this sort, we have long been in the habit of paying the utmost deference; but, in the present instance, we hesitate, and have our doubts. It was by no means a general thing for priories to have the privilege of sanctuary: no such grant is made to this in question, by the charter of its foundation: nor is there any record to prove that it ever had such a privilege. The extensiveness of its boundaries is another insuperable objection: unless it could be imagined, that it was set up at such a distance, to inform fugitives, that at the priory there was a sanctuary. Unwilling, however as we are, to suspect the genuineness of this piece of antiquity, we are free to own, we see no other reason, than the difficulties just alledged, to lead us to think it spurious. Possibly, though ancient, it may yet be much less so, than the convent; and set up, perhaps not long before the dissolution of the monasteries, when the term sanctuary had come to be used in a somewhat vague sense, as denoting only *sancta terra*, or land appropriated to religion: and therefore would then be understood as denoting only, that there was land belonging to that religious house.—After all, as the church then belonged, in some measure, to the Nunnery, the boundaries of its sanctuary, and those of the monastery, might be the same.

Within these limits there is a spring still called *Chapel-Well*. Some stones, lying near it, which appear to have been stones used in building, lead us to conjecture, that some edifice—probably a little oratory, latterly called a *chapel*, stood there. Few churches, or sacred buildings, were erected, without a well near them: and

† There is an estate about a mile N. E. from Nunnery, which though each field has its particular name, bears the general one of Crossfield: it is here noticed, (although no tradition or papers we have been able to meet with authorises the supposition) yet its name and relative situation, making a kind of long triangle (if the expression may be used) between Nunnery and the cross, gives some additional weight to P. Gemsege's opinion of there having been more crosses, or *sanctuaries*, formerly hereabouts, than the one now remaining:—but it ought also to be mentioned, that the Crossfield estate, although joining upon that of Nunnery, never appears to have been held of, or possessed by, that house; and that it lies in the western extremity of the parish of Kirkoswald.

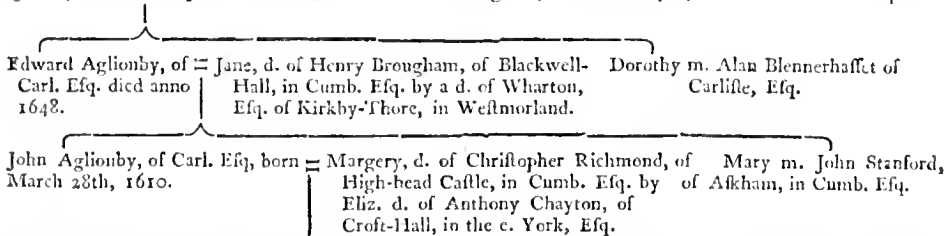
dedicated to some saint. Hence, they were rendered fitter for lustrations, purifications, and other religious rites.

The Family of De Aguilon (now corruptly wrote Aglionby) trace their descent from Walter de Aguilon, who came into England with William the Conqueror, anno 1066, and into Cumberland with Randolph de Meschines; he gave name to the place of his dwelling, and called his seat, or capital messuage, Aguilon, or Aglionby's building. His alliance to the abbot of York, and priory of Wetheral, preferred him to that place, which his and their descendants have successively holden since the conquest, without any great difference, or variations in their estates, by rising or falling, since their first settlement. In process of time, they withdrew themselves into Carlisle, and let off the manor of Aglionby into tenements, which is now become a township, and one division of the parish of Warwick, which is divided into two quarters, Aglionby quarter and Warwick quarter. There are no remains left of the ancient mansion; for after it was parcelled into tenements, the family continued no more there, but fixed their residence in Carlisle, and occasionally at Drawdykes Castle, in the parish of Stanwix, till the year 1696, when John Aglionby, Esq. many years recorder of Carlisle, exchanged Drumbugh Castle and manor with Sir John Lowther, Baronet, of Lowther, for the estate of Nunnery and manor of Ermathwaite, in the parish of Ainstable, which he had purchased, 1690, of George Graham, Esq. of Nunnery, for 1436*l.* whose ancestors had enjoyed it since the dissolution of the monastery; since that time, Nunnery has been the principal residence of the family, and continued so till after the demise of Christopher Aglionby, Esq. 1785, when the family estates were divided by a decree of the court of Chancery between his four surviving sisters,† since which it has been the sole property of Elizabeth, eldest sister of Christopher Aglionby, the last male descendant of that ancient family—

PEDIGREE OF THE AGLIONBY FAMILY.

WALTER DE AGUILON

Had three sons,—Edwardus, filius Walter—Laurence, frater Edwardus—Werricus, frater Laurence—Ellius, fil. Werricus—Allan, fil. Ellius—William, fil. Allan—Adam, fil. William, temp. K. Edward I. m. Julian Whitefield—John, fil. Adam—Adam, fil. John—Thomas, fil. Adam—William, fil. Thomas, m. 1391, Maria, d. of Alan Blennerhasset, of Carl. whose brother, John Blennerhasset, sat in parl. for Carl. the 8th of K. Rich. II. as did several of the Blennerhasset family afterwards—Thomas, fil. William, m. Katharine, d. of—Skelton, of Armathwaite Castle, Esq.—John, fil. Thomas, m. Johanna*****—Thomas, fil. John, m. Johanna*****—Edward, fil. Thomas, Sheriff for the c. of Cumb. 36th of K. Henry VIII.—John Aglionby, of Carl. Esq. m. —, d. of Richard Salkeld, of Corby Castle, in the c. of Cumb. Esq.—Edward Aglionby, of Carl. Esq. m. Elizabeth, d. of Cuthbert Mufgrave, of Crookedayke, in the c. of Cumb. Esq.



† The manor of Aglionby was part of the division allotted to Julia, the next in seniority; and the manors of Coathill and Comquinton to Anne, now Mrs. Bateman.—In describing these two last manors, we were wrong informed respecting their proprietors.

* This gentleman took an active part in the defence of the city of Carlisle, when it was besieged by the parliamentary forces under Lieutenant General Leslie from October 1644, to June 1645, when it capitulated; and though the garrison was promised all the honours of war, and the inhabitants perfect safety, he and Sir Philip Mufgrave, Bart. were thrown into prison, where they were condemned to lose their lives; but made their escape the night previous to the day they were to have been executed—for their loyalty to their king.

John Aglionby, Esq. born 28th March, 1642; he was an eminent barrister at law, king's council, and many years recorder of the city of Carlisle: he died and was buried in the family vault, St. Cuthbert's church, Carl. Mar. 20th, 1717.

Barbara Patrickson, d. of John Patrickson of Calder-Abbey, in the c. of Cumb. Esq. by Bridget, d. of Fleteber, of Hutton-Hall, Esq.

Henry, A. M. presented to the rectory of Bowness, by his brother, J. Aglionby, Esq. 1691: he died 1697.

Christopher. Richard many yrs. register of Carl: he mar. Mary —, d. of — Had issue Richard.

Geo. Jane, Habel, Mary, William buried June 1698, m. Capt. Wm. Nugent, of the kingdom of Ireland, b. June 1700, d. April 1701. Elizabeth m. to Nath, Esq. and Mary m. to the Right Hon. Barry Yelverton, Lord Chief Baron of His Majesty's court of Exchequer, in Ireland. Mary buried Nov. 1702. Barbara buried Dec. 1718.

John Aglionby, Esq. born March, 1663, died in the life of Man.

Dinah, d. and coheirs of the Rev. — Stodart, died in the l. of M.

Bridget, m. Geo. Watson, of Goswick-Castle, in the c. of Durham, died of the small-pox in 1715, aged 36.

Henry Aglionby, of Nunnery, Esq. born at Drawdykes Castle, May 1684: died at Crofsfield, and was buried in Ainstable church, August 1759, aged 75. He represented Carl. in 2 different parliaments, in Geo. I's time; was sheriff for the county of Cumberland, 1733, 6th of George II. He was many years alderman, and repeatedly mayor of the city of Carlisle, where he possessed great influence and interest. In 1715, he pulled down the old Nunnery, and built the capital mansion house which the family have inhabited ever since; and, upon the marriage of his son, he retired to Crofsfield, where he also built an elegant house, and resided there till his death.

Elizabeth, youngest sister to Sir Gilfrid Lawson, of Brayton, Bart. died at Crofsfield, and was buried in Ainstable church, Dec. 1757.

Henry Aglionby, of Nunnery, Esq. born May 1715: he was sheriff for the county of Cumb. 1763, and many yrs. alderman of Carlisle; he d. at Nunnery, Dec. 1770, b. Ainstable church.

Anne, 4th d. of Sir Chr. Musgrave, of Edenball, Bart. by Julia, d. of Sir John Skirwith-Abbey, and was buried in Ainstable church, March 1780.

John buried in Ainstable church, Nov. 1717.

John, A. M. of Queen's College, Oxford, died there.

Sarah Grace born April 1713, & died young.

Sarah m. Rich. Lowthian, of Dumfries, Esq. March 1737.

Elizab. born May 1721, buried in St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle, Dec. 1738.

Henry died, and was b. in St. Cuthbert's church, Carlisle, Oct. 1766.

John d. young.

Christopher Aglionby, of Nunnery, Esq. succeeded his father when a minor; was sheriff for the county of Cumb. 1780, died a bachelor in the flower of his age, much regretted, and was b. in Ainstable church, Oct. 1785: the last of the male line of this ancient family.

Elizabeth.

Julia.

Anne m. the Rev. Samuel Bateman, rector of Farthingstone, Northamptonshire.

Mary m. John Orfeur Yates, of Skirwith Abbey in the county of Cumb. Esq.

The

This family appears to have possessed considerable property and influence in the city of Carlisle, which has been represented in parliament by them at different periods, viz.

42d year of	Edward III.	Adam Aglionby	represented Carlisle.
9th	Richard II.	William Aglionby	ditto.
1st	Edward VI.	Edward Aglionby	ditto.
6th	Edward VI.	Edward Aglionby	ditto.
1st	Mary,	John Aglionby	ditto.
27th	Elizabeth,	Edward Aglionby	ditto.
35th	Elizabeth,	Edward Aglionby	ditto.
21st	James I.	Edward Aglionby	ditto.
1st	Charles I.	Edward Aglionby	ditto.
1st	George I.	Henry Aglionby	ditto.
8th	George I.	Henry Aglionby	ditto.

The church of Ainstable† was rectorial, as long as it remained appropriated to the Nunnery: it is now vicarial; the whole revenue not amounting to above 40*l.* per annum. It appears to have been served by the chaplain of the house, as in the bishop's registers there are no instruments of presentation or institution, of earlier date

In 1386, Adam de Aglionby was installed to the chauntry of the altar of St. Mary, in the collegiate church of Graystock, being presented by the noble Lord Ralph Baron of Graystock: in 1420, Adam de Aglionby appears to be the then master of the college of Graystock, being sued in that year by William Rebanks and his wife for lands in Raughton.

In 1412, Adam de Aglionby, rector of Skelton, surrendered certain lands to Ralph Lord of Graystock. Sir Thomas Aglionby, Vicar of Kirkland, died 1581.

John Aglionby, son of Edward Aglionby and Elizabeth Musgrave, of Crookdayke, "became a student of Queen's College in 1583, where, after he had gone through the servile duties several years, he became a fellow; whereupon, entering into holy orders, he became a most polite and learned preacher. Afterwards travelling, he was introduced to the acquaintance of cardinal Bellarmine, who showing to him the picture of the profound William Whitaker, of Cambridge, which hung up in his library, told him, pointing to the picture that *he was the most learned Heretic that ever he read*, or to that effect. After his return, he was made chaplain in ordinary to Queen Elizabeth; took the degree of D. D. in 1600; was made principal of St. Edmund's Hall the year after, being about that time, rector of Islip near to, and in the county of Oxon, and soon after chaplain in ordinary to K. James I. He was a person well accomplished in all kind of learning; profoundly read in the fathers, and in School divinity; an exact linguist; and of an *aquiline scumen*, as one who is profuse in his praise tells you. *J. Wake*, in lib. cui Titulus, *Rex Platonius*, in act: secundo Diei.) What he had published, I find not; however the reason why I set him down here, is, that he had a most considerable hand in the translation of the New Testament, appointed by King James in 1604: which is all that I know material of him, saving only that he dying at Islip, to the very great reluctance of all learned and good men, on the 6th Feb. 1609, aged 43, was buried in the chancel of the church there. Soon after was set up an inscription to his memory on the east wall of the said chancel (by his widow, I think) wherein being nothing of him but "what I have mentioned already, I shall pass it by for brevity's sake."

WOOD'S ATHENÆ.

The following rebus on a lady of this family, was made some years ago.—

The king of birds, and beasts, and flies,
Name a maid I dearly prize,
—— viz. eagle, lion, and bee.

We are too fastidious in neglecting such antiquated wit, under the notion of its being quaint. For the same reason all armorial bearings should be scouted: nine out of ten of them are founded on such quaint devices. History records many such, only perhaps not so good.

† This parish contains ninety-eight families, of whom five are Presbyterians.

VICARIA DE AYNSTABLE.

Ricus Chydren clericus vicarius ejusdem Ecclie de Aynstable habet mansionem et Glebam	}	℥. s. d.	
que valet coibus annis			
Idem Ricus habet unu. tenement. ejusdem Glebe in tenur. Willmi Verte q. val. p. ann.	}	0 6 0	
Idem Ricus habet Decim. feni. lini et canobi dict. p'roclie que vale't coibus annis.			
Idem Ricus habet Decim. agn. et lan. dict. p'rochie que valent coibus annis.	}	3 6 9	
Idem Ricus habet decim. vitul. alb. decim. et Oblacon. major. et minor. ac p'ficuis libri pascha-			
lis cu. decim. uni. molendini aquatic. vale't coibus ais.	}	3 15 1	
Sm total valor Sl. 11s. de quibus.			
Refolu. fenag. } et al. }	In Refoluc. Epo Karlij p. fenagio annuatim.	— — —	0 2 0

£

focage. The representative of the late Richard Lowthian, Esq. of Dumfres, in Scotland, is the impropiator.*

There is a tombstone in the church, sculptured with arms, two bars and three mullets in chief, with an inscription,—“*Hic jacet Johannes de Dentoun dominus de*
“*Aynstaple*”

RIVERS.] Eden on the west, Croglinwater south, and Holm-wraughbeck north, with several small brooks.

QARRIES.] Plenty of red freestone.

ANTIQUITIES.] In a field in Lord Carlisle's estate, at Low-Hall, in this parish a few years ago some copper coins were ploughed up. From the account we have of them, we suppose they were Roman; but the farmer took no care of them, and they were soon lost.

SCHOOL.] One endowed.

HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

We acknowledge great obligation to Mrs. Yates, of Skirwith abbey, for much information touching this parish.

THE EDITORS.

* AINSTABLE VICARAGE.

Ded. St. Michael—Armathwaite Nunnery propr.—Late R. Lowthian par.

K. Books	} Cert. val.	} Real val.
8l. 8s. 6d.	} 35l. os. od.	} 40l. os. od.

INCUMBENTS.—Thomas Rumney.—1565, John Preeftman p. m. Rumney pr. Robert Dalton.—1597, Robert Watfon p. m. Preeftman pr. Henry Barrow and Hugh Lowther.—1661, George Dacres cl. pr. Leo. Barrow gent.—1680, George Hodgfon cl. p. m. Dacres pr. Barbara Huggat wid.—1737, John Verty p. m. Hodgfon pr. Bridget Lowthian.—1749, Charles Smallwood pr. Richard Lowthian gent.—1771, Thomas Raiton p. m. Smallwood pr. ibid.—1782, W. Armstrong cl. p. m. Raiton.

DECANATUS CUMBR.

Pope Nich. val.	}	K. Ed. II.	}	K. Hen. VIII.
Ecclesia de Aynstapylith 10l. 9s. 5d.		Ecc. de Aynstapylith 1l.		Aynstaple vicaria 2l. 8s. 2d.
Vicaria ejusd. 5l. 4s. 3d.	}	} Vicaria ejusd. non subicit pro		}
		} oneribus ordinariis supportand. }		

This parish gave birth to Dr. *John Leake*, the son of a clergyman who was curate of the same parish, and came from Glasgow, in Scotland. He was first sent to school at Croglin; and from thence removed to the grammar school at Bishop Auckland, where he was distinguished by his rapid advances to the first classes of that ancient seminary. When his education was finished, he went to London, with a design to engage in the profession of arms: but not being endowed with such an ample portion of patience, (as was then, and which, unhappily for merit, is now more than ever requisite, if unsupported by parliamentary influence) as to wait the accomplishment of those expectations, into which he had been flattered by the empty promises of superficial greatness, he devoted his attention to medicine. After attending the hospitals in London, and being admitted a member of the corporation of surgeons, an opportunity presenting itself of extending his knowledge, by visiting foreign countries, he embarked for Lisbon; whence, after gratifying his thirst for information by every thing worthy of remark in that metropolis, he visited several parts of Italy, and on his return to London, commenced business, as a surgeon and manmidwife in the neighbourhood of Piccadilly. He soon after published “A Dissertation on the Properties and Efficacy of the Lisbon Diet Drink;” which he administered with success in many very desperate cases of lues, scrophula, and the scurvy. Stimulated by an ardent desire to enlarge the sphere of his usefulness, and encouraged by his skilful countryman, the late Dr. Hugh Sanders, who was also bred to the surgical profession, he presented himself to the president and censors of the London College, and passed the usual examinations with uncommon eclat. About this time he removed to a spacious house in Craven-street, in the Strand, where he commenced lecturer in the obsetric art, by delivering to the faculty, who were indiscriminately invited to attend his “Lecture introductory to the Theory and Practice of Midwifery.” which passed through four editions in 4to. In 1765 he purchased a piece of ground, on a building lease, and afterwards presented to the public the original plan for the institution of the Westminster

“*Aunstaple.*” The same arms appear on a stone above the fourth window in the quire.

The

fter Lying-in Hospital. Soon as the building was raised, he voluntarily and without any consideration, assigned over to the governors all his right of the above premises, in favour of the hospital; and published, in 1773, a volume of “*Practical Observations on the Child-bed Fever*; and in 1774, “*a Lecture in*” introductory to the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, including the History, Nature, and Tendency of “*that Science*, &c. publicly delivered October 4th, 1773, 1774,” 8vo; which was afterwards considerably varied, enlarged, and published in 2 vols. under the title of “*Medical observations and Instructions on*” the Nature, Treatment, and cure of various Diseases incident to Women.” This was so well received by the public, as to pass through seven or eight editions; and has been translated into the French and German languages.

About the latter end of 1791, he was seized with an indigestion of the breast, which was imagined to have been occasioned by his application in composing “*the practical Essay on the Diseases of the*” Viscera, particularly those of the Stomach and Bowels.” He recovered from that illness, and in the spring of 1792, the work was published. About three weeks before his death, he had a return of his former complaint; but the day before he died, the physician by whom he was attended, as well as the doctor himself, thought he was much better; and it was intended that he should remove the next day to sleep in the country. He retired to rest on Tuesday evening the 7th of August; having given orders to his servant, to call him the next morning by eight o’clock. This was done, and no answer being made, the man called again at nine, with as little success. The night bolt of the chamber door was then forced, and Dr. Leake was found dead in his bed; which event appeared to have taken place some hours. This was on the 8th of August, 1792.

He was somewhat below the middle size, temperate in diet, active in business, acute in perceptions, voluble and very entertaining in his discourse; polite, but somewhat precise in his manners; and, from a too great irritability of temper, sometimes disgusted both his pupils and patients, to whom he was nevertheless ever anxious to be serviceable. He also was (what every man of taste and reflection must necessarily be) a warm admirer of Shakespeare; and has often delighted the writer of this hasty sketch of his life, by the feeling and pathos with which he recited many beautiful passages of that immortal bard.

His publications seem not to be marked by any extraordinary depth of research; or any new discoveries; but they are, all of them, sensible, practical, and useful. The same character may be given of his style; which seldom rises to any remarkable degree of elevation, or elegance; but is always correct, perspicuous, and pleasing. The following paragraph, which concludes his book on the Diseases of the Viscera, may perhaps be considered as a fair specimen both of his sentiments and language:

“We have now endeavoured to shew the state of the body and mind, and how, by their mutual sympathy, they co-operate with each other; what condition of the body fits it for health, or tends to introduce diseases; how it is altered by the effects of age; subject to the internal controul of inordinate passions; *fercible to all the Noxy influences*, and its operations insensibly perverted by the prevalence of custom, so as to render it more variable than the weather glass, and in a perpetual state of change *from the cradle to the grave*.”

“Human life, thus surrounded and assailed by a train of unavoidable evils, may indeed be compared to a fleeting shadow, *which never continueth in one stay*. Like the unballasted bark in a troubled ocean, it becomes the sport of winds and tides; and without the aid of religion, philosophy, and reason, is in continual danger of being swallowed up and lost.

“If such are the various affections of the body and mind; and if our manner of living changes our manner of thinking, and influences our moral conduct; thrice happy they, who have been accustomed to early temperance, and the due regulation of their passions, as powerful motives to virtue, and the surest means of preserving health, prolonging life, and taiting its pleasures with the dignity and refinement of rational creatures.”

In this parish there is a small parochial library, but of whose gift is not known, There is a stock of 50l. for the poor, and an endowment of 2l. 10s. out of lands for a school.

On the DECEASE of JOHN LEAKE, M. D.

By Dr. CRANE.

*Ah! te mœæ si partem animæ rapit
Maturior vis — quid moror altera?* HOR.

Lamented Leake! receive these humble lays,
The tribute of the muse's artless praise,
Of praise unbought, to science only due,
And justly giv'n to those discerning few
Whose skill, like thine, best claims her high regard
(A grateful, though inadequate reward)
Lamented Leake! thy deep-instructive page
Extends thy fame to every future age;
Thy knowledge, by no fordid aims conceal'd,
Important truths to all mankind reveal'd,
Unknown before—or threw new dights on those
Which serve the views of nature to disclose.
From thee I learn'd (nor curb that honest pride)
More than from all the lights I gain'd beside.

Wells, August 12th.

What to thy labours doth not science owe?
And what reward can my weak muse bestow?
With lips so faintly touch'd with hallow'd fire,
To give thy worth its due she shall aspire?
Alas! too well she feels her feeble aid,
Yet will not thy just honours be unpaid;
Thousands unborn, in after-time, shall raise
More lasting trophies, sacred to thy praise,
In thanks for lives thy works shall help to save,
And, under God, still rescue from the grave.
From me, who wait, till death has fix'd the seal
On worth departed, and suppress my zeal,
Like pious offering, at thy shrine now paid,
If I surviv'd, at *Lettsom's* would be made.

J. C.

The doctor was a very personable man, and an accomplished gentleman, owing to the great advantage of having travelled, and also to his having always found an easy admission into the most fashionable circles; he was allowed to be one of the best bred and politest physicians of the age. In no part of the world are such qualities without their value; but in London they are peculiarly proper, and even necessary.

Among Dr. Leake's few singularities of character, may be mentioned his extraordinary, and even troublesome solicitude about fresh air. All his windows were made so as to admit it at top, as well as at bottom; and neither in his professional visits, nor those of friendship, could he be induced to remain in any room, in which fresh air was not instantly and copiously admitted.

This country is supposed to be greatly indebted to the late celebrated poets, Dr. Brown and Mr. Gray for having first drawn the attention of our distant fellow-subjects to our mountains and lakes. Dr. Leake also was one of the many men of taste, who was charmed with our northern scenery. He made the tour of the lakes in three successive summers; and always with fresh and increasing admiration. His observations during these tours, were the frequent topics of his conversation; and as he had not only a large and genteel acquaintance, but was also a man of a cultivated and correct taste; few men contributed more than he did, to render a tour to the north fashionable. We know not how far such a slight circumstance, as the doctor's preferring the vale of Lorton, which he has often been heard to declare, far exceeded that of Arno, between Pisa and Florence, to the magnificent Skiddow and Helvellyn, will justify us in an inference, that it bespoke his character and temper, which were soft and mild in the extreme.

BIOGRAPHIA CUMB,

(*Carta regis Edwardi tertii, as referred to page 190.*)

Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Volentes dilectis nobis in Christo, priorisse, et monialibus de *Ermitwail*, in comitatu Cumbrie, quantum terræ, tenementa, et redditus, per querram Scotiæ multipliciter distructæ existunt, et vallatæ, gratium facere specialem, pardonavimus eisdem prioressæ, et monialibus, illas decem libras, quas nobis reddere tenentur, pro victualibus tempore domini Edwardi, nuper regis Angliæ patris nostri, per ipsas ad Karliolum emptis, et ipsas de eisdem decem libras, tenore presentium, quietamus. In cujus rei testimonium (&c.) Teste rege apud Westmonasterium sextodecimo die Octobris. Dugd. p. 324.

VOI. I.

D d

THE

THE PARISH OF CROGLIN

IS distant from Carlisle about fourteen miles, from Penrith twelve, and Brampton ten; is bounded on the east by the parishes of Kirkhaugh and Knarefdale, in the county of Northumberland, on the north by the parishes of Castle-Carrook and Cumrew, on the west by the parish of Cumwhitton, and on the south by Kirkofwald.

ONE HASTINGS, for his services to King Richard I. in the crusade, at the siege of Jerusalem, obtained a grant of this manor; and some authors have asserted, that the king put his seal thereto under the walls of that city.

“Croglin, *lacus ad rupem*, is the name of the river that divides Kirkofwald feignory from the barony of Gilfland, at the head thereof, and after it comes towards Ainstable, it turns to Staffol, and divides them till it be received of Eden. It is called of two British words *Careg*, a rock, and *Lyn*, a water. Of these words is corruptly framed the present name *Crog-lin*, which gives name to the town and church. It was anciently the freehold of one Philip Hastings, in whose issue male it descended till King Edward I.’s time, and then Croglin, and his other lands in Westmorland, fell to his daughters, married to —— Wharton, ancestor to the now Lord Wharton and to Warcop; but now the Lord Wharton holds it all to himself. It is part of Gilfland, and holden of the lords thereof. One of those Hastings was with the king at the siege of Jerusalem, and received a grant of the king there, of lands which the king gave him in England. The Lords Wharton’s coat is the arms of those Hastings, but he hath added to them a border of *Or*, charged with lion’s paws in *saltier* about the Hastings’ coat, which is a *manche argent* in a field *sable*.” †

The late Duke of Wharton’s † trustees sold the manor of Croglin to the Duke of Somerset, from whom it descended to the Earl of Egremont, the present owner.* There is a small manor called Newby, belonging to the Earl of Carlisle.

The church is rectorial, dedicated to St. John Baptist, and always was in the patronage of the lord of the manor of Croglin, till the late Duke of Wharton sold the same in gross to Matthew Smales, Esq. from whom it came to the late Rev. Henry Chaytor, LL. D. § There appears to be an error in Dugdale’s *Monasticon*, vol. I. p. 389, relative to this church, where it is set forth that Uchtred, son of Lyolf, gave it to the abbey of St. Mary’s in York, as is specified in the particulars of the confirmatory charter by King Henry II. But that abbey, or Wetheral,
a cell

‡ Denton’s MS.

† The Whartons did not, as is usual on the marriage of heiresses impale, or quarter the arms of Hastings, but assumed the Hastings’ arms singly, which are the paternal arms of Whartons to this day, namely, *sable* a *manche argent*.

* A customary manor, consisting of about 24 tenants—Customary rent 5l. 15s.—Free-rent 2l.—A tenpenny fine.

§ CROOLIN RECTORY.

Captain Henry Chaytor, of the first regiment of Foot Guards, patron.
King’s books 8l.—Certif. val. 47l.—Real val. 110l.

DECANATUS

a cell thereto, never had possessions within this parish; Uchtred's lands lay in Little Croglin, in the parish of Kirkoswald.

Among many other instances in this tract of country, we must remark, that occasional strong holds were necessary to the inhabitants, who were, in ancient times,

DECANATUS CUMB.

Pope Nich. Val.	} Ecclesia de Croglin non sufficit. pro oneribus ordinariis supportand.	K. Edw II.	} K. Hen. VIII.
Ecclesia de Croglin 9l. 15s. 4d.		Croglin rectoria 8l. 0s.	

RECTORIA ECCLIE DE CROGLYNG.

	l.	s.	d.
Anthoni. Wharton, clericus rector ejusdem habet mansionem et gleba. dict. rector que valent per annu. coibs. annis	—	—	0 9 0
Idem Anthoni. habet decim. Garbar. toci. dict p'rochie que valent coib annis	—	—	4 0 0
Idem Anthoni. habet decim. Agn. Lan. que vale't coibs annis	—	—	0 46 8
Idem Anthoni. habet decim. feui lini et canobi dict p'ochie que vale't coib. annis.	—	—	0 8 0
Idem Anthoni. habet Oblac. Alb. decim. et minut. ac p'ficiis libr. paschalis que vale't coib an.	—	—	0 20 4
Sm. total valoris 8l. 4s. od. de quibs.			

Resolut. fenag. et subfid. } In resolut Epo Carlioli fenagio annuatim.	—	—	—	—	—	0 2 0
Et in conf. pencon. vistacon. dict Epi de Triennio in trienniu. 6s. et sic annuatim.	—	—	—	—	—	0 2 0
Sm. deduct. 4s.						
Et rem. 8l. —xma inde 16s						

ECCL. SURVEY, 26th K. Hen. VIII.

INCUMBENTS—1293, Adam—1309, Symon de Layton—1317, Patrick de Edenhall, pr. Henry de Quarton—1335, John de Wetewang, pr. ibid.—1362, Patrick de Edenham, pr. Hugh de Quarton—William de Willerdby—1377, John Mafon, p. m. Willerdby, pr. ibid.—1380, William de Hoton, p. ref. Mafon, pr. pr. William Beauchamp—1452, Henry Stayneforth—1527, William Wharton—Percival Warthcop—1564, Philip Mafchel, p. m. Warthcop, p. Barn. Machel, and another p. hac. vice, per don. Thomas Lord Wharton—1568, John Hudson, p. m. Machel, pr. R. Lowther, and another, per hac vice, p. don. ibid.—1574, Thomas Barne, clk. p. ref. Hudson, pr. Gerard Lowther—1578, Marmaduke Chomley, p. m. Barne, pr. Philip Lord Wharton—1582, Roger Haslehead, p. ref. Chomley, pr. ibid.—1611, John Allan, p. m. Haslehead, pr. ibid.—1639, Richard Sharples, p. m. Allan, pr. ibid.—1660, John Rogers, A. M.—1663, Geo. Yates, col. by lapse, p. depriv. Rogers—1671, Geo. Sanderfon, p. m. Yates, pr. Philip Lord Wharton—1691, Thomas Hunter, p. m. Sanderfon, pr. ibid.—1724, Henry Noble, p. m. Hunter, pr. Matthew Smales, gent.—Noble was born at Cockermonth, and died Oct. 14, 1783, æt. 83, having possessed this living 56 years—was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Myers B. D. a native of Milton, in this county, was instituted by Bishop Law, on the present. of Dr. Chaytor, 1780.

STATE OF POPULATION.

41 dwelling houses—163 inhabitants—84 males—79 females.—From 1672 to 1691, baptisms 106; burials 140.—From 1772 to 1791, baptisms 133; burials 104.

We acknowledge our obligations to the Rev. Thomas Robinson, for much information touching this parish and neighbourhood.—THE EDITORS.

EXTENT.] From E. to W. 6 miles, N. to S. 2 miles,—about 7000 square acres.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] There is not much arable land: a great extent of mountainous common to the east—a lower moor or common to the west. Only two villages, and some scattered cottages.—The arable land a heavy cold red sand, lies in narrow crooked ridges or dales, which causes the owners of grass land to herd or band their cattle. Oats the chief grain, a little barley, but scanty crops.

ESTATES AND RENTS.] Tenements from 3l. to 45l. a-year, the whole rental 672l.—the most people occupy their own lands, great part in open town-fields, the general average 9s. 6d. per acre—of inclosures the average rent 15s. or 16s. per acre; the farmers chief object is their sheep stock; and the common keeps up the rental.

times, frequently harrassed by small parties descending from the mountains; in the neighbourhood of Croglin, is a place for resort in times of peril, called *Scarroman-zwick*, like *Harefengh*, in the vicinity of Renwick, and *Dunxallough*, near Cumrew.

THE PARISH OF KIRKOSWALD

DERIVES its name from St. Oswald, the celebrated king and martyr of Northumberland, to whom, in the Romish calendar, the 5th of August, is consecrated, and to whom also this church was dedicated. It lies in a vale which is beautiful:—as it extends southward, it widens considerably, and consists of rich lands. The inclosures stretch up the hills, both to the east and west. The village is irregularly scattered on the declivities of the eminence, and in the depth of the vale stands the mansion-house of Timothy Featherstonhaugh, Esq. detached from the village; a genteel house, but not placed in an eligible situation. The brook runs very near it, and a mill projecting into the town street, forms no very agreeable object.—The ground towards the east, in front, is broken and very steep, but towards the west, the lands open, and form a beautiful level on the banks of the Eden. This mansion was probably built by some of the Dacre family, is erected on the site of the collegiate house, the proprietor having the glebe lands, and part of the tithes, which he derives from the grantee of the crown. The castle stands at the distance of five or six hundred yards to the east of the town, on an elevated situation, surrounded with fine lands, the declivities clothed with wood. It has

SHEEP.] About 4000, of different kinds, most of them the short Scotch breed, some common moor sheep. The wool naturally grows coarse upon these mountains, and sells about 2s. per stone lower than those depastured on the lower moors, but has the advantage of being heavier; about 6 fleeces and a half go to a stone of 14lb. the mountain sheep are hardier and heavier than those bred and depastured on the lower moors.

FUEL.] Coals chiefly from Tindall fell, some got in this parish.

LIME AND COAL.] Got on the side of the fell—a great quantity of lime is burnt, and the coal of the fell serves that purpose; though of a quality much inferior to Tindall fell.

QUARRIES.] Of red freestone, and of bastard marble, or a species of porphyry, some very black, other blocks veined with white.

RIVER.] Croglin water, abounding with trout—where the river leaves the fell, it forms a fine cascade of 18 perpendicular feet.—It is remarkable, that the fish above the falls of Nunnery must be aboriginals, as at no season they could pass up those falls from the river Eden.

POOR.] None.

SCHOOL.] Endowed with 3l. a-year.

TITHES. Paid in kind, estimated at 120l. a-year.

GAME.] Grouse, hares, and partridges—some rabbits.

WOOD.] About two acres on Croglin banks.—Much wood buried in the mosses, four and five feet below the surface.

ASPECT.] To the west, a rugged and uneven surface—The small village of Croglin lies in a deep vale or dell; the river runs through it from end to end—The inclosures fenced with stone walls.

COMMONS.] Many tracts of land bear the marks of ancient ploughing.

BUILDINGS.] Mostly of stone, and in general comfortable habitations.

HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

no3.

not been a very extensive work, and stands within a square area defended by a ditch on three sides. The brook which supplied the fosse with water, forming the eastern side of the area. There is little more remaining than one square tower, the other ragged remnants consist chiefly of dark and dreary vaults. The demesne lands are said to let for upwards of 600l. per annum. †

Authors disagree much as to the ancient owners of this manor. “Kirkoswald *ecclesia Sancto Oswaldo sacra*, is the name of the town and parish there, and of very ancient time it hath been so termed. The castle was built by the Engaines, Lords of Burgh, Ishall, Herreby, and Kirkoswald. It was first founded by Radulph Engaine; but far short of that beauty and state which it had afterwards by his successors. Sir Hugh Morvill, in King John’s time, inclosed the park, in the second year of that reign, by the king’s licence; and Radulphus de Levington, that married Ada, daughter of Jotrice Morvill, daughter and coheir of Hugh Morvill, added thereunto a part of Gamelfby and Glassonby. Thomas, son of Thomas de Multon, and John de Castre, that married the widow of Thomas Multon, of Gillsland, in King Edward II.’s time, made additions to the castle: but the Lord Thomas Dacre, that married the heir of Graystock, did finish it and mote it about with great charge, which notwithstanding, in the third descent after him, is now in a manner become altogether ruinous. It was first parcel of the feignory of Adam, son of Swene, son of Ailrich, and granted forth with a daughter to Trivers Lord of Burgh, chief forester of the fee of Englewood Forest, by whose daughter Ibria wife to Radulph Engaine, it came to him. This lordship did contain Kirkoswald, Newtassol, Ravenwick, Harskeugh, Huddleskeugh, Little Croglin, and Kabeigh, alias Lanbergh, and all the land and waste towards the east mountains, from the river Eden on the west, and between Croglin water on the north, and the little Rilldale Raghon beck on the south, that divides it from Glassonby and Gamelfby. The heirs of Adam, son of Swene, were Yorkshiremen, therefore not regarded here, as the owners of Kirkoswald. And after the making of *magna charta*, and the rebellion of Roger Montbegon, meanlord, they held it of the king immediately.”*

“Part of the demesnes of Kirkoswald are now (1749) the inheritance of the Featherstons, who are a branch of the Featherstons of Featherstonhaugh, in the county of Northumberland, and generally write their names Featherstonhaugh, or halgh, the first of them I meet with was Henry, who married a daughter of the Wyberghs of Clifton. Timothy, afterwards knighted, their son, who was a great royalist during the civil wars; and being taken prisoner at Chester fight, was executed for fighting against the parliament. He married a daughter of the Patricksons, of Calder-Abbey, and had issue Thomas, who married a daughter of the Dacres, of Lanercoft, and had issue Timothy, who married a daughter of the Billinghamms, of Leving, and had issue Heneage, who married one Lidston, a Devonshire lady, and had issue Timothy, now in possession. The arms of this family are *gules*, three ostrich feathers, *argent*, or *gules* a chevron *ermine* between three ostrich feathers *argent*.” ‡

† This is a customary manor—Customary rent, 9l.—A god’s penny only for a fine.

* Denton’s MS.

‡ Milbourne’s Additions.

It is well ascertained, that Trivers married a daughter of Ralph de Mefchines: according to Dugdale, Kirkoswald came to Sir Hugh Morvill, by marriage of Heloise de Stutteville; from Sir Hugh it descended to the Multons, and from them to the Dacres. Thomas Lord Dacre's daughter and heiress, Joan, married Sir Richard Fines, and by the marriage of their daughter, it passed to Sampson Lennard, and so to Thomas Lennard, who married Anne Fitz Roy, one of the daughters of King Charles II. by the Duchefs of Cleveland, and was created Earl of Suffex, whose daughters and coheireffes fold this manor to Sir Christopher Mufgrave, Bart. father of Sir Philip Mufgrave, of Edenhall, Bart. the present owner.

The castle, by the following description of it, said to be given by Mr. Sandford, must once have been a noble edifice. "On the river Eden standeth the capital grand castle of Kirkoswald, and a very fine church there, and quondam college; now the noble mansion-house of the late Sir Timothy Featherstonhaugh, colonel of the king's side, taken at Wigan, where the late lord Witherington was slain. Sir Timothy was taken prisoner, and executed by beheading at Chester, by the command of the unworthy Colonel Mitton, after the said knight had quarter given him. This great castle of Kirkoswald, was once the fairest fabric that ever eyes looked upon. The hall, I have seen, one hundred yards long, and the great portraiture of King Brute, lying in the end of the roof of this hall, and of all his successors, kings of England, portraited to the waist, their visage, hats, feathers, garbs, and habits, in the roof of this hall; now translated to Naward Castle, where they are placed in the roof of the hall, and at the head thereof. This castle was the ancient place of the Lord Multon marrying the Lord Vaux's heir, Lord of Naward and Gilfland; and afterwards of the late Lords Dacre; and now come by lineal descent to the noble Earl of Suffex; with the lands adjoining, and many brave parks and villages belonging thereto." Sir Hugh Morvill made it the chief place of his residence, and inclosed the park: Camden says, "who was that Hugh Morvill, who, with his accomplices, murdered the Archbishop of Canterbury, in memory of which fact the sword he then used, was preserved here for a long time."§ This fact was committed in the seventeenth year of the reign of King Henry II. from a servile and base principle of gratifying the wishes of a prince, who could not brook the severity of religious remonstrance. After the crime was perpetrated, the assassins entered into the archbishop's stables, and seizing his horses, posted to Knartborough, in Yorkshire, where Sir Hugh had a strong castle; they are said to have resided at that place, committing such excesses and shewing such dissolute manners, that the country detested them, and even the vassals shewed signs of revolt; and that the enormities of these associates were insupportable, Mr. Denton asserts, that the sword, which Sir Hugh stained with this detestable murder, was in his father's time, at Ifell; which place belonged to the Morvills, as heirs of Engayne; and after that, it remained in the house of Arundell. In the second year of King John's reign, Sir Hugh obtained licence to inclose his woods here, to fortify his manor house, and to have a weekly market at his town of Kirkoswald on the Thursday,

§ "Kirk Oswald S. Oswaldo Sacru, possessione olim Hugonis illius M. qui cum fociis Thomae archiepiscopi Cantuariensem occidit, et mea memoria diu ensis, quo tunc usus erat hic asservabatur."

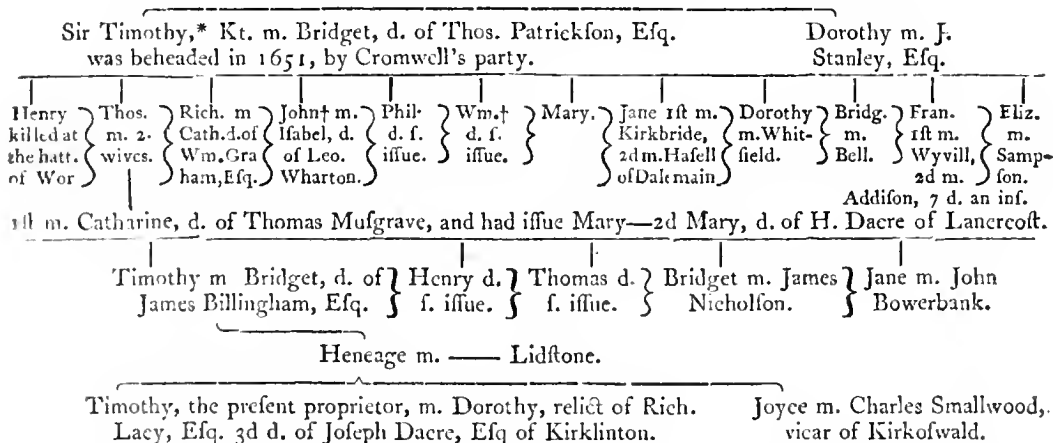
CAMB. LOND.

and an annual fair. Thomas, the son of Thomas de Multon, and John de Caſtre, who eſpouſed his widow, made great improvements to this caſtle, enlarged the apartments, and fortified the whole with an outward wall. After them Thomas de Dacre added a ſtrong ſoſſe to the out-works; and, at a vaſt expence, beautified the caſtle within.

The family of Featherſtonhaughs, now ſettled here, were deſcended from the family of Featherſton Caſtle, in Northumberland, of which houſe a ſmall oval engraving is given in the firſt volume of the View of Northumberland. The following ſtrange tale is related from Machel, that “their houſe (in Northumberland) was formerly upon a hill, where there are two ſtones called Featherſtones. and was moated about for a defence againſt the Scots; but, upon the ruin of this, the houſe was afterwards built in the holme or valley under the hill, which they call Haugh, and thence it was called Featherſtonhaugh.”† The family held Featherſton Caſtle as member of the barony of Tynedale, in the reign of King Edward I. and they continued to poſſeſs it till the time of Queen Elizabeth.

HENRY FEATHERSTONHAUGH,

2d ſon of Albany, of Featherſton Caſtle, in Northumberland, firſt ſettled at Kirkofwald: he married Dorothy, d. of Thomas Weybergh, Eſq. Oct. 1626.



† Courts of manors were anciently, and many of them to this day, are held in the open air; the place diſtinguiſhed by a large ſtone, which the ſteward uſes as a table, at which the homage take the oath.— It ſeems probable, that the ſtones mentioned in Mr. Machel's account, were uſed for ſuch purpoſe in former ages, and were called the *Feuder-ſtones*, where the feudal tenants of the manor were aſſembled.

* Sir Timothy Featherſtonhaugh took a very active part in ſupport of King Charles I. by liberal contributions of money, by raiſing troops at his own expence, and by perſonal ſervice in the war. Theſe exertions terminated fatally for him, and for his two ſons, Henry and Robert, who were ſlain at the battle of Worcester, (Henry was knighted in the field there) and alſo brought many diſtreſſes upon his numerous family. A petition in the hand-writing of Lady F. the relict of Sir T. dated 1641, now in the poſſeſſion of the preſent Mr. F. ſets forth her loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of the ſoldiery, by forcible entries and ſeizures of leaſes, ſecurities, plate, linen, &c. to the amount 10,000l. and upwards. The family, however, never received any compensation for theſe loſſes; but, like many other adherents of that unfortunate monarch, were left to lament that their ſervices and ſufferings were not only unrewarded, but unnoticed and forgotten.

†† John and William were of the life-guard of King Charles II. which was all the recompence this family received from the crown for their ſervices.

In the divisions of the parish of Kirkoswald are Staffold, probably from *stall* and *fold*; the *ll* being omitted in pronunciation, *Euphoniae Gratiâ*, and signifies a fet of stalls or stables, inclosed, as is usual in the north, within a fold, for the sake of security, an inferior manor, dependent on Kirkoswald. It gave name to a family whose male line was extinct in the reign of King Henry V. The inheritance fell to daughters, who did transfer it by their marriages to the Chambers, Mulcasters, and Blenerhassets, of Carlisle. It is now the property of Sir Frederick Vane, Bart. of Hutton-Hall, and Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart. is Lord Paramount. § Harescough, or Harescow, so called perhaps from *Hare*, and the Anglo-Saxon word *skoks*, a shoe, a name sometimes given by country people to a species of trefoil, that grows wild: or it may have gotten its name from *skough*, which Nicolson and Burn, in their Glossary, say (though we know not in what language, besides our own provincial one) denotes a *stave*, another inferior manor. It was part of the possessions of the priory of Lanercost, given thereto by Ada de Engaine, and confirmed by Sir Hugh Morvill. After the dissolution, the Dacres sold it to Dr. Peter Barwick, Physician in Ordinary to King Charles II. who gave it to the chapel and poor of Witherflack, in Westmorland.

Little Croglin, another inferior manor. † “Croglin parva stands in the same parish and township, and is a fee of Kirkoswald. It was anciently the Beauchamp’s until King Henry VII.’s time, and then the Dacres, Lords Paramount, purchased it to their feignory. Anciently, toward the time of King Henry I. one Ughtred held a part thereof, and dame O브리де Trivers another; and afterwards one Elias de Crogline, William his son, and William, son of William, his nephew, who gave some part of the same to the house of Wederhall, which Roger Beauchamp confirmed, that is, the fifth part of the town, now (as I think) called Cringle Dyke.”* As a part of the possessions of that religious house, after the dissolution it came to the dean and chapter of Carlisle, who lease it out. The manor was purchased in the reign of King Henry VII. by Dacre, then Lord of the feignory of Kirkoswald. ||

The church of Kirkoswald is dedicated to St. Oswald: about the year 1523, it was made collegiate for twelve secular priests. ‡ The building is irregular and disproportioned. Whilst the Dacres were lords, they either rebuilt this fabric, or made several additions to beautify it, as appears by the arms of Dacres and Cliffords in the windows. The quire, most probably was enlarged, on the foundation of the college. Bishop Nicholson supposes, that the spring which issues from under the west end of the church, was a great motive for the founders chusing that situation, from the veneration which was paid to wells by the Saxons. And it is certain,

§ A god’s penny fine—Some tenements arbitrary fines, and several freeholds; all small estates.

† A customary manor, consisting of 11 tenements—Customary rent 29s.—A twenty-penny fine.

* Denton’s MS.

|| 1665, Dugdale’s Visitation. George Towry, of Croglin-Hall, a younger branch of the Towries, of Towry Hagg, in the county of York, married Anne, daughter and heir of William James, of Carlisle.

‡ DECANATUS CUMB.

K. Henry VIII.

	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Rectoria ac Colleg. de Kirkoswald et Dacre. — — — — —			27 17 0
Capellani in d'co collegio sunt sex, et quilt cor. habet pro pencone annua de magistro d'ci } collegii. — — — — —			6 13 4
			that

that old churches were generally built on places remarkably solitary and retired, for the sake of piety and contemplation: having, primarily, been oftentimes the place of dwelling or house of the presiding saint, or priest: and also, near springs or wells, for the sake of ablutions, and other religious ceremonies.—And there are several instances in this county where fluent springs proceed from the site of churches: and several also in the county of Durham, near churches which have the same dedication as this at Kirkoswald; as for instance, the church in the suburbs of Durham, &c.

The belfrey (which is peculiar and remarkable) is at a distance, a tower being built for that purpose on an adjacent hill towards the east of the town.

The parish is not very extensive.† It has a school endowed with 124*l.* capital money. Here is an established dissenting meeting house, which has had considerable benefactions.

In

† KIRKOSWALD VICARAGE.

Decd. St. Oswald.—The king is patron.

Paid by the crown 8 <i>l.</i>	} Augmented, 1725, 400 <i>l.</i>	} 2 <i>d</i> Augmentation, Lady Gower, 200 <i>l.</i> bounty 200 <i>l.</i>	} Annual val. in the whole, 40 <i>l.</i>

DECANATUS CUMBR.

Pope Nich. val.

K. Ed. II.

K. Hen. VIII.

Ecclesia de Kirkoswald 48*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* } Eccl. de K. 5*l.* } Vicaria de Kirkoswald 8*l.*

RECTORIA AC COLLEG. DE KYRKOSWALD ET DACRE.

Johes Hering Lega. Doctor ac Magister sivi p'posit. Eccle Collegiat. Divi Oswaldi De Kyrk-	} 0	40	0
oswald et Dacre, q. habet mansionem et Gleba. p'tin. dict. Colleg. que valent coibs an.			
Idem Johes habet cu. focijs p'dict. Colleg. unu. Ten. q. valet p. annu. coib. annis.	} 0	6	0
Idem Johes et foc. sui dict. Collegij habe't gran. decial. tocuis p'rochie de Kyrkoswald que valet coib. annis			
Idem Johes et foc. predict, habent decim. Lan. et Agn. que valent coib. annis.	} 4	11	8
Idem Johes et foc. p'dict collegij habe't decim feni toci. dict. p'ochie de Kirkoswald cum dec'is Wilmi Dacre Dominus de Dacre que valent co'bus annis.			
Idem Johes habet xas alb. Oblacon. minut. cu. p'ficuis libr. paschalis que valent coib. annis.	} 4	15	8
Idem Johes habet Rectoria de Dacre p'tin dict. Colleg. cu. mansione et Gleba vicarie ejusdem que valent coib. annis			
Idem Johes habet div's terr. et Ten. p'tin dict. Rector. ac Vic. q. val. p'. ann.	} 0	24	6
Idem Johes habet Decim. Granor dict. p'rochie de Dacre que vale't coib. ais.			
Idem Johes et Socii p'dict. Colleg. habe't decim feni, lini et agnor. q. vale't coib. ais.	} 9	19	4
Idem Johes habet decim, alb. Oblacon. minut. Decim. cum 'oibs alijs p'ficuis et emolement (tam p'ficuis, libr paschalis qm. al.) ejusd. Eccle de Dacre p'tin que valent coibus annis,			
Sm total valoris 78 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> de quibus			

Resolut. Reddit } pens et al.	} In redditu resolut. Dno Willmo Dacre p. Senos et Guype annuatim solut.	0	3	10

In pens. resolut. Dno Epo Karlij annuat. ut patet in ordinacoe ejusd. Colleg.	—	0	10	0
In pens. resolut. Thome Moyes vicari p'petuus Eccle de Kyrkoswald an'tim solut.	—	8	0	0
In pens. resolut. Thome Langrige vicari. p'petuus de Dacre annuatim.	—	8	0	0
In pens. resolut. Johi Scalii capellano p'petuo Colleg. p'dict annuatim.	—	6	13	4
In pens. resolut. Roland. Dawson cap'o p'petuo dict. Colleg. annuatim.	—	6	13	4
In pens. resolut. Johi Blenkarne Cap'o p'petuo. dict Colleg. annuatim.	—	6	13	4
In pens. annual. resolut. Petro Levyns Cap'o p'pet. dict Collegij.	—	6	13	4
In pens. annuali resolut. Willmo Lowthyan Capell p'pet. dict. Collegij.	—	6	13	4
In stipend duob. Cleric. infra. ejusdem Eccle resolut annuatim.	canr. q. no. debt Oxon.			
Et in senagio annuat resolut. Epo Karlij.	—	0	8	0
Et in cons. p'uecon visitacon. dict. Epi de Triennio in trienniu. 33 <i>s.</i> et sic p. ann.	—	0	11	0

Sm oim deduct. 50*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*Et rem 27*l.* 17*s.* xma inde 55*s.* 8*d.* halfpenny.

In the year 1246, whilst one Martin was rector, it was adjudged he had right to houseboot and hayboot in the woods, and common of pasture in the common of the parish.

In

VICARIA DE KIRKOSWALD.

Thomas Moyes Clericus vicari. p'petuus Eccle de Kyrkoswald habet et p'cipit p. man. } £. s. d.
mri Colleg. p'dict pro predict. vicaria in pens. annuale — — — } 8 0 0
Sm valoris 8l. xma inde 16s.

VICARIA DE DACRE.

Thomas Langrig Cleric. vicari. ejusd'm habet et p'cipit de p'dic'o Johi Hering Magist. } 8 0 0
Colleg. p'dict. p. annuale pencoe dict. vicarie. — — — }
Sm valoris 8l. xma inde 16s.

CAPELLANOS COLLEG. DE KYRKOSWALD.

Johes Scaylis Capellanus p'petuus ejusdem Collegij habet et p'cipit p. annual pens. p.	}	6	13	4
n.an. mri dict. Collegij.		xma inde	13	4
Roland Dawfon cap'nus p'petuus ejusdem Colleg. habet et p'cipit p. man. mri Colleg.	}	6	13	4
p. pensione sua annuatim.		xma inde	13	4
Petrus Levyns capellan. p. petuus dict. Colleg. habet et p'cipit p. pe'cioe sua an'tim.	}	6	13	4
		xma inde	13	4
Johes Blenkayrne cappellan. p'petuus dict. Colleg. de Graystock het et p'cipit p. pe'coe	}	6	13	4
sua an'tim.		xma inde	13	4
Willmus Lowthyan capellan. p'pet dict. Colleg. habet et p'cipit annuatim p. pencoe	}	6	13	4
sua.		xma inde	13	4

ECCLES. SURVEY, 26th K. HEN. VIII.

INCUMBENTS, RECTORS—1246, Martin.—1293, Walter de Langton.—1293, Nicholas Lovetoff, pr. Thomas de Multon—1323, Richard de Mounie, pr. Sir John de Caltre—1372, John de Appleby, pr. Ralph de Dacre Lord of Gillsland—1374, William Beauchamp, p. ref. Appleby pr. Ibid.—1436, William Marshall—1523, John Heryng, provost of the collegiate church—1561, John Scales—1561, James Shepherd, cl. p. m. Scales, pr. Q. Eliz.—1668, George Yates, curate—George Sanderfon, curate—John Rumney curate—James Wannop, curate, 1714, was instituted vicar—1719, William Milner, curate—1723, John Rumney, curate—1739, John Mandeville, vicar, p. m. Rumney—1761, Charles Smalwood, A. B. vicar, p. m. Mandeville—1771, John James, A. M. p. m. Smalwood, pr. under the great feal—1774, John Fisher, p. ref. James.

EXTENT.] From E. to W. six miles and a half—N. to S. four miles—almost furrounds Renwick.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] The holmland, loamy, and some parts clay, very fertile in wheat, barley, and oats—some of the lowlands subject to water. The north parts of the parish, in general, a stronger soil, and more suitable to the growth of wheat, and the south parts lighter and fitter for turnips, barley, rye, &c. The east cold and mountainous—A good sheep common.

AGRICULTURE, RENTS, &c.] Tenements from 30l. to 150l. p. ann.—in general farms of 100l. p. an.—Sir Philip Musgrave of Edenhall, chief proprietor. The farmers very attentive to the management of their lands, following, liming and manuring duly, with turnip crops; so that they are very productive—clover and grafs feeds are well attended to.—Some lands 45s. p. acre, average of the whole parish 14s. or 15s. p. acre.

SHEEP AND CATTLE.] About 6000 sheep, chiefly short Scots; the long Scots, thought too fine and tender: yet for the sake of finer wool, many cross the breed. The average weight of fleeces, seven, to the stone. It is a general observation, that the highest grounds, and coarsest herbage, produce the heaviest sheep and wool; the wool considerably coarser than upon the low grounds, and the front of the mountains.—Several farmers keep about twenty milk cows, partly of the long-horned sort, such as are bred in Lancashire and Westmorland—they do not breed many for sale.

FUEL.] Coals from Renwick and Tinedale fells.

GAME.] Grouse, hares, partridges, &c.

MANUFACTORY.] A paper mill in Kirkoswald, belonging to Mr. Crampton, employs about 15 hands.

RIVERS.

In the year 1305, Bishop Halton held a great ordination here, viz. 7 acolites, 25 subdeans, 26 deacons, and 21 priests; of whom several were monks of the abbey of Holme, Furness, and other great houses.

In the year 1668, it was esteemed not worth the expence of a presentation under the great seal, and a curate was licensed thereto.

The tithes of Stafford and Blunderfield, being all those arising within the parish, except what are the property of Mr. Featherstonhaugh, belong to Messrs. Thomas Gibson and Thomas Bowman, as impropiators. On the side of a hill, on the left hand of the road leading to Penrith, about a mile from Kirkoswald, are two cairns of a middle size.

THE PARISH OF RENWICK,

WHICH may have been so called, as Mr. Denton supposes, from the violence and rapidity of the stream; whence also our modern words *rave* and *ravenous*, and *ravin*: or, it may have been a Danish settlement, distinguished by the standard of the *raven*: or, finally, it may, in some very distant period, have been the place of resort of ravens, which are generally found only in wildernesses, and where there are few or no inhabitants; or, possibly, the first settlers there, or some leading fa-

RIVERS.] Eden bounds W. Croglin water N. and Raven S.—over each a stone bridge—salmon in Eden, trout and eels in that and the lesser rivers. A brook runs through Kirkoswald which turns a corn and paper mill.

QUARRIES.] Several of freestone, on Harefeugh fell, a porphyry or marble of a blue colour; some spotted with white.

SCHOOL.] One at Kirkoswald of good repute—the late Mr. Lowthian endowed it with a yearly income of 8l. or 8l. 10s.

POOR.] The rate collected by the ancient purvey, about 140l. a-year—there is a poor stock of 50l. yearly, divided at Christmas, and Mr. Lowthian left a fund for distributing twelve pennyworth of bread at the church every Sunday.

TITHES.] Sir Philip Musgrave's estates, tithe-free—other estates pay in kind.

CHURCH.] The arms of Dacre in several places—an elegant monument of Sir Timothy Featherstonhaugh.

WOOD.] Plantations of oak and firs, near the rivers—and strong hedge-rows.

PROPRIETORS.] Sir Philip Musgrave—Timothy Featherstonhaugh, Esq. and Miss Aglionby.

STATE OF POPULATION.] Kirkoswald division, 654 inhabitants, of whom there are 8 taylors, 3 weavers, 16 common labourers, 1 cooper, 3 masons, 5 shoemakers, 1 officer of excise, 2 Joiners, 1 surgeon, 5 blacksmiths, 1 butcher, 2 innkeepers, 4 carpenters, 3 papermakers, 1 ropemaker, 1 grocer, 3 millers, 1 dyer, 1 fuller, 10 miners, 1 schoolmaster, 1 gardener, and the families are all of the church of England except 1 Presbyterian and 1 Quaker.

Stafford division, 283 inhabitants—total of the population 937—of the inhabitants of this division are 1 millwright, 2 shoemakers, 6 common labourers, 1 blacksmith, 1 gardener, 1 mason, and one weaver, and the families are all of the church of England except 6 Presbyterians

This parish is remarkable for the longevity of the inhabitants, some being ninety years of age. Since 1685, there has been little variation in the number of inhabitants, till within ten years last past, in which period they have increased considerably.

Here is no manufactory, but of paper, except for household use.——HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

We acknowledge our obligations to the Rev. J. Fisher, for much information touching this parish.

THE EDITORS.

mily, bore the name of Raven: lies to the east; and is a small town on the banks of Raven water. †

“Ravenwick, *villa in Anglo curvato ad Flumen Raven*, is now the lands of the provost and scholars of Queen’s College, in Oxford, whose predecessors had the same of one of their founders, Robert Eaglesfield, some time chaplain to K. Edward III’s wife, named Philippa, who endowing the college as chief founder, called the same Queen’s College. The said Robert had Ravenwick in the first year of King Edward III. and one Thomas Staveley, and Margaret his wife, in the 20th of Edward I. The Staveleys (ancestors to the said Thomas Staveley) held it from the conquest. For K. Henry I. gave it to one Adam de Staveley and his heirs tenend. per cornage

† This is a mixed manor consisting of nine freeholds and twenty-three customary tenants—Customary rent 6l. 10s. 9d.—A twenty-penny fine.—Repair the mill and dam, and fetch the stones—Pay a 24th for multure.—Timber for repair of the houses only.

RENWICK CURACY.

Ded. All Saints.—Mr. Lowson of Renwick, patron.

Certified val. 4l. reserved by the grant of Q. Eliz.	Augmented, 1748, 200l. 2d Augmentation, 200l.	Lady Gower, 200l. 1792, 3d Augmentation 200l.	Real val. 36l.
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DECANATUS CUMBR.

Pope Nich. val.	K. Edw. II.	K. Hen. VIII.
Ecclesia de Ravenswyke 9l. 11s. 10d.	Eccle. de Ravenswyke non sufficit pro oneribus ordinariis supportand.	

This parish consists of 44 families, and 188 inhabitants, all of the church of England.

† EXTENT AND ASPECT.] Chiefly faces to the west—from N. to S. 2 miles, E. to W. 4 miles.
SOIL.] A red light sand; cold and unfruitful, from its vicinity to the mountains, and rising off a soft freestone; produces oats, a small quantity of barley, and some potatoes. There is no attempt to grow wheat, owing to the sheep being brought down in winter. The tillage in dales, or ridges. Some attempts to exchange and inclose.

SHEEP AND CATTLE.] About 2000 sheep. No attention paid to the breed, they are bred off the same old stock, and are less and lighter than those of Croglin.—The common affords good pasturage, but the flocks are often overblown with snow, with great loss—about eight or nine fleeces to the stone. Some Scotch mares kept on the common for breeding, and some few black cattle.

ROADS.] From Brampton to Aldston, Appleby, &c.

FUEL.] Coal got in the parish, of a mean quality, peats and turf.

GAME.] Grouse, hares, partridges, &c.

RIVERS.] Raven divides this from Kirkofswald parish. Has abundance of trouts.

MOUNTAINS AND MINERALS.] A share of the eastern mountains; Thackmoore fell, where coal-works are; lime burnt there, of the finest and whitest quality.

AIR AND CLIMATE.] Subject to fogs, particularly in autumn. Very cold in winter.

SCHOOL.] An endowment of 10s. but no school.

WOOD.] A strip of oak wood about two acres on the river’s banks.

TITHES.] All the proprietors pay a prescription in lieu of tithes, except the owner of one estate,* who has a total exemption, derived from a circumstance which happened about 200 years ago, almost too ridiculous to be rehearsed or credited. The ancient possessor is said to have slain a noxious cockatrice, which the vulgar call a *crack-a-christ* at this day, as they rehearse the simple fable. There is some record, † which the owner of the estate holds to testify his exemption, perhaps in a language or letter not to be understood by the villagers; and which he is too tenacious to suffer to be read by curious visitors.

HOUSMAN’S NOTES.

* John Tallentire, of Scale Houses.

† Said to be dated 7th of James I.

de rege. That river is called Raven, of the violent fall and running thereof. Adam Staveley was also Lord of Dent and Sedbergh.”*

There is a colliery on the common, which produces a yearly rent of about thirty-three pounds five shillings.

The church of Renwick is dedicated to All Saints, was rectorial; but having been appropriated to the priory of Hexham, in Northumberland, or, as some authors say, to St. Mary’s, in York, after the dissolution of religious houses, in the 20th year of Queen Elizabeth, it was granted to the Earl of Lincoln, and one Charles Gowffe, to hold of the manor of East Greenwich, at 13s. 4d. yearly rent, with an exception of the advowson, bells, and lead of the church. From the grantees, the rectory and tithes were conveyed in parcels, and have at present various proprietors. The whole revenue of the curacy doth not at present exceed 36l. per annum. The church, in 1733, was rebuilt by the parishioners.

THE PARISH OF ALDSTON, OR ALSTON,

IS mentioned in the History of Northumberland; but as this county history might seem imperfect, without some account of so remarkable a place, we make no apology for transcribing some part of what was there said on that subject:—“It is a small market town, meanly built, situated on the declivity of a steep-hill, inhabited by miners. The fatigue of passing bad roads, in a mountainous, barren, and inhospitable country, was in no wise alleviated by the scene, which presented itself here, Pent in a narrow valley, over which mountains frowned with a melancholy sterility and nakedness; the wind tempestuous, impending clouds stretching forth a dark and disconsolate curtain over the face of morning, rain beating vehemently against the windows, which were not able to resist the storm; a few trees standing near the inn, tossed by the heavy blasts which howled down the valley; such were the objects which presented themselves to us at Aldston.”

There are in this parish the richest lead mines in the north of England.† A great variety of spars are found therein, particularly opaque white, purple, flame colour, and pale

* Denton’s MS.

† The value of the lead mines was taken from the Moor master’s books, for the three following years:—

In the year 1766,	18,600 bings,	worth, on an average,	2l. 15s.	—	—	£. 61,950 0
1767,	24,500 do.	—	—	—	—	77,162 10
1768,	18,730 do.	—	—	—	—	62,213 10
						£. 201,326 0

There were at that time 103 lead-mines leased under the hospital in Aldston Moor; 6 leased under Mr. Emerson, of Temple Sowerby,* the late Mr. Railton and Mr. William Wilkinson, in Priors Dale;

* Now the property of Joseph Dickenson, of Dufton.

and

pale yellow, which are transparent. We might be bold to challenge Derbyshire, or even Cornwall, to produce so peculiarly wild a spot as Aldston Moor; where all that the earth produces is from its bowels, and where the people also are so generally subterraneous. In no place is there a greater scope for contemplating peculiarity and novelty of character.

The

and 12 under the hospital, Mr. Hopper, and Mr. Gill of Guernsey, at Tynhead.† Priors Dale belonged to Hexham.

That part of Tynhead, which belongs to Mr. Carleton, is freehold, and he hath all the royalties.—The rest is held by lease.

ANTIQUITIES.] The Roman road, called Maiden-way, leads through this parish, its remains very distinct in several places. A little below Tyne bridge, on an eminence called *Hall Hill*, some ancient fortrefs stood moated round; the Tyne, in washing away the banks, discovers some pieces of silver, but none are preserved.

CAVERNS.] A large cavern in Gilderfdale fell, called Tutman-hole; several persons have ventured to explore this place for a mile in length. At a place called Dunfell (which is in the limits of Westmorland) some miners were at work, not long since, pursuing a vein of ore, when they opened into a spacious cavern. Some people, who have viewed this place, have found it expedient to adopt the contrivance of *Dedalus* in the labyrinth, and take a clue of thread with them, to guide them safely in their return, the chambers and passages are so intricate. The Rev. William Richardson was seven hours in examining this curious place; he describes the roof in some parts to resemble Gothic arches, in others a flat surface,—that the windings are intricate,—that he found in places the *stalactites*, and pieces of *Rhomboidal spar*.—He travelled near two miles in a right line, and discovered evident marks of some of the chambers having been filled with water, by the coating of mud on the sides. The greatest height of the vault above 25 yards, and the breadth in some places about 150 yards. In other passages he could scarcely crawl. Other visitors have spoken of the astonishing lustre of the spar with which these vaults are encrusted, struck by the light of the candles and flambeaux which they carried.

FUEL.] The coal burnt in Aldston town, is the Craw coal, and has a strong sulphureous exhalation, which is thought unwholesome—the cottages burn peat.

GAME.] Grouse, but hardly any other.

POOR.] Land of 40l. a-year belongs to the poor stock, but the maintenance of the poor costs nearly 500l. more.

TENURE OF LANDS.] 22 freeholders, the rest of the lands leasehold.

SCHOOL.] One endowed with 10l. a-year issuing out of lands—several inferior schools without endowments.

RIVERS AND FISH.] Rivers Tyne, Nent, and Blackburn—they all rise in the mountains—No other fish than small trout.—Over Tyne a stone bridge, of one arch, over Nent two bridges of stone, and one of wood.

BUILDINGS.] Mostly of stone, covered with lime, and slated.

REMARKABLE WATER.] On Gilderfdale fell is a bog, or dead water, the top of which is covered some inches thick with a sort of mud, which the neighbouring people use for painting yellow and red; it produces colours like yellow ochre and Spanish brown:—no scientific person has hitherto had the curiosity or opportunity, duly to investigate and analyse this uncommon production.

ROADS.] To Durham, Hexham, and Haltwhistle—rough and broken.

BERRIES.] The new berry, a clustered bramble-like crane berry—noted in the sequel under the title *Natural History*; being the *rubus chamæmerus*.

TENEMENTS.] Compact, in general not exceeding 30l. a-year.

RENTS.] Of inland 11. 10s.—some 3l. 10s. per acre.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] Soil a mixture of clay, moss and sand—affords good pasturage for milk cows, and produces good hay; not above twelve acres of tillage in the whole parish.

† This was sold about five years ago to Long Carleton, Esq. Lord of the *manor* of *Bleasarn*, who rebuilt most of the houses, and greatly improved his estates there.

The country is mountainous, barren and gloomy; the mines compensate to the proprietor for the want of outward beauty and a more productive soil; whilst the common inhabitant suffers all the inconveniences of a dreary and desolate country and an inclement climate.*

By an inquisition in the eight year of King Edward II. taken on the death of Nicholas de Vipont, it appears that he held the capital messuage, 14 acres of arable land,

EXTENT.] Eight miles and a half N. and S.—Six miles E. and W.

GENERAL APPEARANCE.] The buildings are white, and some of them have a few trees near them—the inclosures fenced with walls—Where the lands lie to the rivers, they look pleasant, but the wastes are dreary. The parish is surrounded with mountains of great height and extent, chiefly covered with heath and bent, affording a feanty pasturage.

SHEEP.] About 12,000 mostly short Scots; the shepherds very sagaciously change the rams every second year. Aged wethers sell from 10s. to 14s. a piece—6 fleeces to the stone, at 7s.

MANNERS OF THE INHABITANTS.] Most of the men are miners, and by long continuance in the works they shew a familiarity of manners, rarely found among other labouring people; they are strong of limb, and when in liquor, a vice too frequent, they are quarrellsome, resolute and ferocious; but when from home, are remarkably tractable, and steadfastly attached to their countrymen and fellow-labourers. Mining renders the people, later in manhood, unhealthy, and the strongest seldom exceed 60 years of age.

Number of miners in Aldston works—as computed—viz. Blagill mine 50—Thorngill 40—Brownly-hill 40—Garragill 20—Seakeburn 50—Lampgill 90—Handsome 50—Middle Clough 60—Old Carr's Bridge Burn, &c. 30—Dowgang 20—White Syke 80—Thortillgill 20—Greengill 20—Wabtraffes 80—Tynebottom 40—Windy Brea 40—Calvert fold 30—Roderup, Crows fell, Birchbank, &c. 40—Several small trials, at least 40—Nentforce 19—with washers and others employed, amounting to near 1100 men, &c.—The yearly produce to the owners clears about 16,000l. a-year.

HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

* The boundaries of this manor, as set out in Nicolson and Burn's history of Cumberland, are as followeth:—"Beginning at the foot of Alcburn, from thence to the head thereof; from thence to Willyshaw rigg end; from thence to the top of Willyshaw rigg; from thence in a direct line to Longcleugh hill; from thence in a direct line to Longcrofs pool, east of Longcrofs; from thence to the foot of Mirefyke, so to the head thereof; from thence in a direct line to Hardrigend; from thence, as heaven water deals, to Blakelawe's Crows, from thence, as heaven water deals, to Highraife; from thence to Wellhopehead; from thence, as heaven water deals, to Dodd-end; from thence, as heaven water deals, to Guddam gill head; from thence, as heaven water deals, to the foot of the ditch at Ramsgill, otherwise Redgroves head; from thence along the said ditch to the end thereof; from thence, as heaven water deals, to Killhope head; from thence along Killhope head, as heaven water deals, to a place fifty yards east of Killhope cros, where the said cros formerly stood, it being some time ago removed as a mark for the convenience of travellers; from thence, as heaven water deals, to a place two hundred yards east of Short's Crows, where the said cros also formerly stood, it being also removed as a direction or guide for travellers; from thence, as heaven water deals, to the Naghead; from thence as the water divides to the road on Wellhope edge; from thence as the water divides to Redstones; from thence as the water divides to Pennymea-hill; from thence up Pennymea, leaving the turns a little on the right hand to Burnhope feat, otherwise Sraith head, from thence as the water divides to a part of Sraith head, where the Bishop of Durham's, the Earl of Darlington's, and the Greenwich hospital lordships join in a point. From thence in a direct line to Crookburn head; from thence down Crookburn to the foot thereof, where it joins Tees water; from thence up Tees to the head thereof; from thence to the summit of Crows fell; from thence, as heaven water deals, to the north end of Crows fell; from thence as the water divides to Greyhound stone; from thence in a direct line to Cashburn head or well; from thence down Cashburn to the foot of Dirtpot burn, where the said Cashburn alters to the name of Shield water. From thence down the said Shield water to the foot of Swarthbeck burn, where there stands a fold, called Swarthbeck fold. From thence down the said Shield water to Snittergill burn, where the name alters to Greencaith water; from thence to Rowgill burn foot; from thence up Rowgill burn to Merburn foot; from thence up Merburn to Dick Lee's cabin; from thence up the said burn to the place where the said burn divides; from thence up the westernmost burn called Merburn to the half Dyke

land, 100 acres of meadow, 33 tenements at Gerard Gill, with 33 shieldings,|| at 5l. 18s. yearly rent; 13 tenements at Amotefhalth, 3l. 8s. 4d. yearly rent; 22 tenements at Nent and Corbrig-Gate, with 22 shieldings, 5l. 2s. yearly rent; a water corn mill, a fulling mill, and 3000 acres of pasture in Aldston Moor, held of the manor of Werk. John de Clifford held the manor of Aldston, with Elryngton and Gerard Gill, 10th of King Henry V. paying yearly into the king's exchequer, at Carlisle, 6l. 13s. 4d. rent. It was afterwards in the possession of Thomas Whitlow, 21st King Hen. VI. who granted it to W. Stapylton and Mary his wife; they had issue two daughters, the first, Mary, married Sir William Hilton, of Hilton, and afterwards Richard Musgrave, second son of Sir Richard, of Hartley Castle. The second, Joan, married Thomas, the eldest son and heir of Sir Richard Musgrave; and, in the 9th year of the reign of King Edward IV. upon partition of the estates of the parceners, Aldston was allotted to Mary and her heirs, and Edenhall to Joan and her heirs. Mary had issue by Hilton, whose descendants possessed Aldston till the reign of King James I. when it was sold to Francis Ratcliffe, of Dillston, in Northumberland; and continued in that family till the attainder of Lord Derwentwater;‡ afterwards it was granted towards the support of Greenwich hospital.* The governors of the hospital let out the mines on working leases, and it is said the number of subsisting contracts amounts to 103.

The church is dedicated to St. Austlin, is in the deanery of Corbridge, and diocese of Durham.§ It was given to the priory of Hexham of an early date after

Dyke; from thence to Parkin stones, on the south of and near unto Parkin stones fold; from thence to Bentyhill Currock; from thence as the water divides to Rowgill head; from thence to the height of Hartside; from thence to Colecleugh head; from thence to Little Daffinide Currock; from thence to the Great Daffinide Currock; from thence to Blackfell Currock; from thence to Thief-syke head; from thence as the water divides to the head of Candlefieve syke; from thence in a direct line to Woogill tarn; from thence as the water divides to Tom Smith's stone, at which place the boundaries of the Earl of Egremont, Queen's college, in Oxford, and Greenwich hospital, in Cumberland, and of Knarfedale and Kirklaugh, in Northumberland, do all meet. From thence to Calfes head; from thence down Woogill burn to Gildendale burn, and down that burn to the foot thereof; and from thence up Tyne to Aleburn, where it first began."

|| The inhabitants formerly built huts on the commons, to which they resorted in the summer season, with their herds and flocks, for the convenience of pasturage, where the commons were very extensive, and lay at a distance from their usual habitations. The Scotch still follow the practice.—These huts they called shields or shieldings.

‡ Francis, Earl of Derwentwater, Viscount Ratcliffe and Langley, and Baron of Tyndale, by his indenture, dated May 6th, 1689, demised to John Vazie, of Lowbyer, in Aldston Moor, gent. all his lead-mines and minerals, and all other mines and minerals, ores, earth, metals, and stones, (coals excepted) at Battle Green, near Guttergyll, in Aldston Moor, for 21 years, paying a fifth part of the ore, as duty ore. See a *full simile* of the earl's writing subscribed to this lease, taken from the original in the collection of Edward Countable, Esq. of Burton Countable, Yorkshire. It is a tribute due to his most gracious majesty King George III. and to his councils, that we mention in this place, that act of beneficence which restored the surplus revenues of the Ratcliffe estates to the present representative of that house, and the immediate successor of the unfortunate earl—Let the dissatisfied and clamorous at this time recollect how many acts of munificence have marked this reign, among which the dispositions to the American loyalists are not the least.

* The lands are let upon leases for 999 years, which demises were granted between the year 1611, and 1616, by Henry Hilton; the tenants pay a twenty-penny fine at the end of every 21 years. The reserved rent amounts to about 63l. per annum.

§ This parish is supposed to contain about 4,500 inhabitants exclusive of the miners, whose number is fluctuating.

that

that foundation, and soon after was made an appropriate, and so continued till the dissolution, Nicolson and Burn say, that King Edward VI. in the third year of his reign, granted the whole rectory to John Peryent, Knight, and Thomas Reve; but in that they are in an error, for the advowson and right of presentation to the vicarial church were granted to Arthur Lee and Thomas Archer, and their heirs, and they admitting Thomas Hilton, Knight, as partner with them, allowed him the first presentation, who accordingly presented to it in 1558. Being a discharged living, it pays no first-fruits or tenths. It has a chapel of ease at Garagill. The governors of Greenwich hospital are the present unpropriators, the tithes amounting to about 90l. a-year. The vicarial dues amount to about 80l. a year.—The church has lately been rebuilt in a plain, but convenient form; a commission dated October 2d, 1769, was issued under the seal of the consistory court of Durham, for assigning pews therein. †

THE PARISH OF MELMERBY.

WHICH is supposed to be derived from a Danish possessor of the name of Melmor, who first cultivated and improved the country, about the ninth or tenth century.* It is bounded on the east by Cross-fell, and part of the bishoprick of Durham, and on the other sides by the parishes of Ousby and

ALDSTON ALIAS ALSTON-MOOR VICARAGE.

Ded. St. Austin.—Priory of Hexham propr.

With GARRAGILD chapel, in the county of Cumberland.

Clear y. val. } 23l.	Yearly T. } 15s. 3d. farth.	Pr. or Rect. } 12s.	Proc. Ep. Vic. } 3s. 8d.	Proc. Arch. } 12s.	Pen. Ep. Dun. } 6s. 8.
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VICARS.—John de Cokedon—William Lambert, 1422, p. ref. Cokedon.—Robert Hilton, 1423, p. m. Lambert—Robert Stehynson cap.—John Ellifon cap.—23. Ap. 1495, p. ref. Stehynson, pr. pri. and conv. conventual. de Hextoldesham. Thomas Grey cap. 20. Jul. 1499, p. ref. Ellifon, Dns Stehaneſon cap. 1517—John Hymners cap. 23. Sep. 1536, p. m. Stehaneſon, pr. Geo. Ogle and William Hymners hac vice—Henry Yaites pbr. 10. Sep. 1558, p. m. Hymners, pr. Thomas Hilton, Mil. h. v. prima.—Anthony Watſon cl. 18. Mar. 1577, p. m. Yaites pr. William Hilton Mil.—William Teifdale, A. B. 6 Nov. 1578, p. ref. Watſon, pr. Thomas Archer h. v. tertia.—John Nelson, 1618—Ra. Young cl. 23 Jul. 1624, p. m. Nelson, pr. William Archer and Nich. Whitfield—Francis Hill A. B. 25 Aug. 1625, p. m. Young, pr. William Archer of Aldſton Moor, Arm.—John Lee cl. 1665—John Fell—William Stebert 1683—Nich. Walton, 1696, pr. Moſes Henzell gent.—John Topping cl. 14 Feb. 1728, pr. Ra. Whitfield.—Thomas Lancaſter cl. 10 Aug. 1756—Benjamin Jackſon cl. 1790, p. m. Lancaſter.

VIEW OF NORTHUMB. RANDAL'S STATE OF CH.

GARRAGILI CHAPEL.

Not certified.

CURATES.—John Hodgſon, 15 Jul. 1578—John Stephenſon, 1579—John Letratus. 22 Sep. 1661—Thomas Lancaſter, 1754.—Ibid.

* One Halden, a Dane, had three ſons; Thorguell, who, according to Denton, ſettled near Kefwick; Melmer, who ſettled here, and Ulf at Ulſby or Ousby.

We learn from Thormodius Torſcens *Historiâ Hrollii Krakii Dan. Regis, Latine redditâ et emendatâ, Hauniæ impreſſâ 1705*, as quoted in the *Geſta et Velligia Danorum*, that this *Halfdan* was ſon of Halfdan the 2d King of Denmark; who, according to the general cuſtom, acquired a ſurname from the prevailing feature of his cha:acter, and was called *Halfdanus Difertus*.

Addingham. In this wide tract, extending to the eastern boundary of the county, is that scene which Camden called "a lean, hungry, and desolate country."—The vales are cultivated, fenced with stone walls without mortar, there are few trees, except those planted about the hall and the village; the distant scene looks waste and deplorable, whilst the eminences frown in the wildest features of sterility; either naked and broken cliffs, towering stage above stage, or heath land, rent with descending torrents into ten thousand chasms, black with peat-earth.

"Melmorby, *habitatio ad planitiem magnum*, is the name of the parish, town, and capital messuage there, now the dwelling house and seat of — Threlkeld, Esq. It lies between Gamelsby and Ulnesby, and was parcel of the barony of Adam, son of Swene. In the reign of King Henry III. Odard, then Lord of Wigton, John, son of Walter, and Margaret, sole daughter and heir of the said John, and Dionisia Lovetta his wife, were successively lords thereof. Margaret was married to two husbands, John Denom, † Knt. and John Wofney, § Knt. by whom she had no issue. She gave Melmorby to Sir Robert Parving, Knt. the king's feargeant at law, and Blackhall || also. After Sir Robert, his sister's son, Adam, son of John Peacock, who named himself Adam Parving. He died 4th of King Richard II. and then Henry de Threlkeld entered to Melmorby, in which family of the Threlkelds it hath ever since continued in the issue male."*

HUMPHREY THRELKELD

held Melmerby 7th King James I. m. Margaret, 5th d. of Lancelot Salkeld, of Whitehall, Esq.

Lancelot m. Margaret —

Anne m. William Threlkeld, clk a collateral branch of the family; he purchased the shares of the other sisters.	Catharine m. Rich. Studholm, of Wigton, Esq.	Mary m. Thos. Crackenthorp, of Newbiggin, Esq.	Dorothy m. Anth. Dale in the c. of Durham, Esq.	Margery.
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Elizabeth m. Thomas Pattenfon, of Berks, in the county of Weilmorland, Esq. of a very respectable family there.

The arms of the Threlkelds are *Argent, a manche Gules.*

PEDIGREE OF THE PATTENSONS.

Thomas Pattenfon m. Elizabeth Threlkeld.

Lancelot m. Margaret, 5th d. of Charles Orfeur, of High-Clofe, Esq.

Thomas, the present lord of the manor, and high sheriff of the county, (1793;) m. in 1769, Barbara, 4th d. of John Granger, of Bromfield, Esq.

Thomas.	John.	Charles.	William d. young.	Barbara d. August 1789	Margaret.	Mary.
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† In N. and B. this name is spelled Gernon. Blekell.

* Denton's MS.

§ In some copies Weston.

|| In some copies.

In

In the 35th of King Henry VIII. Christopher Threlkeld held Melmerby of the king in *capite*, by knight's service, rendering for the same 13s. 4d. cornage yearly.—In the 11th of Queen Elizabeth, we find Christopher Threlkeld patron of the church of Melmerby.—In the 15th of Queen Elizabeth, John Threlkeld was patron.

Melmerby remained the possession of the Threlkelds, for some time after the death of the persons mentioned above, till at length, through female representation, it became the estate of Mr. Pattenfon, by marriage, in whose family it still continues. About the mansion-house, the country wears a very different aspect from its environs, and proves that quicksets, plantations, and wood will succeed well, if duly attended to.

The church is rectorial,† the advowson and right of presentation having constantly attended the manor, are vested in Mr. Pattenfon, the benefice being worth about 115l. per annum.

The

† This parish contains about 229 inhabitants, all of the church of England. One remarkable instance among the residents is an excommunicated harlot.

MELMERBY RECTORY.

Ded. St. John—Thomas Pattenfon, Esq. patron.
King's B. 12l. 11s. 5d. halfpenny.—Real value 115l.

DECANATUS CUMBR.

Pope Nich. v. } K. Edw. II. } K. Henry VIII.
Eccl. de Melmorbye 13l. 13s. 4d. } - - - - - 2l. os. od. } Melmorby rect. 12l. 11s. 4d.

RECTORIA DE MELMORBY.

Rolandus Thrylkeld p'dict̄ rector ejusdem ecclie de Melmorby habet Manf. et Gleba. dict̄.	}	o	12	o
rector. p'tin. que valent coib. annis. — — — — —				
Idem Roland. habet decim. Garbar. tocuis p'chie p'dict̄. que vale't p. annu. coib. a'is. —			8	o
Idem Roland. habet decim. Lan. et. Agn. tocuis dict̄. p'ochie que valent coibus annis. —			o	5
Idem Roland. habet decim. Feni Lini et Canobi ejusd. p'ochie que vale't coibus annis. —			o	8
Idem Roland. habet Oblacon. minut. cu. alb. decim. que vale't coib. annis. — — —			o	22
Idem Roland. habet decim. uni. Molend. que val. p. annu. — — — — —			o	3
Sm. total. valoris 12l. 15s. 4d. de quibs.				4

Resoluc. fenag. } In resoluc. Epo Karlij p. fenagio annuatim solut. — — — — — o 2 o
et subsid. }

Et in conf. p'eucon. visitacon. dict̄. Epi triennio in triennio. 6s. et sic p. ann. — — — — — o 2 o
Sm. deduct. 4s

Et 10m. 12l. 11s. 4d. xma inde 25s. 1d. farthing.

ECCL. SURVEY, 26th of K. HEN. VIII.

RECTORS.—1332, Thomas de Bernellon, pr. Dionisia, relict of Sir John de Wigton, knight, in right of her Dower in the manor of Wigton. Kirkbride, Blackhall, and Melmerby; which Sir John, was son and heir of Sir Walter de Wigton—1342, Thomas de Blyth—John de Manferghe—1342, Roger de Cromwell by lapse—1346, Robert de Bromfield, pr. Margaret de Wigton—1354, Henry de Wakefield, p. m. Bromfield, pr. Adam Parving—1359, William de Pulhow, pr. ibid.—1526, Roland Threlkeld—1565, Edward Stamper cl. p. m. Threlkeld, pr. Ch. Threlkeld; he was deprived for nonconformity—George Threlkeld, cl. p. depr. Threlkeld, pr. John Threlkeld, gent.—1609, Geo. Warwick, A. M. pr. Hum. Threlkeld, gent.—Richard Singleton—1684, William Threlkeld, p. m. Singleton, pr. Jamefon and Hutton, p. h. v.—1701, William Linfey, A. M. p. m. Threlkeld, pr. Thomas Pattenfon, Esq.—1739, Lancelot Pattenfon, A. M. p. ces. Linfey, pr. Thomas Pattenfon—1760, John Jamefon, p. m. Pattenfon, pr. executors of Pattenfon—1785, John Slec, cl. p. m. Jamefon, pr. Thomas Pattenfon, Esq.

The village of Melmerby consists of 47 houses, including the mansion-house of the lord of the manor; is situated about half a mile from the base of the mountains,

CULTIVATION AND SOIL.] The townfield contains near 300 acres, some of which has lately been inclosed—where it is open, the land lies in doles or ridges.—The owners chiefly cultivate their own lands—The soil is of a dry, sandy nature, lying on a red freestone rock; produces good oats, barley, and potatoes:—turnips and wheat do not suit: and rye is subject to be broken down by the *helm-wind*. The farmers depend chiefly on the grass lands—14s. and 15s. per acre the average rent, except for townfield land, which is about 10s. per acre.

TENURE.] There are 17 freeholders, the rest of the lands are customary, under arbitrary fines.—The chief part of the customary land is held under Thomas Pattenfon, Esq.—Henry Holme, of Gale, has 6 or 7 customary tenants who pay a twenty-penny fine certain.—Gale formerly belonged to the Huttons, of Hutton-Hall, in Penrith; the late Captain Lancelot Holme, of the Mary, purchased it of Mrs. Merriot, the widow of the last of the Huttons of that family, and left it to his nephew Henry.

SHEEP.] About 2500, besides near half that number that have scape and rake from Ousby and Gambleby.—The farmers pay good attention to the breed, the rams of the Scotch short kind.—The mountains afford excellent pasturage, healthy and good feeding.—On the heights they are heaviest, and sell for 1s. or 1s. 6d. a head dearer than those on the lower sheep rakes; 4 or 5 fleeces will make a stone; the lower sheep 5 or 6, but their fleeces give 1s. per stone more, on account of the degree of fineness.—Wedders sell for about 11s. a-piece.

CATTLE.] Neither numerous nor remarkable for their goodness.

MOUNTAINS.] The front of the fell rises gradually, is chiefly of a smooth surface, with limestone rock appearing in some places. In one part, above a spacious valley, rises abruptly the bold front of a limestone rock, called Melmerby fear, which report says, was once so intermixed with lead ore, that the rays of the setting sun falling upon it, caused it to be seen at a great distance. The sheep and cattle grazing on the mountains have a beautiful pastoral appearance. The mines of lead and copper have not been wrought with success of late years.

SPRINGS.] In one part of this parish is a strong chalybeate water, in another a sulphureous spring.

GAME.] Grouse, partridges, hares, &c.

ANTIQUITIES.] The Maiden-way, from Kirkby-Thore to Caer-Voran runs through this parish—it ascends out of Ousby dale, to the top of Melmerby fell, and then slopes along the side for 3 or 4 miles. The Rev. Mr. Snee, who gave us great information touching this parish, measured it in different places, and found it uniformly about 21 feet in width. The road is laid with large stones, so as to be difficult for horses to pass it.

FUEL.] Chiefly coal—some small quantities of peat and turf.

ROADS.] From Penrith to Alditon, and Brampton to Appleby.

AIR.] Cold but healthful.—The helm-winds blow here with great violence—see Cross-fell for a particular description.

POOR.] No work-house—annual collection made by the parvey 30l.—about 6d. in the pound rent.

SCHOOL.] None.

TITHES.] Paid in kind, save as after noted.

THE CHURCH.] To the north of the hall, built of red freestone, covered with lead, in length 53 feet, and 26 feet in width, supported in the middle by a row of Gothic pillars, so as to divide it into two aisles. The whole well seated with oak.—The glebe is 34 acres, part inclosed, other parts in the townfield; the corn tithe worth about 50l. a-year, a prescript of 11 13s. 9d for hay tithe; all small dues paid.—The Rev. Lancelot Pattenfon, father of the present owner, being both patron and rector, exchanged Aikton, in this county, with Mr. Lindsey, for Melmerby.

STATE OF POPULATION.] The first 20 years of the register beginning 1701, born 106; married 36; buried 120.—The last 20 years, born 93; married 31; buried 64.—Decrease, 13 births, 5 marriages, and 56 burials.

CUSTOMS AND LANGUAGE.] A dedication feast, on the day of St. John—Provincial words *fwelting* for expiring—*Meuthy*, a difficult respiration, by the lightness of the air—*Gulls*, a weed which infested the corn land, totally rooted out, under pains inflicted by the homage of the court.

rains, has a spacious green, through which a small brook flows from E. to W.—The mansion-house is ornamented with sloping gardens, and several plantations of oaks,

WAGES.] Labourers in husbandry 10d. per day and victuals—reapers 1s. 2d.—mowers 1s. 6d.—carpenters 1s. 2d.—masons 1s. 4d with victuals.

We acknowledge great obligations to the Rev. John Slee, for much valuable information. We have taken the liberty to digest many of his remarks with HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

Biography Wetheral.

“*John Salkeld*, fourth son of Edward Salkeld, gent. second brother to George Salkeld, some time of Corby Castle, in Cumberland, Esq. lineally descended from Sir Richard Salkeld, Kt. Lord Warden of Carlisle in the time of King Richard III. was born at CORBY CASTLE; and when very young, journeyed through Oxon to beyond the seas; but in what house he was entered, unless in Queen's College, I cannot tell. His continuance there, as I have been informed, was so short (occasioned by his religion) that we can scarce reckon him among the Oxonians. For, so it was, that his father soon after conveyed him into Spain; entered him among the jesuits in the university of Coimbra, where, as also at Corduba and Complutum, he continued among them in the condition of a jesuit many years, and was assistant in the studies of the famous jesuit Francis Suarius (who was his fellow-student several years) and Michael Valquez. Afterwards he was sent into Portugal, where he read philosophy about six years; then into the English mission; but being taken and brought before King James I. who had several times heard of him and his eminency for learning, he entered into divers disputes with him at several times. At length, being overcome by his solid arguments, Salkeld turned Protestant; was recommended to Dr. King, Bishop of London, for maintenance; and in Nov. 1613, became, by the presentation of his majesty, Vicar of Willington, in Somersetshire, (being then B. D.) where he used to boast of his conversion, and to stile himself *The Royal Convert*. In 1635, he was made minister of *Church-Taunton*, in Devonshire, worth to him about 200l. per annum, whereupon one Walter Travers was instituted Vicar of Willington in his place, on the 16th of July, in the same year. But after the civil wars broke forth, he suffered for the royal cause; being esteemed, by the obstinate and credulous Presbyterians, a Papist in his heart, or at least papishly affected. He was a person profoundly read in Theological and other authors; and King James I. doth stile him, in his works, “*The learned Salkeld*,” of which character he would often glory. His works are,

1. “A Treatise of Angels, &c. London, 1613, Svo. dedicated to King James I.
2. “A Treatise of Paradise and the principal contents thereof; dedicated to Sir Francis Bacon, Keeper of the Great Seal. He gave way to fate at Ulfculme, in Devonshire, (having for fourteen years before been sequestered of Church-Taunton) in Feb. 1659, aged 84; and buried in the church there by his son John Salkeld, of Ulfculme, gent. He left behind him several things of his composition, fit for the press; among which were two concerning controversies between Rome and the church of England; and another of the end of the world; which last, and one of the former, were conveyed to London by his son to his kinsman Sir Edward Walker, Garter King of Arms, who, communicating one of the said former things to Dr. Samuel Parker, chaplain to Dr. Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, to know of him whether it was fit to be printed; he found it a solid piece, and the author of it learned,—but the deluge Cassandrian.”——WOOD'S OXON.

Biography Kirkcswald.

In this parish, in 1676, Caleb Threlkeld, the author of “A Treatise on the Native Plants of Ireland,” was born. In 1698, he commenced A. M. in the university of Glasgow; and soon after settled at Low Huddlescough, near the place of his birth, as a dissenting minister. During his residence at Glasgow, he had acquired a taste for botany and physic; and continued to make a considerable progress in these studies; insomuch that, in 1712, he took a doctor's degree in physic at Edinburgh; and the next year, having but a small income and a large family, he removed to Dublin, and settled there in the united characters of the Divine and the Physician. Finding himself likely to succeed, in little more than a
year,

oaks, ash, and firs. It is distant from Carlisle about twenty miles, from Aldston ten, from Penrith eight, and from Kirkofwald four.—The parish is in length about two miles, and in width one mile.

year, he sent for his family, consisting of a wife, three sons and three daughters. His practice as a physician soon increased, so far as to enable him to drop his other character entirely, and devote himself wholly to physic. Soon after his publishing the *Synopsis Stirpium Hibernicarum*, he was taken with a violent fever, and died at his house in Mark's Alley, Frances-street. He was buried in the new burial ground belonging to St. Patrick's, near Cavan-street; to which place his obsequies were attended by a set of children, educated by a society of gentlemen, to which institution he had acted as physician. He was much regretted by the poor, to whom he had been, both as a man and a physician, a kind benefactor. He meditated a general history of plants; but it does not appear, that he ever published any thing, but the above-mentioned Synopsis, in Dublin, 1727, 8vo. pp. 262.

After a dedication to the Archbishop of Armagh, and preface, which, (though written in a quaint stile proves him to have been a man of some erudition in the science, he enumerates all the plants he had observed in the environs of Dublin, and all such as he had gained authentic intelligence of, from other parts of the kingdom. He gives first the old Latin names, generally from Casper Bauhine's Pinax; then the English name; and afterwards the Irish: subjoining some account of the quality of the plant, and its use in medicine, and economy. Some curious observations moreover are interspersed in his work: as for instance, under the *betula*, or birch-tree, he says,—“The Irish Grammarians remark, that all the names of the “Irish letters are names of trees.” Under *brassica*, he observes, that the word is only the Celtic “*praiſſicagh* put i to a Latin termination; the Latin itself being no other than the Celtic language cloath- “ed with the Æolic dialect, as English is the Saxon, Teutonic, or Dutch language, cloathed with Nor- “mandy French, as all antiquarians will allow.”

It is observable, that Threlkeld notices the good effects of the *Lythrum Salicaria*, or purple-spiked willow herb, or loose-strife, in a dysentery: a simple of an astringent quality, which cattle are fond of, though Lightfoot says, “it is rarely used in medicine.” Yet, since Threlkeld's time, Dr. Haven has strongly recommended it in dysenteries, and obblinate diarrhæas. (See *Rationis Medendi*, vol. I. p. 226, 357.) He also speaks in high terms, and from his own experience, of the powers usually attributed to the *menyanthes trifoliata*, marsh trefoil, hog-bean, or (as it is generally pronounced in Cumberland, where the plant is common) luck-bean. The very sensible John Wilson, of Kendal, (the Linneus of the north, though of the old school) speaks of it as a great antifeorbatic; very serviceable for the gout, rheumatism, and dropsy; and much used in diet-drinks for those distempers. It is likewise a good stomachic, made use of in intermitting fevers: and not unfrequently drank as tea, being, probably, as pleasant and as wholesome as other indigenous teas. Lightfoot says, the flowers of this plant are so extremely beautiful, that nothing but its native soil could exclude it from a place in every garden. They grow in an elegant spike; are white, dashed with pink, and fringed internally with hairs. Threlkeld quotes from Dr. Vaughan, a case of the fatal effect of the *mackenboy*, or *mackingtzy*, or *euphorbia Hyberna*. Dr. Molyneux has observed, that the *genista spinosa*, or *ulex foliis villosis acutis, spinis sparsis, robins, furze*, or *gorſe*, although common in other parts of Ireland, is not seen in the province of Connaught. If this observation be well-founded, it is a very extraordinary fact.

In the Appendix, printed from the papers of Dr. Molyneux, the reader will meet with many such observations, equally curious. Among others, an instance of the effects of the roots of the *hypocyamus vulgaris*, or *cnicus lun-hane*, upon several persons, who having eaten them instead of skirrets, were affected with vertiginous symptoms; and in one case, a phrenzy ensued, which held the person two or three days. It is indeed well known, that the root, leaves, and seeds of this plant are a most powerful narcotic; they have been known to deprive men, for a while, of the use of their limbs, as well as reason; and yet, under the direction of skilful physicians, it is a most valuable medicine; and, we believe, has lately come much into use.

Most of this article has been compiled from Nuttney's History of Botany, a very useful and entertaining work.—BIOGRAPHIA CUMB.

THE PARISH OF OUSBY.

“ULNESBY, alias Ousby, but rightly Ulfby, *habitatio Ulfi fil. Olavi Dani*, was the feat and mansion of one Olavel, whom the people commonly called Ulf, a Dane or Norwegian, that after the spoil of the country by the Danes (before the conquest of England by the Normans) feated himself here, under the edge of the east mountains. He was one of the three sons of Haldan, the elder two were Thorguell and Melmor; Melmor and this Ulf were placed in this part of the country, and Thorguell at Thorguelby, near Keswick. The posterity of this Ulf were called Ulfneslies of this place, as the place itself took name of his first building

* This parish is computed to contain about 48 families.

OUSBY RECTORY.

Ded. St. Luke.—Bishop of Carlisle patron.

DECANATUS CUMBR.

Kings B. 13l. 13s. 4d.—Real value 100l.

Pope Nich. v.

K. Ed. II.

K. Hen. VIII.

Eccl. de Ulnesby 11l. 19s. 0d. } 2l. 0s. 0d. } Ulnesby als Oufeby Rectoria 13l. 13s. 0d.

RECTORIA ECCLIE DE ULLESBY.

Cuthbertus Denton Rector ejusdem Ecclie de Ullesby habet mansion et Glebam dicti Rectorie que valet coibs annis.	— — — — —	} £. s. d.	7	0
Idem Cuthbertus habet Gran. decim. tocū dicti. p'ochie que vale't coibus annis.	—		9	3
Idem Cuthbertus habet decim feni lini et canobi dicti. p'ochie que valet coib. annis.	—	—	11	0
Idem Cuthbertus habet decim Agn. et Lan. que valent communib. annis.	—	—	54	1
Idem Cuthbertus habet Oblac. decim. minut. alb. decim. et aliis p'ficiis libri paschal. cu. decim. uni molend. que valent. coib. annis.	— — — — —	}	27	0
Sm total. valoris 14l. 3s. 0d. de quibs.				

Refoluc. Pens. } In pens. annual refoluc Ecclie Cath'lis Karlij. — — — — — 6 8

Et in refoluc Epō. Karlij p. Senagio an'tim solut. — — — — — 8

Et in refoluc. dicti. Epō. five p'cucon Visitacon de triennio in trienniu. 8s. et sic antim. 2 8

Sm deduct 10s.

Et rem. 13l. 13s 0d. xma inde 27s. 3d halfpenny.

ECCL. SURVEY, 26, K. HEN. VIII.

RECTORS.—1245, Roger Peytenin subd. a ballard—1304, Gilb. de Haloughton, p. ref. Peytenin, Bp. Halton col.—1312, Adam de Appleby—Robert de Halghton, p. ref. Appleby—1316, John Grayvil B. D. p. ref. Caldbeck—William de Denton—1359, John de Welton, p. m. Denton—1360, Robert de Welton—1361, Richard de Ulvesby, p. ref. Welton—1361, Thomas de Kirkland, p. m. Ulvesby—1364, William de Strickland, p. ref. Kirkland—1364, John Wateward—1376, Symon de Wharton—Hugh Sewell—1583, Hugh Rayfon, p. m. Sewell—1611, Nicholas Deane, p. m. Rayfon—1644, Leo Milburne—1672, Thomas Robinson, A. B. p. m. Milburne—1719, George Fleming, A. M. p. m. Robinson—1735, Lanc. Pattenfon A. M. on prom. Fleming to the fee; pr. under the great feal—1759, John Delap A. M. p. m. Pattenfon—1766, William Raincock, A. M. p. ref. Delap—1785, Christian clk. p. m. Raincock.

EXTENT.] Six miles E. and W.—one mile and half N. and S.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] To the N. W. a light sandy and forward soil, producing turnips, potatoes, barley, and oats, and much hay ground—S. E. stronger soil mixed with clay, of a colder nature, oats and barley succed best—much is laid down in grafs.

RENTS.] Average 14s. per acre.

TENURE.

ing there. It seems near the conquest to have been parted between two sisters, and shortly after a moiety thereof betwixt four sisters; for in the time of King Henry III. one Julian Faleard and William Armstrong held the moieties, and
Henry

TENURE.] All customary under the Crackenthorpe family, of Newbiggin-hall, Westmorland.

SHEEP.] A mixed breed of the short Scots and home breed—about 2000.

FUEL.] Peat and turf, with a little coal from Tindale fell, distant 18 miles.

GAME, &c.] Grouse, partridges, hares—many foxes.

ROADS.] To Appleby and Penrith.

MOUNTAINS.] Adjoining to Melmerby—on the heights colder and will not bear a heavy flock of sheep.

MINES.] At Bulman hills, lead-mines, worked about two years, and promise to be productive.

SPRINGS.] A mineral water of very brackish taste.

POOR.] The rate assessed by purvey, about 30*l.* a-year.

SCHOOL.] One small school without endowment.

TITHES.] Paid in kind.

ESTATES.] From 3*l.* to 7*l.* a-year.

ASPECT, &c.] Inclining towards the west—pretty level—the inclosures fenced with stone walls—few trees—subject to cold and stormy weather from its vicinity to the mountains.

HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

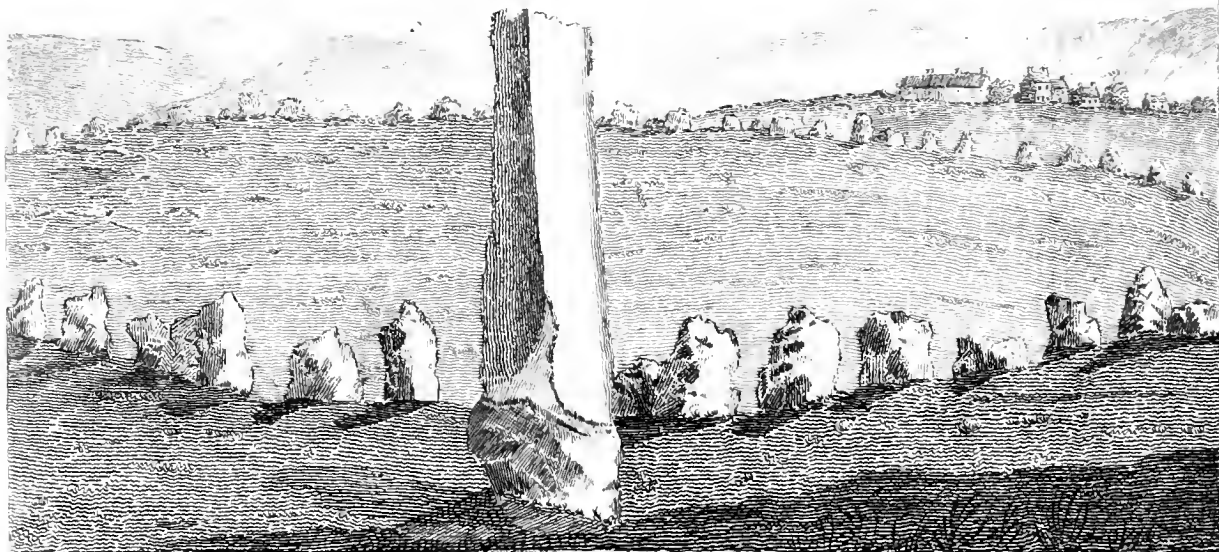
There is the recumbent effigy of a man in armour, carved of oak, in this church, but of the personage whose tomb it was an ornament, we have no tradition.

THE EDITORS.

It is much to be regretted, that, in less than a single century, it has been found impossible, after a very diligent enquiry, to collect any considerable information of a former rector of this parish; who, in his day, was an useful and valuable man; and whose works still reflect no ordinary credit on our county. The person here alluded to, is the Rev. *Thomas Robinson*; who was the author not only of “*The Natural History of Westmorland and Cumberland*,” (so slightly mentioned by our late county historians) but also of “*A Natural History of this World of Matter and this World of Life*,” and “*The Anatomy of the Earth*.” All these are uncommonly learned works, now become scarce; and it deserves to be noticed, how nearly many of his conjectures, on sundry deep and difficult subjects, suggested almost in the infancy of experimental natural philosophy, coincide with the best received opinions of modern philosophers—Like the celebrated Hutchinson, (who was also a northern man) and the present Mr. Williams, author of an excellent “*Natural History of the Mineral Kingdom*,” Mr. Robinson appeared to have been much concerned in what he calls “*The Inspection of Under-ground Projects, of several Kinds and Nature*.” The place of his habitation, (under Cross-fell, one of the highest mountains in England) where he says he had passed *thirty* years in the study of “*subterranean philosophy*,” was peculiarly favourable to such enquiries: and his abilities seem to have procured him many respectable friends and patrons: though it does not appear that he ever obtained any other preferment, than this small rectory.

We have not been able to learn where he was born; nor, as all his contemporaries are now dead, have we been able to trace the fates and fortunes of eight children, who, as appears from the register, were born to him, and baptised at Ousby. The late Mr. Thomas Robinson, of Crookdake, in the parish of Bromfield, who was a man of distinguished abilities and liberal manners, and was also much employed in collieries and “*under-ground projects*,” is believed to have been his grandson. But, his family also, consisting of four children, two of whom married, is now nearly extinct; and his property, which was not inconsiderable, all gone into other hands.

Our author is said to have been happily beloved and respected by his parishioners and neighbours.—One trait of his character is still remembered in the parish: which shews him to have been, not only of a cheerful and convivial disposition, but also a man of humour. It was his constant practice, after Sunday afternoon prayers, to accompany the leading men of his parish to the adjoining ale-house, where each man spent a penny, and *only a penny*: that done, he set the younger sort to play at foot-ball, (of which he was a great promoter) and other rustical diversions. However much at variance this may be deemed from modern maxims and manners, it should be recollected, as an apology for Mr. Robinson's indulging in it, that this mode of spending the sabbath after the services of the church were over, (which there is
reason



J. L. G. 1802

See page 186

See page 269.

See page 271.



See page 102

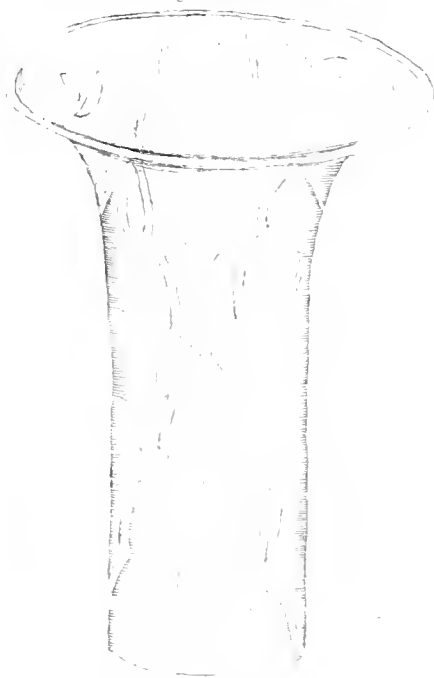
IIIQ RBÆ THÆ LNÐÆ QND

Mark the end and now shall we do our duty

ZOIV = SH9LE Æ IPHEÆ Æ DOOW = QIII IS9

226

Darmentwater



Saint. Julian, b. of Lindisfarne
deposing the head of King Oswald there



Henry W. Sergeant and Patrick de Ulfesby held eight parts, and the rest by alienations, broken in small parcels, whereof some were given to Lanercost, some to the prior of St. John of Jerusalem, and others in frank marriage, and many small purchases. But William Armstrong's part descended four descents, and then was given to Clement Crofton, and Johan his wife, by Adam Armstrong, who gave a third part thereof to Roger Salkeld, and John Beauchamp. And Thomas Worship gave to John Raughton, and he to Roger Salkeld, a seventh part. Salkeld's part descended by Alice and Margaret, his daughters and heirs, to their husbands children, John Crakenthorp and Thomas Plumland. And John Crofton the son of Clement, gave the other two third parts to William Threlkeld, and, Catharine his wife."§

The church is rectorial: the Bishop of Carlisle is patron; the whole revenue amounts to about 110l. a-year.

THE PARISH OF ADDINGHAM.

A Name, according to Dr. Todd, "derived from a remarkable monument of antiquity on the top of the hill, nigh to the place where the church now stands, where there is a circle of stones, something like Stonehenge, in Wiltshire: Aldingham, *Hald-bing-bam*, † signifying a habitation nigh the hanging stones, *op-pidum ad lapides antiquum pensiles*."—As this is the largest monument of the kind we have ever heard of, in order to shew its great antiquity, and if possible to discover the original intention and rise of it, we will compare it with others in Britain, as treated of by learned antiquaries.

It is formed on the summit of an eminence, on an inclining plane, facing to the east.—The hills on that side, at the distance of two miles, overlook it.—It lies open to the south, and may be seen at the distance of several miles, on the road from Temple-Sowerby to Penrith; and it is also open towards the north, so as to be discovered at the distance of several miles. On account of the inclination of the ground on which it stands, and the very steep ascent, by which you rise from the river Eden to Little Salkeld, you cannot see it on your approach, till you are just upon it. Part of the ground within the area of the monument is ploughed, and heretofore the fences of the fields intersected it, so that from no quarter a proper view of the whole circle could be had, to take a drawing of it; but Mr. Lacy, to gratify the curious, is removing those obstacles.

reason to believe were then far more strictly and constantly attended, than is now the fashion) was actually enjoined by "*The Book of Sports*;" which, it is well known, the established clergy long regarded, in opposition to the puritanical ideas respecting the observance of the sabbath, so different from all the rest of Christendom, which were then but beginning to be countenanced.

Mrs. Robinson is not remembered with equal respect. She is said, in pure Cumberland phraseology, to have been a *simple matterless body*: by which is meant, not only that her understanding was ordinary, but that she wanted management, and was helpless.

BIOGRAPHIA CUMB.

§ Denton's M. S.

† According to Bullet, *Aldenham* simply and literally signifies a place on the summit of an hill.

This monument is called, by the country people, *Long Meg and her Daughters*:—it forms nearly an exact circle of three hundred and fifty paces in circumference, of maffy ftones, moft of which remain ftanding upright. Thefe are fixty-feven in number, of various qualities and fpecies, not hewn nor touched with a tool; and their form fhews they were gathered from the furface of the earth: fome are of blue and grey limestone: fome flint, but moft of them are granites—many of thofe that are ftanding meafure from twelve to fifteen feet in girt, and ten feet in height:—others much lefs in fize.—At the fouthern fide of this circle, about the diftance of 17 paces from its neareft part, is an upright column, naturally of a fquare form, of red freestone, with which the country abounds, and of which there is a fine quarry known to the Romans at *Crawdendale*, not many miles diftant from this monument.* This ftone is placed with one of its angles towards the circle; is near fifteen feet in girt, and eighteen feet high; each angle of its fquare answering to a cardinal point of the compafs. In that part of the circle, which is moft contiguous to the column, four large ftones form a fquare figure, as if they had fupported fome table ftone, or had inclofed a fpace more particularly kept holy than the reft. Towards the eaft, weft, and north, two ftones of great magnitude are placed in the circle, at a greater diftance from each other, than thofe in other parts, as if intended efpecially for entrances into this myftic round. What creates great aftonifhment to the fpeftator is, that the whole face of the adjacent country does not fhew any ftones of the like magnitude or quality; and how fuch immense bodies could be moved, in an age when little of the mechanical powers (except the force of the lever) were known in this country, is not to be conceived.

Whilft we flood admiring this place, the following thoughts naturally occurred to our memory:—

“ Time-hallow’d pile, by fimple builders rear’d!
 “ Myfterious round, through diftant times rever’d!
 “ Ordain’d with earth’s revolving orb to laft;
 “ Thou bring’ft to fight the prefent and the paft.”

Dr. Ogilvie’s Fame of the Druids.

——“ Mark yon altar,
 ——“ This wide circus,
 “ Skirted with unhewn ftone; they awe my foul,
 “ As if the very genius of the place
 “ Himfelf appear’d, and with terrific tread
 “ Stalk’d through this drear’ domain.”—
 Know that thou ftand’ft on confecrated ground;
 “ The mighty pile of magic-planted rock,
 Thus rang’d in myftic order, marks the place,
 “ Where, but at times of holieft feftival,
 “ The druid leads this train.”

MASON.

In Nicolfon and Burn, this wonderful circle is defcribed to be “ about eighty yards diameter,” and that it confifts “ of about feventy two ftones, from above three yards high, to lefs than fo many feet.”—There is no need of a doubtful

* Feestone of a fimilar grit is found upon Penrith fell.

expression touching the number; the whole monument certainly consists of sixty seven stones.—“ There is one stone larger than the rest, which stands about forty yards from the circle towards the south-west, being four yards in height, and near two yards square at the bottom, and is hollow at the top, like a dish, or Roman altar.” We examined the top of the column, and there is not now any hollow there, like the focus of the Roman altar, nor is it probable there ever was any.—(See the engraving.)—The same authors thus proceed: “ Doctor Todd further observes,* that the northern people, as the Scythians, Scandians, and others, who were most tenacious of ancient customs, and from whom the Britons are more immediately descended, did endeavour to perpetuate the memory of all their great affairs, as the inauguration of their kings, the burials of their generals and nobles, or victories over their enemies, by raising and ordering stones and pyramids of prodigious magnitude. We are told that the election of a king of Denmark, in ancient times, was commonly had in this solemn manner. As many of the nobles as were senators, and had power to give their votes, agreed upon some convenient place in the fields; where, seating themselves in a circle, upon so many great stones, they gave their votes. This done, they placed their new elected monarch upon a stone higher than the rest, either in the middle of the circle, or at some small distance at one side, and saluted him king. In Iceland, to this day, there is such a company of stones, which bear the name of *King-stolen*, or the king's seat. Near St. Buriens, in Cornwall, in a place which the Cornishmen called *Biscowe Woune*, are to be seen nineteen stones set in a circle, distant every one about twelve feet from the other, and in the very centre, one pitched far higher and bigger than the rest. So in *Rollrich-stones*, in Oxfordshire, the largest stone is at some little distance from the circle. From all which, Dr. Todd concludes, that some Danish or Saxon king was elected here for Cumberland.

“ All which may be very true. and yet these places not solely set apart for the inauguration of their kings, but for many other solemn rites and observances; and generally, they seem to have been places dedicated to religious rites: It is well known, that the Druids, in this kingdom, performed their adorations in the open air, and within this kind of inclosure. And the hollow or basin in the top of the largest stone here seemeth somewhat to confirm this notion, as being intended for a place of sacrifice and oblation.”

We come now in the next place to consider what Camden and his editors say of this monument. †

“ After *Eden* has received the *Eimot*, it hastens to the north by little inconsiderable villages and forts, to the two *Salkelds*. At little *Salkeld* there is a circle of stones, seventy seven in number, each ten feet high; and before these, at the entrance, a single one, by itself fifteen feet high. This the common people call *Long Meg*, and the

* From this expression, it is evident they copied the whole from Dr. Todd.

† In the middle of the circle, are two round plots of ground, of a different colour from the rest, and more stony and barren. Towards *Glassonby* is a fine spring, and another surrounded by a large but shallow fosse and vallum.—South-west from this work, in the next inclosure, is a smaller circle of 20 stones, 50 feet diameter, and at some distance above it, another single stone, regarding it as *Meg* does her circle.

GOUGH'S ADDS. TO CAMDEN.

“rest her daughters: and within this circle are two heaps of stones, under which they say there are dead bodies buried;” “and indeed it is possible enough that this has been a monument erected in memory of some victory. But as to those heaps in the middle, they are no part of the monument, but have been gathered off the ploughed lands adjoining, and, as in many other parts of the country, thrown up here in a waste corner of the field. And as to the occasion of it, both this and *Rollrich Stones*, in Oxfordshire, are supposed by many to have been monuments erected at the solemn investiture of some Danish kings, and of the same kind as the *King-stolen*, in Denmark, and *Moresæcu*, in Sweden, concerning which several large discourses have been written,”

This monument is very superficially mentioned in the antiquarian Repertory, vol. I. p. 239, and the plate given of it is but a very faint representation: such particulars in that description as are worth notice are,—“That the column called *Meg* weighs about sixteen tons and a half,”—this is calculated on the superficial measure of what appears above the earth’s surface.—“The same ridiculous story is told of these stones, as of those at *Stonebenge i. e.* that it is impossible to count them, and that many persons who have made the trial, could never find them amount twice to the same number. It is added, that this was a holy place, and that Long Meg and her Daughters were a company of witches transformed into stones, on the prayers of some saint, for venturing to profane it:” such are the trifles with which the public are amused.

It is from a comparison with other monuments in this island, of an apparently familiar kind, that we are most likely to form a true judgment of that which is now under consideration: this will excuse us to the reader for some degree of sameness, and perhaps prolixity, which must necessarily attend such an investigation.—*Rollrich* has been named; we will therefore first attend to what authors have said on that monument.

“*Evenlode*, a small rivulet, leaves in this utmost borders of the county (to the north-west) a great monument of antiquity; a number of vastly large stones, placed in a circular figure, which the country people call *Roll-rich Stones*, and have a fond tradition, that they were once men, and were turned into stones. They are irregular, and of unequal height, and, by the decays of time, are grown ragged and very much impaired. The highest of them which lies out of the ring to the east, they call the king, because they fancy he should have been King of England, if he could have seen Long Compton, a village which is in view at a very few steps further; five large stones, which, on one side of the circle, are contiguous to one another, they pretend were knights or horsemen, and the others common soldiers.—[It is * a single circle of stones, with epistyles or architraves, and of no very regular figure. Except † one or two, the rest of them are not above four feet and a half high. What the occasion of this monument might be, is not hinted at by any inscription upon the stones, nor by any other marks about them: which seems to make it probable, at least, that it was not erected in memory of any persons that were buried there. For, if so, we might expect

* Plot. p. 339.

† Aubur. M. S.

“ (as † in other places of this kingdom) to meet with a cross, or something of that kind, implying the design, if Christian; or if Pagan, we might expect to find barrows at some small distance. Besides a curious antiquary (Ra. Sheldon, Esq.) making a diligent search in the middle for some remains, which might lead us to the first design, and particularly for bones, found himself disappointed. Though, if we may take an estimate of this, from another of the like nature, the bones (if there are any) may more probably be met with, without § the circle, as they were found some years ago, at a little distance from that at Kynet, in Wiltshire; and have been formerly found at the famous Stonehenge.]

“ One may then imagine this monument to have been raised in memory of some victory obtained here, perhaps by Rolla the Dane, who afterwards possessed himself of Normandy.”

Strut in his Chronicle, p. 247, concludes, “ that the lesser circles of stones, which abound in this kingdom, may have been the places appointed for the provincial courts; such an one, without doubt, was the circle of stones now called *Rollrich*.”

Extract from the Manuscripts of ROGER GALE, Esq.

From Mr. GALE to Dr. STUKELY.

“ SIR,

“ Last Saturday morning I had the satisfaction of seeing the stones called *Rollrich*, which are but a molehill to a mountain, if compared with those we saw at *Stonebenge* and *Abury*, as I doubt not you will agree, upon my giving you the best description I can of them, as also that they have been entirely of another nature and design. They are pitched upon the top of a hill, about half a mile south-east of a village called *Long Compton*, just within a hedge that now parts a ploughed field from a heath. They compose a ring not exactly circular, the diameter of it from north to south, being thirty-five yards, and from east to west but thirty-three. The stones are of very unequal dimensions, both in height and thickness, few of them exceeding four feet in altitude, and some of them reaching scarce two; the breadth of them is so various, that I must have measured every one to have given it you; neither can I tell you the original number, some being thrown down and broken, and others carried away: but there are now twenty-two standing, and some of them pitched so close together, edge by edge, that it is evident they were intended to form a close wall. The thickness of them is not above fourteen or sixteen inches at the most. Where the entrance of it was, is hard to say positively, there being at present many smooth gaps in the ring, but as there is a large one directly north-east, in a line with the *King*, as they call it, I am persuaded it was in that place. This *King* is a great stone, which the country people fancies to represent a man on horseback, standing eighty-four yards north-east from the circle, eight feet high, seven broad in the broadest part, and about twelve inches thick, and has, as appears by

† See Cornwall. § Kynet in Wilts. Kynet is famous for the many barrows which are near it, in which human bones have been discovered.

“ the

“ the grit of the stone, been taken out of a quarry, as well as those attendants he
 “ has in the circle, within an hundred yards of his majesty; which observation of
 “ mine much displeas'd my landlord, who came from Chipping Norton to shew
 “ me the *Petrified Court*, as it is believed to be by the whole country, and he that
 “ dares contradict this creed of theirs, is looked upon as a most audacious free-
 “ thinker. I had like to have forgot, that just in the north point of the circle, is
 “ also standing one stone much larger than the rest, being seven feet high, and five
 “ inches and half broad. I could observe no trench running round it, which, if
 “ there ever had been one, must still have shewn itself upon the heath; nor any
 “ marks of an avenue leading to it, as at Stonehenge or Abury, nor any barrows
 “ or tumuli within view of it, only a bank to the north of the King about ten
 “ yards, in length about twenty yards, and in breadth seven, flat, but uneven at
 “ the top, as if formed out of the rubbish of the neighbouring quarry: in all pro-
 “ bability it is as ancient as the King himself, I mean cast up at the same time that
 “ he was erected there, the country tradition joining them both together in a rhyme,
 “ in every body's mouth:—

“ If *Long Compton* thou canst see,
 “ Then King of England thou shalt be.”

“ You cannot see Long Compton where this king stands, but if you step but a
 “ yard to the north of him, it discovers itself over the top of this bank, which in-
 “ tercepted your view of it.

“ I am, dear Sir,
 “ Your most humble servant,

Worcester, August 19, 1719,”

“ ROGER GALE.

The next subject of this sort to be considered in this comparison is *Stone-henge*, in Wiltshire. Camden and his editor give the following account:

“ About six miles north of Salisbury, on the plains, is to be seen *insana substructio*
 “ (to use Cicero's words) that is a wild kind of structure. For within a trench,
 “ are placed huge unhewn stones, in three circles, one within another, in the figure
 “ of a crown, some whereof are twenty-eight feet in height, and seven in breadth, on
 “ which others like architraves are borne up, so that it seems to be a hanging pile;
 “ from whence we call it *Stonehenge*, as the ancient historians, from its greatness,
 “ call it *Gigantum Chorea*, the giant's dance. [It is situated on a rising ground,
 “ environed with a deep trench, still appearing, and about thirty feet broad.
 “ From the plain it has had three entrances, the most considerable of them lying
 “ north-east; at each of which were raised, on the outside of the trench, two huge
 “ stones gateways; parallel whereunto, on the inside, were two others of less pro-
 “ portion. After one has passed this ditch, he ascends thirty-five yards, before he
 “ comes at the work itself, which consists of four circles of stones. The outward
 “ circle is about one hundred feet diameter, the stones whereof are very large;
 “ four yards in height, two in breadth, and one in thickness. Two yards and a
 “ half within this great circle, is a range of lesser stones. Three yards further is
 “ the

“ the principal part of the work, called, by Mr. Inigo Jones, *The Cell*, of an irregular figure, made up of two rows of stones; the outer of which consists of great upright stones, in height twenty feet, in breadth two yards, and in thickness one yard. These are coupled at the top by large transome stones, like architraves, which are seven feet long, and about three and a half thick. Within this was also another range of lesser pyramidal stones, of about six feet in height. In the inmost part of the Cell, Mr. Jones observed a stone (which is now gone) appearing not much above the surface of the earth, and lying towards the east, four feet broad, and sixteen feet long.]

“ Our countrymen reckon this among the wonders of the nation. For it is unaccountable, how such stones should come there, (seeing all that country wants ordinary stones for building) and by what means they were raised. Of these things I shall not attempt any exact account, but only lament, that the founders of this noble monument cannot be traced out. Yet it is the opinion of some, that these stones are not natural, or such as are dug out of the quarries, but artificial of fine sand, cemented together by a glewy sort of matter; like those monuments which I have seen in Yorkshire.”—“ And this is no new thing; for do we not read in Pliny, that the sand of Puteoli, if covered with water, is presently turned into stone? And that the cisterns at Rome, being made of sand and strong lime, are so tempered, that they seem to be real stone? And that small pieces of marble have been so cemented, that statues made of it have been taken for one entire piece of marble. [However others who have viewed them, and particularly Mr. Inigo Jones, who hath written an entire discourse concerning them, affirm that they are purely natural.] The tradition is, that Ambrosius Aurelianus, or Uther his brother, erected it by the help of Merlin, the mathematician, in memory of the Britons there slain by treachery, in conference with the Saxons, From whence Alexander Necham, a poet of the middle age, in a poetical way, but without any great fancy, made the following verses, grounding them on the British History of Geoffrey :—

“ *Nobilis est lapidum structura, Chorea Gigantum*
 “ *Ars experta suum posse, peregit opus.*
 “ *Quod ne proderit in lucem segnius, artem*
 “ *Se, viresque suas consuluisse reor.*
 “ *Hoc epus adscribit Merlino garrula fama,*
 “ *Filia figmenti fabula vana refert*
 “ *Illam congerie fertur decorata fuisse*
 “ *Tellus, quæ mittit tot Palamedis aves.*
 “ *Hinc tantum munus suscepit Hibernia gaudens,*
 “ *Nam virtus lapidi cui libet ampla fati.*
 “ *Nam respersus aquis magnum transfundit in illa*
 “ *Vim queis curari sæpius æger eget.*
 “ *Uther Pendragon molem transvexit ad ambri*
 “ *Fines, devictor victor ab hoste means.*
 “ *O quot Nobilium, quot corpora sacra virorum*
 “ *Illic Hengisti proditione jacent.*

“ *Intercepta*

" *Intercepta fuit gens inclyta, gens generosa,*
 " *Intercepta, nimis credula, cauta minus.*
 " *Sed tunc enituit præclara consulis Eldor?*
 " *Virtus, qui lætho septuaginta dedit.*

" The giant's dance, the ever famous pile,
 " Where painful art hath shew'd her deepest skill;
 " Old stories this ascribes to Merlin's spells,
 " And prating fame the mighty wonder tells;
 " At first the monstrous work in Scythia stood,
 " Thence joyful Ireland took the happy load,
 " For all the stones some useful secrets have,
 " And steep'd in waters, healing virtues leave,
 " Renown'd PENDRAGON, from the conquer'd isle,
 " Removed to AMBERS plains his wond'rous spoil.
 " Of what brave souls are there the relicks laid,
 " By wicked Hengist's treach'rous arts betray'd.
 " Stout hearts they had, and strength unmatch'd in war,
 " But too much credit, and too little care.
 " Yet furious Eldor here his valour shew'd,
 " And clear'd his way with seventy traitors blood.

" Others relate, that the Britons built this, as a magnificent monument for the
 " same Ambrosius, in the place where he was slain by the enemy; that this pile
 " might be as an altar, erected at the public charge, to the eternal memory of his
 " valour.

" [This celebrated piece of antiquity, hath engaged the pen of several curious
 " and learned persons; and almost as many as have written, have fallen into several
 " and distinct opinions, concerning the occasion and antiquity of it: * which
 " opinions, with some few remarks upon them, it may not be improper to subjoin;
 " and such a short view is all that the nature of our present design will admit.—
 " The opinions about it may be reduced to these seven heads: 1st, That it was a
 " work of the Phœnicians, as Mr Sanimes, in his *Britannia* conceits, a conjecture
 " that has met with so little approbation, that I shall not stay to confute it.—2d,

* The dimensions taken by the learned Dr. Stukely of this monument, are by the Hebrew, Phœnician,
 or Egyptian cubit; this amounts to twenty inches and four fifths of an inch, English measure.

The time he assigns for the building of Stonehenge is not long after Cambyfes's invasion of Egypt,
 " when he committed such horrid outrages there, and made such dismal havock with the priests and in-
 " habitants in general, that they disperfed themselves to all parts of the world; some as far as the East
 " Indies, and some, it is not questioned, as far westward as into Britain, and introduced some of their
 " learning, arts, and religion among the druids; and perhaps had a hand in this stupendous work, the
 " only one where the stones are chiseled; all other works of theirs being of rude stones, untouched by
 " the tool, exactly after the patriarchal and Jewish mode, and therefore older than this: and this con-
 " jecture is the more probable, because at the time mentioned, the Phœnician trade was at its height, which
 " afforded a readier conveyance hither." This was before the second temple at Jerusalem was built, and
 before the Grecians had any history.

" That

“ That it was a temple of the Druids long before the coming of the Romans ;
 “ which John Aubrey, Esq. F. R. S. endeavours to prove in his manuscript
 “ treatise, entitled *Monumenta Britannica*.—3d, That it was an old triumphal
 “ British monument, erected to Anaraith, the goddess of victory, after a bloody
 “ battle won by the illustrious Stanings and his cangiek giants, against Divitiacus
 “ and his Belgæ ; and that the captives and spoils were sacrificed to the said idol in
 “ this temple. An opinion advanced (upon what grounds I know not) in an ano-
 “ nymous MS. written about the year 1666.—4th, That it was a monument raised
 “ by the Britons, in memory of Queen Boadicea, which is advanced by the author
 “ of *Nero Cæsar*.—5th, That it was a temple built by the Romans to the god
 “ *Cælum*, or *Terminus*, of the Tuscan order ; which is Mr. Jones’s opinion in his
 “ ingenious conjectures upon this subject.—6th, That it was the burial place of
 “ Uther Pendragon, Constantine, Ambrosius, and other British kings ; or, as others
 “ would have it, a monument set up by Ambrosius, in memory of the Britons
 “ slain here, †—7th, That it was a Danish monument, erected either for a burial
 “ place

† And Stonehenge, so notable a thing erected by the Britons, is nothing spoken of by Bede, and a great many things beside.

LEL. COL. VOL. I. P. 511.

Ex Lel. Col. vol. 3—Ex Libro Galfridi, quem de Vita Merlini Sylvestris Scripsit.

Ex 1^o. Cap^o. 5ⁱ. Libri.

Convocato igitur inunxerunt Aurelium in } Aurelius Ambrosius ab Armorica
 regem, et sese ei more suo subdiderunt. } reversus unctus est in regem.

3^o. Cap^o.

Ivit (Hengistus) obviam Aurelio in Campo qui dicebatur Maifbeli, quo ipse Aurelius transiturus erat. Hengistus ut vidit suos succumbere, Britones nutu dei prævalere, confestim dissiugit, petivitque oppidum Caerconan quod nunc Cunngeburg appellatur.

Cum ergo vidisset Hengistus, quod insequeretur se Aurelius, noluit oppidum introire, sed convocato in turmas Populo, iterum præliare disposuit.

4^o. Cap^o.

Quem cum (Hengistus) aspexisset Eldol, securior effectus cepit Hengistum, per nasale Cassidis, atque totis utens viribus ipsum inter Cives extraxit.

At Octa, filius Hengisti, cum majori multitudine Eboracum adivit. Cosa vero, cognatus ejus, urbem Aleluith : atque eas innumeris armatis muniverunt.

At ita triumphavit Aurelius, et cepit urbem Conani, et ibidem tribus diebus moratus est.

Aderat Eldanus, Claudiocestrensis Episcopus, frater Eldolis, vir summæ prudentiæ et religionis &c. quo modo suaserit Hengistum capite puniendum.

Accipit ergo Eldol gladium, et eum duxit extra urbem, et Amputato Capite, ad tartara direxit.

At Aurelius, ut erat in cunctis rebus modestus, iussit cum Sepeliri, et cumulum terræ super corpus ejus pagano more apponi.

Monitu Eldani Episcopi ivit ad monasterium prope Caer-Caradoc, quæ nunc Salesbiria dicitur, ubi consules et Principes jacebant, quos nefandus Hengistus prodiderat. Erat ibi cænobium trecentorum fratrum in monte ambrii, qui, ut ferunt, fudator ejusdem olim extiterat.

Deliberavit apud se, qualiter locum memorabilem faceret.

5^o. Cap^o.

Accessit Tremorinus, urbis Legionum Archiepiscopus ad regem, et ait “ Si uspiam est qui præceptum aggredi valuerit “Merlinus vates Vortegirni aggreditur. Quippe non æstimo alterum esse in regno tuo cui “ sit clarius ingenium, sive in futuris dicendis, sive in operationibus machinandis. Jube eum venire, atque “ ingenio suo uti, ut opus quod affectas consistet.” Qui peragratis provinciis, in Natione Gewissorum eum invenerunt ad fontem Galaes, quem fuerat solitus frequentare &c.

Fabulosa (Lelandus) fere omnia de lapidibus ex Hibernia adductis. Nam nemini, vel mediocriter prudenti, hoc ignotum esse debet, Merlinum saxa illa ingentia et nostra ætate, qui est ingeniorum torpor,

“ place, or as a trophy for some victory, or for the election and coronation of their kings.

“ These are all the opinions that have been advanced about it: and in general, I think, we need not scruple to affirm, that it is a British monument, since it does
“ not

non movenda, de aliqua vicino lathomia, miro artificio et Dedalæis machinis transfuisse in locum. ubi nunc non sine admiratione, a viatoribus conspiciuntur. Illud certe supra ingenium Ro. fuisset tantas moles ex Hibernia Ambrosium transferre, cum litus avoniæ proximum ab hoc loco, viginti fere passuum millibus abfit.

Maxima fuit pompa qua usus est Ambrosius in hoc principum funere.

Præcepit Merlino lapides circa sepulturam erigere.

Sepultura } Advenerant namque nuntii, qui regis casum indicaverunt, ipsumque jam ab Episcopis Patriæ Aurelii } sepultum esse prope Cænobium Ambrii intra Choream Gigantum.

Ex 2^o. Cap^o.

At Uther, frater ejus, convocato regni clero cepit diadema Insulæ—

—De fonte, a faxonibus prope Verolanium intoxicato, ex cujus aqua cum Utherus bibisset Verolamii periit.

Tuleruntque corpus ejus ad Cænobium Ambrii, et intra Choream Gigantum juxta Aurelium Ambrosium regio more humaverunt.

ACCOUNT OF THE MASSACRE AT STONEHENGE,

From the ancient History of Great Britain.

Hengist (a subtle and malicious man) upon return of his embassy, under colour of peace, devised the subversion of all the nobility of Britain, and chose out, to come to this assembly, his faithfullest and hardiest men, commanding every one of them to hide, under his garment, a long knif (or as the British history is, in their britches) as long as their thies; with which, when he should give the watch-word *nymyd yow Sexys*, he commanded that every one should kill the Briton next him. Both sides met upon the day appointed, and treating earnestly upon the matter, Hengist sodenly gave the watch-word, and sodenly caught Vortiger by the collar; and the Saxons with their long knives, violently murdered the innocent and unarmed Britons, none of them having on him so much as a knif. At what tyme ther were thus treacherously murdered, of earls and noblemen of the Britons 460. And nevertheless ther were many Saxons then slain by the Britons, with stones ther taken up; wher Aldol earl of Gloucester, or Caer-gloin, gote into his hands a stake, and slew ther with 70 Saxons, and then escaped home to his own city. Herupon Hengist detained Vortiger in prison, in irons, until, for his ransom, he delivered four of his chiefest citys and chiefest forts, (viz.) London, York, Lincoln, and Winchester. Wherupon, they miserably waited the provinces belonging to thos citys. And Hengist, from thensurth, made Kent the seat of his kingdom. And Vortiger (as Sigebert Saith) departed into Wales, A. D. 459.

DESCRIPTION OF STONEHENGE.

From Dr. STUKELY'S "Stonehenge, a Temple restored to the British Druids."

The stones of which it is composed, are not factitious, for that would have been a greater wonder, than to bring them together to the place where they are; but undoubtedly were brought fifteen or sixteen miles, of prodigious size as they are, from those called the Grey Wethers, near Aubury, or Marlborough downs, all the greater stones, except the altar, being of that sort; for that being designed to resist fire, is of a small harder kind: it is a composition of crystals, of red, green, and white colours, cemented by nature with opaque granules, of stony matter. The stone at the upper end of the cell, which is fallen down and broken in half, the Doctor tells us, weighs above forty ton, and would require above 140 oxen to draw it: judge then what a stupendous labour it was, to bring together, so many miles, such a number as were used here: and this has induced many inconsiderate people to imagine, that the founders had an art of making stone, which has been lost for many ages.

The present name is Saxon, though the work is beyond all comparison older, signifying an hanging rod, or pole, *i. e.* a gallows, from the hanging parts of the architraves, or rather imposts, as pendulous rocks

“ not appear that any other nation had so much footing in this kingdom, as to be
 “ authors of such a huge and magnificent pile. For, to pass by the Phœnicians;
 “ that it could not be built by the Romans, is evident from the rudeness of the
 “ whole work. So then, (as Mr. Aubrey had very well observed) whilst Mr.
 “ Jones

are still to be seen in Yorkshire, called Henges, but the ancient name, was most probably the *Ambres*; and hence the name of the adjacent town of *Ambresbury*.

Stone-henge stands, not upon the summit of a hill, but near it; however, at half a mile distance the appearance is awful; but as you come up the avenue, on the northeast side of it, which side is most perfect, the greatness of the contour fills the eye in an astonishing manner. It is inclosed in a circular ditch, which having passed, we ascend thirty five yards before we come at the work.

When you enter the building, whether on foot or on horseback, and cast your eyes around upon the yawning ruins, you are struck into a reverie, which no one can describe, and they only can be sensible of, who feel it. Other buildings fall by piece meal, but here a single stone is a ruin. Yet, there is as much undemolished, as enables us sufficiently to recover its form, when in its most perfect state. When we advance further, the dark part of the ponderous impost over our heads, the chafins of sky between the jambs of the cell, the odd construction of the whole, and greatness of every part surprisè. If you look upon the perfect part, you fancy entire quarries mounted up into the air; if on the rude havoc below, you see, as it were, the bowels of a mountain turned inside out.

The whole work being of a circular form, is about 108 feet in diameter from out to out. The intention of the founders was this, the whole circle was to consist of thirty stones, each stone to be four cubits broad, each interval two cubits; thirty times four cubits is twice sixty, thirty times two cubits is sixty; so that thrice sixty cubits complete a circle, whose diameter is sixty. A stone being four cubits broad and two thick, is double the interval, which is a square of two cubits. Change the places between the stones and their intervals, and it will make a good ground plot for a circular portico of Greek or Roman work; though these bodies of stone, which are in the nature of impost, or cornices, never had, or were intended to have any moulding upon them, like Greek or Roman work; they are wrought perfectly plain, and suitable to the stones that support them; and the chisseling of the upright stones is only above ground; for the four or five feet in length below ground, is left in the original natural form. The upright stones are made very judiciously to diminish a little way; so that at the top they are but three cubits and a half broad, and so much nearer, as to meet a little over the heads of the uprights, both within side and without; by which means the uprights are less liable to fall or swerve.

It is to be feared, some indiscreet people have been digging about the great entrance, with the ridiculous hopes of finding treasure; and so have loosened the chalky foundation; for the upper edge of the impost overhangs no less than two feet seven inches, which is very considerable in an height of eighteen. The whole breadth at the foundation, is but two feet and a half; and this noble front is now chiefly kept up by the masonry of the mortice and tenon of the impost.

The contrivance of the founders, in making mortices and tenons between the upright stones and the impost is admirable; but so contrary to any practice of the Romans, that it alone oversets their claim to the work. These tenons and mortices of this outer circle are round, and fit one another very aptly. They are ten inches and a half in diameter, and resemble half an egg, rather than an hemisphere; and so effectually keep both uprights and impost from luxation, that they must have been thrown down with great difficulty and labour. The whole height of upright and impost is ten cubits and a half; the upright nine; the impost over the grand entrance is, in its middle length, eleven feet ten inches, and so is larger than the rest; and it is also a little broader, measuring on the inside.

Of the outer circle of Stonehenge, which, in its perfection, consisted of sixty stones, thirty uprights, and thirty impost, there are seventeen uprights left standing, eleven of which, remain contiguous by the grand entrance; five impost upon them. One upright at the back of the temple, leans upon a stone of the inner circle. There are six more lying upon the ground, whole or in pieces; so that twenty four, out of thirty, are still visible at the place. There is but one impost more at its proper place, and but two lying upon the ground; so that twenty two are carried off. Hence it is inferred, this temple was not desaced when Christianity prevailed; but that some rude hands carried away the stones for other uses. So much for the larger circle of stones with impost.

“ Jones pleases himself with retrieving a piece of architecture of Vitruvius, he
 “ abuses his reader by a false scheme of the whole work. For the cell is not of an
 “ exact hexagonal figure, but very irregular, and comes nearer a heptagon; so that
 “ the whole work cannot be formed upon the basis of four equilateral triangles,
 “ as

As to the lesser circle, which never had any impost, it is somewhat more than eight feet from the inside of the outward one, and consists of forty lesser stones; forming with the outward circle, as it were, a circular portico, a most beautiful work, and of a pretty effect; they are flat parallelograms, as those of the outward circle; and their general and designed proportion is two cubits, or two and a half, as suitable stones were found. They are a cubit thick, and four and a half high, which is more than seven feet; this was their stated proportion, being every way the half of the upper uprights. These stones are of a harder composition than the rest, the better to resist violence, as they are lesser; and they have sufficient fastening in the ground. There are but nineteen of the forty left; but ten of them are standing in situ, five in one place contiguous, three in another, and two in another.

The walk between these two circles, which is three hundred feet in circumference, is very noble and very delightful.

The adytum, or cell, into which we may suppose none but the upper order of the Druids were to enter, is composed of certain compages of stones, which he calls trilithons, because made each of 2 upright stones, with an impost at top, and there are manifestly five of these remaining; three of which are entire, two are ruined in some measure; but the stones remain in situ. It is a magnificent niche, twenty seven cubits long, and as much broad, measuring in the widest place. The stones that compose it are really stupendous, their height, breadth, and thickness, are enormous; and to see so many of them placed together in a nice and critical figure with exactness; to consider as it were, not a pillar of one stone, but a whole wall, a side, an end of a temple of one stone; to view them curiously, creates such a motion in the mind, as words cannot express. One very remarkable particular in the constitution of this adytum has escaped all observers before Dr. Stukely, which is this: as this part is composed of trilithons, set two and two on each side, and one right before, they rise in height and beauty of the stones from the lower end of the adytum to the upper end; that is, the two hithermost trilithons corresponding, or those next the grand entrance, on the right hand and on the left, are exceeded in height by the two next in order; and those are exceeded by that behind the altar, in the upper end of this choir; and their heights respectively, are thirteen cubits, fourteen cubits, fifteen cubits.

The imposts of these are all the same height, and ten cubits may be supposed to be their medium measure in length. The artifice of the tenons and mortices of these trilithons and their imposts, what conformity they bear to that of the outer circle is exceeding pretty, every thing being done very geometrically, and as would best answer every purpose from plain and simple principles; and it is wonderful that, in the management of such prodigious stones as these are fixed in the ground and rammed in like posts, there is not more variation in the height, distance, &c.

Of these greater stones of adytum, as is observed before, there are none wanting, being all on the spot, ten uprights and five cornices. The trilithon first on the left hand is entire in situ, but vastly decayed, especially the cornice in which such deep holes are corroded, that in some places the daws make their nests in them. The next trilithon on the left is entire, composed of three most beautiful stones. The cornice happening to be of a very durable English marble, has not been much impaired by the weather. The Doctor took a walk on the top of it; but thought it a frightful situation. The trilithon of the upper end was an extraordinary beauty; but probably, through the indiscretion of somebody digging between them and the altar, the noble impost is dislodged from its airy seat, and fallen upon the altar, where its huge bulk lies unfractured. The two uprights that supported it, are the most delicate stones of the whole work. They were, our author thinks above thirty feet long, and well chiseled, finely tapered, and proportioned in their dimensions. That southward is broken in two, lying upon the altar: the other still stands entire, but leans upon one of the stones of the inward oval; the root end, or unhewn part of both is raised somewhat above ground. The trilithon towards the west is entire, except that some of the end of the impost is fallen off, and all the upper ledge is very much diminished by time. The last trilithon, on the right hand of the entrance into the adytum, has suffered much. The outer upright being the jamb of the entrance, is still standing; the other upright and impost are both fallen forward into the adytum, and broken

“ as Mr. Jones supposed. Neither are the entrances into the trench so regular and
 “ so equidistant as the author would make them. Till these and some other
 “ doubts (which may be raised from the order of the building) be resolved, and
 “ till we are assured, from good authority, that the Romans used to build such

broken each into three pieces, as supposed from digging near it. That which is standing has a cavity in it, in which two or three persons may sit warm from the weather.

Stonehenge is composed of two circles, and two ovals, respectively concentric. The stones that form these ovals rise in height, as nearer the upper end of the adytum, and their mediate measure is four cubits and four palms. They are of a much harder kind than the larger stones in the lesser circle; the founders no doubt intending, that their lesser bulk should be compensated by solidity. Of these only six are remaining upright: tho' stumps of two are left on the south side of the altar; one lies behind the altar dug up, or thrown down by the fall of the upright there. One or two were probably thrown down by the fall of the upright of the first trilithon on the right hand; a stump of another remains, by the upright there still standing.

The whole number, of stones may be thus computed: the great oval consists of ten uprights; the inner with the altar, of twenty: the great circle of thirty, the inner of forty, which are one hundred upright stones; five imposts of the great oval, thirty of the great circle, the two stones on the bank of the area; the stone lying within the entrance of the area, and that standing without; there seems to be another lying on the ground, by the vallum of the court, directly opposite to the entrance of the avenue; all added together make just one hundred and forty stones, the number of which Stonehenge, a whole temple is composed. Behold the solution of the mighty problem! the magical spell which has so long perplexed the vulgar, is broken! they think it an ominous thing to count the true number of the stones, and whoever does so, shall certainly die after it!

As to the altar, it is laid toward the upper end of the adytum, at present flat on the ground, and squeezed into it, as it were, by the weight of the ruins upon it. It is a kind of blue coarse marble, such as comes from Derbyshire, and laid upon tombs in our churches and churchyards. Its breadth is about two cubits and three palms, its first intended length appears to be ten cubits, equal to the breadth of the trilithon before which it lies, but it is very difficult to come at its true length. It is twenty inches thick, a just cubit, and has been squared. It lies between the two centres, that of the compasses, and that of the string; leaving a convenient space quite round it, no doubt as much as was necessary for this administration.

The heads of oxen, deer, and other beasts have been found, upon digging in and about Stonehenge, undoubted reliques of Sacrifices, together with wood ashes.

Eternally is to be lamented the loss of that tablet of tin, which was found at this place in the time of K. Henry VIII. inscribed with many letters; but in so strange a character, that neither Sir Thomas Elliot, a learned antiquary, nor Mr. Lilly, first high master of St. Paul's school, could make any thing out of it; and which, no doubt, was a memorial of the founders, written by the druids; and had it been preserved till now, would have been an invaluable curiosity. In the year 1635, as they were ploughing by the barrows, about Normanton ditch, they found so large a quantity of excellent pewter, as, at a low price, they sold for five pounds. These pewter plates might very possibly, have been tablets with inscriptions, but falling into such rude hands, they could no more discern the writing than interpret it. No doubt, says Dr. Stukely, this was some of the old British stannum, which the *Tyrian Hercules*, surnamed *Melcarthus*, first brought *ex Cassiteride Insula*, or Britain: which Hercules lived in Abraham's time, or soon after.

Mr. Webb tells us, the Duke of Buckingham, dug about Stonehenge, perhaps, much to the prejudice of the work. Mr. Webb also did the like, and found, what he imagined was the corner of a thuribulum.

Mr. Haywood, late owner of Stonehenge, likewise dug about it, and found heads of oxen, and other beast bones and nothing else.

Dr. Stukely himself, in 1723, dug on the inside of the altar, about the middle, four feet along the edge of the stone, six feet forwards towards the middle of the adytum: at a foot deep he came to the solid chalk, mixed with flints, which had never been stirred. The altar was exactly a cubit thick, but broken in two or three pieces by the ponderous masses of the imposts, and one upright stone of that trilithon, which stood at the upper end of the adytum, being fallen upon it. Hence appears the commodiousness of the foundation for this large work! they dug holes in the solid chalk, which would of itself keep up the stones as firm, as if a wall was built round them; and no doubt but they rammed up the interlices with flints.

“ stupendous

“ stupendous piles, six or seven miles from any of their stations, (no inscription nor Roman coin being found near this) it cannot be safe to close with Mr. Jones, though his book otherwise is a learned and ingenious piece.

“ Nor could it be built by the Danes; as for many other reasons, so particularly because it is mentioned in some manuscripts of Minnius; who, as every body knows, wrote about two hundred years before the Danes were masters of any considerable part of this island. Other arguments, which make against this may be found in Mr. Webb's Vindication of Stonehenge Restored, wherein he hath endeavoured, with great learning, to defend his father-in-law, Mr. Jones's scheme; though that is in itself false.

“ One great argument by which Mr. Jones establishes his own opinion, is, that it is a thing altogether improbable that the Britons could build such a monument. But the contrary is evident from the fortification of Caractacus's camp; from the vast stones mentioned by Dr. Plot to be in or near the British city, or fortification, hard by Wrottesley, in Staffordshire; and from the parcels of stones, (not unlike Stonehenge) that are in some parts of Scotland and Wales, whither the Romans and Danes never came. It is true, these monuments have not their architraves, (which Stonehenge has, not only in the stones round the cell, but also on the great stones of the utmost circle) and this makes it probable, that Stonehenge was built after the Romans came in, and in imitation of some of their structures; though as to the general part of the work, it appears to have been unartificial, and favours of their primitive rudeness. For that the Britons, among other parts of humanity and elegance, learned something of architecture from the Romans, is plain from the Life of Agricola.

“ In that other point, namely, the occasion on which it was built; it is easier to confute those opinions that have already appeared, than to deliver a true one. There is no authority to convince us of the truth of what Nero Cæsar, or Mr. Paschal's MS. have laid down; and it is not easy to assent to the later British writers, who tell us it was the sepulchre of the British kings, or else raised in memory of the Britons here massacred by the Saxons. For, not to mention the improbability of what those authors have delivered, they tell us further that the kings buried, or Britons martyred, in this place were Christians. Now if so, it is strange that there should be no crosses, nor any other token of the Christian faith about this monument. What reason can be given, why the surviving friends of these princes and nobles should not be careful of their memory, as they of the same age were of King Arthur's, in whose monument in Glassenbury, was found so distinct an inscription? But what makes more against this opinion are the ashes and pieces of burnt bones frequently found here; by which it is plain, that it could be no Christian burial place; since sacrifices and the custom of burning the dead grew out of use upon receiving the Christian faith.

“ For the name; Leland's opinion that the British one *Choir Gaure*, should not be translated *Chorca Gigantum*, a choir of giants, but *Chorea Nobilis*, a noble choir; or else that *Gaure* is put for *Vaure*, which makes it *Chorea Magna*, a great choir, is probable enough. But the true Saxon name seems to be *Stanbengest*,

“ and

“ and so it is written in the *Monasticon** (out of a manuscript of good authority) from the memorable slaughter which Hengist the Saxon here made of the Britons. For though it is not very probable that they were erected by Ambrosius, in memory of the Britons, yet, without doubt, that treacherous slaughter was made at or near this place. If this etymology may be allowed, then that other received derivation, from the hanging stones, may be as far from the truth, as that of the vulgar, Stone-Edge, from stones set on edge. However it is not likely by the *Heepanne Byngelpe*, mentioned in the Saxon Chartulary of Wilton Abbey, Stonehenge is to be meant, as the editors of the *Monasticon* would have it. For not only the words may be well attributed to any barrow raised by the Romans or Danes, (by the latter especially, who are often called in the Saxon annals, *Heepene Men*, and accordingly by Latin authors Pagans) but the bounds also of those places where this *Paganorum Sepulchretum* is noted for a land-mark, could never extend so far by a great many miles, as to Stonehenge. But which soever of these opinions is true, these two things are certain, that, as we observed before, men's bones are frequently dug up here, and that a village hard by, which lies upon the Avon, is called Ambrosbury, that is Ambrose's Town, (by Matthew Paris, Pagus Ambri) where, as the British history tells us, some ancient kings lie buried.”

What we shall add to this account of Stonehenge, and that extracted from Dr. Stukely's work, entitled *Stone-henge, a temple restored to the British Druids*, are extracts from the manuscripts of Roger Gale, Esq.

Extract of a Letter from Dr. STUKELY to R. GALE. Esq.

(From BATH, 22d of July, 1723.)

“ The discoveries I mentioned to you in my former letter, made by me at Stonehenge, are, that the whole is an oval, and no part of a circle; that the compages, or sides of the Cell, are of different heights, rising gradually to the upper end, or altar, as likewise the small obelisks accompanying them, that the range of lesser stones does not consist of pyramids, but flat stones.”

Extract of another Letter, 26th July, 1723.

“ But all this while I have not told you, that Lord Winchelsea and I went to Stonehenge, and spent there completely two days and a half with great pleasure. My lord, who was sufficiently prepossessed in favour of a hexagon, upon first sight pronounced the cell oval. We had much help, and took, I believe, among us two hundred measures, so that I have fully settled the ground plot upon its true basis. We went both upon the architraves of the Cell with a ladder, and till then I knew not half the wonder of that stupendous pile.”

The next subject of antiquity to be drawn in this comparison is, that at *Aubury*, in Wiltshire.—The descriptions given by Mr. Camden and his editor are as follow:

Tom. I. p. 97.

“ About

“ About a mile from Silbury, is Aubury, a monument more considerable in itself, than known to the world. For a village of the same name being built within the circumference of it, and by the way, out of its stones too; what by gardens, orchards, inclosures, and the like, the prospect is so interrupted, that it is very hard to discover the form of it. It is environed with an extraordinary vallum, or rampier, as great and as high as that at Winchester; and within it is a graff, of a depth and breadth proportionable: from which we may infer, that it could not be designed for a fortification, because then the graff would have been on the outside. From the north to the south port are sixty paces, and as many from the west port to the east. The breadth of the rampier is four perches, and that of the graff the same. The graff hath been furrounded all along the edge of it with large stones pitched on end, most of which are now taken away; but some marks remaining, give liberty for a conjecture, that they stood quite round.

“ From this place to West Kennet, is a walk that has been inclosed on each side with large stones; one side at present wants a great many, but the other is almost, if not wholly entire: above which place, on the brow of the hill, is another monument, encompassed with a circular trench, and double circle of stones, four or five feet high, the most of them are now fallen down; the diameter of the outer circle is forty yards, and of the inner fifteen. Between West Kennet and this place, is a walk much like that from Aubury thither, at least a quarter of a mile in length. About eighty yards from this monument, is an exact plain round it, there were, some years ago, great quantities of bones and human skeletons dug up, which, probably were the bones of the Saxons and Danes slain at the battle of Kennet, A. D. 1006. In the ploughed field, near Kennet, stand three huge upright stones, called the Devil's Quoites; which, if Dr. Plot's opinion be true, may be British deities. Upon the south side of the Kennet, on the east part of the Martenfall hill, is a single trenched quadrangular camp, &c. On the north side of the Avon are barrows scattered all over the downs, &c.”

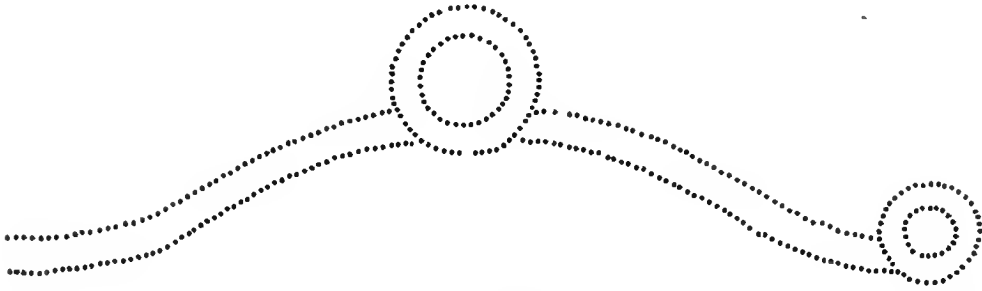
Extracts from the Manuscripts of the late Mr. GALE.

In the Letter from Dr. Stukely to Mr. Gale, dated July 22d, 1723, of which we gave an extract on the subject of Stonehenge, we find Aubury thus mentioned: “ There are several stones demolished at Aubury, since I was here last year, and this winter the remainder of Kennet avenue is threatened. I have taken a world of drawings about it, in order to preserve it that way as much as possible; and, with much pains, I have found out the avenue from Beckhampton, though almost totally extirpated by that horrid depopulator, Richard Fowler, and other sacrilegious wretches.”

Letter from Dr. STUKELY to Mr. GALE, dated from Stamford, June 25, 1730.

“ I am much obliged to you for mentioning me and my design to Mr. Vernon, I purpose to let you both see all my papers about it, when I come to town, and know

“ know I shall receive many good hints and corrections from you. As you are a
 “ druid, and a fellow-labourer at Aubury, I shall open to you part of the secret of
 “ it, desiring you not to communicate it to any but druids. The form of that
 “ stupendous work is this:



“ It is the picture of the Deity, more particularly of the Trinity, but most particularly what they anciently called *The Father and the Word*, who created all things; this figure you find on the tops of all the obelisks, &c. being equivalent to the Hebrew *Tetra Grammaton*. A snake proceeding from a circle, is the internal procession of the Son, from the first cause. The Egyptians frequently added wings to it, then it was the trinity properly; but our ancestors judged, I suppose, that they could not represent the wings well in stonework, so omitted them. The Egyptians call this figure *Hemphba*, the Greeks in abbreviated writing used it for *Daimon*, or the good Genius; the Brachmans, in the East Indies use it, the Chinese, the ancient Persians, with whom it still remains at Persepolis, the Americans, our Britons: this shews it was extremely ancient: but of all nations, our ancestors have had the greatest veneration for it, that they have expanded it in so laborious a picture three miles long. Now the ancients did not only intend to picture out by it, the infinite power, wisdom, the inexhaustible fund of ideas, and the like, in the divine mind, but they actually meant by it the three essences, or existences of the Supreme, which we call the Trinity: three personalities, two derivative from the first and self-originated, but all eternal, infinite, &c. consequently God. This is very easy to be proved, for instance, from Plato's calling the Sacred Person *λογος*, Word, Son, as much as St. John does; and, no doubt, St. John uses the same expression as Plato did,— Now the Word, when it is gone forth, is as much distinct from the person whence it proceeded, as a son is distinct from his father. Both equally proceed from the Original, but after procession, are equally distinct. So again the Spirit, by which we mean the Holy Ghost, which the Egyptians intended by the wings, and which Virgil means by his *Spiritus intus alit*, &c. is a thing distinct from the person that sends it, it is a subsistence, or personality, not an accident or quality, for Virgil confesses, it returns after death.

“ *Scilicet huc reddi deinde, ac resoluta referri omnia.*” “ Now that which goes and returns, must needs be somewhat distinct, from that which sends it forth and recalls it. My main motive in pursuing this subject, is to combat the deist

“ from an unexpected quarter, and to preserve so noble a monument of our
“ ancestors' piety, and may I add, orthodoxy.

“ I am, dear Sir, &c.

WILLIAM STUKELY.”

Near Boroughbridge, stand three huge stones, called by the country people the *Devil's Arrows*. There was formerly four, but one of them was demolished some time ago. They are nearly in a line, and about a stone-throw from each other: they are of the miln-stone grit. Mr. Morris removed the earth from the base of the largest, but found nothing but pebblestones and clay beat hard round it. It was sunk six feet, and measured, from the base to the top, thirty feet six inches. They stand near the greatest military way the Romans had in Britain, called *Watling-street*; from this and many other reasons, he, as well as Dr. Gale, Dr. Lister, Mr. Leland and others, are of opinion they are Roman, and are sepulchral monuments, or trophies of some victory. Dr. Gibson, Dr. Stillingfleet, and Dr. Plot, are of opinion they were British works, erected in memory of some battle fought there; or British deities, grounded upon the custom of the Phœnicians and Greeks, who were nations undoubtedly acquainted with Britain, before the arrival of the Romans, and who set up unpolished stones, instead of images, to the honour of their gods.†

There are many circular monuments in this island, of different dimensions: but we will detain the reader further on this subject, with the addition only of another letter from Mr. Gale's manuscripts, and then attempt to deduce our own conclusions from the comparisons here drawn out, in order, as much as possible, to shew the original intention of the monument at *Salkeld*, and its antiquity.

A Letter from Dr. JAMES GORDON, S. T. P. at Aberdeen, to JOHN AUBREY, Esq.

On STONE MONUMENTS in SCOTLAND.

“ Agreeable to Lord Yester and Sir Robert Murray's relation, there are found,
“ in the north of Scotland, tall, big, unpolished stones, set up on end, placed circu-
“ larly, but not contiguous. The obscurer sort, which are the most numerous, have
“ but one circle of stones, standing at equal distances; others, towards the south or
“ south-east, have a large broad stone standing on edge, which fills all betwixt two of
“ those stones on end, and is called the altar-stone. A third sort, most remarkable,
“ besides all others before-mentioned, have another circle of smaller stones, stand-
“ ing within the circle of great ones. The area of all the three sorts is commonly
“ filled with stones of different sizes, confusedly heaped together. The two largest
“ and most remarkable of these monuments are to be seen at Auchincorthie, in the
“ shire of Merse, five miles from Aberdeen: one of them hath two circles of stones,
“ whereof the exterior consists of thirteen great ones (besides two that are fallen,
“ and the broad stone towards the south) above three yards high above ground,

† See Drake's History of York, p. 25.

“ and seven or eight paces distant from one another: the diameter being twenty-four large paces. The interior circle is distant three paces from the other; the stones thereof are three feet high above ground. Towards the east, twenty-six paces from this monument, there is a big stone, fast in, and level with the ground, in which there is a cavity, partly natural, partly made, that will hold a Scotch gallon of water, designed perhaps for washing the Heathen holy things. The other monument larger than this, and distant a bow shot from it, consists of three circles, having the same common centre. The stones of the greatest circle are about three yards, those of the two lesser three feet high above ground, the innermost circle three paces diameter, and the stones close together. One of the stones of the greatest circle, on the west side of the monument, hath a cavity on the top of it, considerably lower on one side, which will hold an English pint, and seems designed for a lamp. Another stone, of the same circle, on the east side, hath on the top of it (which is but narrow, and longer one way than another) a cavity of three fingers deep, in the midst of whose bottom is cut out a trough, one inch deep and two broad, with another of the same depth and breadth crossing it, that runs along the whole length of the cavity, and down the side of the stone a good way, so that what is poured down into the cavity, presently runs down the side of it by this trough. Upon this stone probably they poured down their *libamina*.

“ The general tradition concerning these monument is, that they were places of worship in Heathen times. They call them here *STANDING STONES*, and the Highlanders, in their Irish, *CAER*, which signifies a throne, an oracle, or place of address: the people still pay them an awful respect.

“ Some of them are called chapels; in the shire of Aberdeen, and parish of Ellon, there is a place called *Fochel*, *i. e.* below the chapel, from one of these monuments near by, on higher ground. From another of them, in the shire of Bamff, and parish of Aberlowe, a place is called *Leechel Beandick*, *i. e.* the blessed chapel. A third monument in the parish of Peter Culter, five miles from Aberdeen, is called the *OLD CHAPEL*; and from a fourth near it, a place is called *CHAPEL DENA*, in the shire of Bamff, and parish of Gamrie.

“ Others are called temples; in the parish of Straith-haiven, fourteen miles from Aberdeen, there is a place called *TEMPLE TOWN*, from two or three of those monuments near it; and the two above described are called *Lawstones* and *Templestones*. They say the Pagan priests dwelt in Auchincorthie, and there are yet seen the foundations of an old house, said to have been their *tiend-barn*.

“ One of the monuments in the shire of Bamff, and parish of Aberchiedar, is called *CARNDRUIN*, corruptly possibly from *Cairndrouin*, and so relating to the druids. There is a parcel of land, six miles from Aberdeen, called *CAIRNDRAIN-LAND*, perhaps formerly part of the revenue of the druids.

“ Some persons, now living, saw ashes of some burnt matter digged out of the bottom of a little circle, set about with stones, standing close together, in the centre of one of these monuments, near the church of Izeig, in the shire of Aberdeen.

June 15, 1692.

It seems evident, that the monument of *Rollich* was constructed by the same people, and for the same purposes, as our *Salkeld* monument; the chief difference is, that it is formed of quarry stones, set close so as to make a complete fence, or breast-work; our authorities are deficient in one point, not shewing whether the use of the flat quarry stones was from necessity, the stones of the nature of those at *Salkeld*, not being to be procured in the country. But it is to be observed, that the *Rollich* monument is but an insignificant object compared to this before us, the dimensions not being a third part so extensive, and the number of stones bearing much the same proportion. The general idea of the people, who live in the neighbourhood of these monuments, is that they were erected on some singularly memorable occasion; or were supernatural works, having always been esteemed holy.

The monument of *Stonehenge* seems clearly to have been of a different age, the work of another people, and for an appropriation of a different kind.—The *Chorea Gigantum*, a name which we would translate or paraphrase to that of *stupendous choir* or *gigantic theatre*, from its amazing magnitude and splendour, we humbly conceive, was the production of an age, when the Britons had acquired some knowledge of architecture from the Romans. The *cromlech*, such as *Kiss-coily-house*, which our best antiquarians have agreed is a sepulchral monument, shews that the transverse or architrave stone was used by the ancients; it might have some special emblematical import, lost to us in the distance and darkness of those ages. This plan seems to have been refined and improved by Roman model; and the *Stonehenge* monument to be a mixture of the *cromlech* and Roman portico. Its being chiseled work proves that it was not devised or executed by people of the same religious tenets as those who raised the sacred places like this at *Salkeld*; or, that from its appropriation, the working it with the tool, was not esteemed defiling and polluting of it. Even this magnificent work, is much inferior to the subject before us, its whole diameter being no more than 108 feet, whereas the other, (computing without any certain strictness three feet to a pace; for the irregularity of the ground, the then intersecting walls and standing corn prevented our measuring it with a chain) is 1050 feet in circumference, giving a diameter of 316 feet and upwards. Paying great difference to the opinions of the learned who have written on the subject, we presume that *Stonehenge* is a sepulchral monument, the *Mausoleum* of kings; and as in those ages great veneration was paid to the memory of the dead, and such was a sacred office held by the Romans. We doubt not that at *Stonehenge*, sacrifices have been made to the *manes* of those who there lay entombed; a custom perhaps used by the Britons by adoption, from the manners of the Romans, whom our ancestors soon learned to imitate.

The monument at *Aubury* is next to be considered. There is indisputable evidence, that it is of a very remote antiquity: the situation of the island points out to us an idea, that we should expect here, the chief works of the most ancient inhabitants; and that their preservation was mostly to be expected in such situations, as being best and longest protected and defended by the natives. Among the many excellent observations of Dr. Stukely, one may plainly perceive him an
enthusiast

enthusiast in matters of this kind. His delineation of this place, leads us to certain determinations concerning it; but whether it was ever intended to represent the figure of the serpent, which the ancients used as a type or emblem of the divine wisdom, we leave to the uninfluenced judgment of our readers; if we admit it was so; the temple forms the head, the centre or body contains the fortified circle or city, and the avenues the remaining parts of that symbol. In our humble opinion, in *Aubury* we have the distinct remains, and form of an ancient British city. The larger circle was the site of the city strongly fortified, with an outward vallum sixty-six feet in width, within which is a ditch also sixty-six feet wide, of a proportionable depth. The inference that this could not be designed for a fortification, doth not strike us in so powerful a light, as it hath the editor of Camden; for we cannot but conclude, it must have been a fortification of extraordinary strength, when we consider the edge of the ditch was uniformly strengthened with a breast-work of stones standing pitched on their ends: which was as powerful a defence as our battlements and embrasures. Admitting that this place was surrounded with thick forests, perhaps barricaded with timber trees, felled and rudely piled up, and the arms of the assailants, as well as of the garrison, merely arrows, darts, handspikes, and swords, what place could be better fortified? The assailant advancing over the rampier was exposed to the arrows of those behind the breast-work, more than if he was advancing on a level plain, and the defender was covered with an inner rampier. But conceiving the enemy had got over the rampier, and gained the ditch, how was the breast-work or embrasure to be forced or gained? The strength of every fortification is to be calculated by the weapons used in assault; the fortifications of *Aubury* are inconsistent with modern instruments of war, and yet excellent in the age in which they were constructed.—They had four gates or entrances—the approach, or grand road to the city, was fortified for a considerable distance—the *via sacra*, which led to the temple, was also secured, so that the priests and devotees might proceed in the face of the enemy to their holy offices, and offer sacrifices to propitiate for the safety of the state, and to execrate, or call down the curses of heaven on the foe. If we were to presume this was all one entire holy work, we must imagine a vast troop of priests were employed, and an extravagant idea of their magnificence and power would take place. What encourages the presumption, that this was an ancient fortified city of the Britons, are the *Tumuli*, which are every where scattered over the face of the country around it; and the discoveries frequently made of human remains near adjoining. The *Devil's Quites* are certainly monuments of another people.

Mr. Strut, in his *View of the Manners, &c. of the Inhabitants of England*, says, “ I take the liberty of offering some few words concerning those venerable remains of antiquity, *Stonebenge*, *Aubury*, &c. Dr. Stukely and Mr. Borlase have, between them, given a complete account of the ancient druids; and Dr. Stukely has taken infinite pains to prove *Stonebenge* and *Aubury* to be not only of druid construction, but that they were also the temples of worship of the druids. Mr. Borlase has partly agreed with the doctor in their being temples of worship, but imagines that they may also have been made use of as courts of judicature. My
“ thoughts

“ thoughts are, that they are beyond a doubt the rude structures of the Britons, but I think they were intended as courts of judicature only. All ancient authors have told us, that the temples of the druids were neither more nor less than a thick grove of oaks: or, at least, if there should have been a rude temple, it was on a hill surrounded with oaken trees. Indeed Mr. Borlase has advanced an assertion, that would entirely confirm the doctor's opinion, when he says, that Salisbury plain, however it is now a wild and barren plain, was anciently a thick wood; and in the middle of which wood he supposes *Stonebengeto* have been built. But I am afraid Mr. Borlase has gone a little too far in his assertion, to be able to keep pace with proofs. Dr. Stukely himself did not start such a conjecture, but thought Cæsar, (or rather the transcribers of Cæsar) had mistakenly placed *luco pro loco*, a grove for a place. In short (with all submission) the doctor's account is very learned and ingenious, but to me it does not seem conclusive, since he is obliged to gainsay the very authority that his strongest arguments are founded upon. Cæsar tells us that the druids of Gaul met once a-year at Chartres, to determine such difficult matters in public assemblies, as each druid had not been able to settle. Certainly those of England had also their annual meetings; for the same author informs us, that the Gaulish druids, in all respects, resembled those of Britain. Allowing this, where can we suppose a better place for such a public assembly, than a large extensive plain, where all business might be transacted in the fair face of day? Neither does the supposed altar, or the burnt bones of animals found near it, in the least disprove this conjecture; for it is very clear, that the druids never began any important business, without first sacrificing to the gods. Nor is the form and construction in the least unfit for such a purpose. And for those of more common structure, as Aubury, Rollrich, &c, they have been the courts of judicature for such particular provinces or kingdoms, where the druids of such provinces might meet at certain stated times, to determine publicly all such matters as might not require the decision of the whole assembly of the druids, &c.”

It is probable the column called *Meg*, in the *Salkeld* monument, from its vicinity to the altar, was used for binding the victims: or it might be the most holy member of this structure. The pillar which Jacob set up in the place where he had the holy vision, is the first dedication of this kind that we read of.—He called the place *Beth-el*, which is construed *God himself*, but implies *the place of the divine presence*. “ And he took the stone and set it up for a pillar, and poured oil upon the top of it;” and Jacob vowed a vow,—“ *This stone, which I have set up for a pillar, shall be God's house.*”—Thereby declaring, that from thenceforth, sanctified by the presence of the Deity, and consecrated according to the most solemn rites of that age, it should be esteemed holy, and held in the highest veneration. Such, perhaps, was the consecration of this obelisk; and the adjoining circle of stones, the place allotted for convention.

On few topics has there been such a profusion of learning exerted, at last, perhaps, but to little purpose, as has been employed in the investigating the history of druids and druidism. They left no written histories of themselves: hence all that is in the power of the most learned and diligent enquirers, is, to collect a few

scattered

scattered notices of them, from the writers of other ages and other countries, who happen incidentally to have mentioned them; and from their own monuments of themselves, more durable at least, than any written records.* From an immense mass of materials, we shall here select some brief particulars, which we are willing to hope, may throw some light on those stupendous remains of druidical magnificence, *Long Meg and her Daughters*.

Cæsar, who took most of his information respecting our aboriginal progenitors from hearsay, speaks disparagingly of the literature of the druids. Of this questionable fact, our great Milton declares, he finds no evidence but Cæsar's; which is also partly contradicted by his cotemporary Cicero, who testifies, that he himself had known one of them, "*qui et nature rationem, quam Physiologiam Græci appellant, notam esse sibi profitebatur; et partim auguriis partim conjecturâ, que essent futura dicebat.*" There is, on the contrary, good evidence inducing us to believe, that, like Moses, *they were learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, and were mighty in words and deeds.*

Their religion was the religion of Noah, and the antediluvian world. It all terminated in the worship of the invisible Deity. Admitting of no image, they expressed all their ideas as to religious worship by symbols. If their acknowledgement of the one true God was adulterated with the mixture of some mere human inventions and follies, still it was far less foolish, and less impure, than the gross mythology of the Greeks and Romans. Selden, in his notes on Drayton's *Polyolbion*, says, all their invocations were made to *the one all-healing, or all-saving Power.*

Dr. Borlase has traced a surprising conformity in the temples, priests, doctrines, and worship of the Persian *magi* and the British druids. This conformity is indeed so striking and extraordinary, that Pelloutier, in his *History of the Celts*, will have it, that the Persians and the Celts were originally one and the same people. Major Vallancey is of the same opinion; adding, that the druids first flourished in the east,—in Hindostan, as *Brachmans*,† in Babylon and Assyria, as *Chaldees*, and in Persia, as *Magi*,—and from thence came hither with that great body of Persian-Scythians, whom the Greeks call Phœnicians. He farther thinks, that they first settled in Ireland; and from thence migrated into this island. And hence he infers, that, instead of deriving *druid* from either *δρῦς*, or the British word *derwe*, an

* This sentiment is not ill expressed in the following lines by C. Erasmus Latus, a Danish poet, in his *Treatise on Danish Affairs*, as quoted by Bartholinus; Lib. I. chap. ix.—

“ Defuit hæc Boræ Solertia, quâ sibi rerum
 “ Præsearum Fontes, Generisque Exordia posset
 “ Afferere, et scriptis populorum gesta tueri.
 “ Ne tamen et prorfus longinqui temporis usu
 “ Obliterata ruant: solidis inscribere Saxis
 “ Factorum monumenta parant: cautisque per amplas
 “ Sparsa legi sero mandarunt gesta nepoti.
 “ Non hæc corticibus, sed cautibus acta stupendis
 “ Celantes: ne quid clarus oblivio sternat
 “ Heroum titulos, umbrisque immerferit enses.”

† N. B. *Brachmans*, *Chaldees*, *Magi*, and *Druids*, are, all of them, characteristical appellations, and indeed titles of office.

oak, it clearly comes from the Irish *druí*, which, as well as *daru* in Persian, literally signifies *Magnus*, or *Sapiens*.

The derivation from the Greek might seem natural to those who understood Greek, and did not understand Celtic. But the druids were so called, probably, before the Greek language was formed: the fact, indeed, is, that no small part of the Greek tongue itself is derived from the Celtic.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, in his Gallic Antiquities, concurs with Major Vallancey in deriving druid from *druídh*, which, in their own language, signifies *wise men*: and is still the Gallic term for philosophers, or magicians. It seems, he says, to have the same import with the name of the eastern *magi*, who, like the druids, and many other religious sects, united the characters of the philosopher, the magistrate, and the divine, making each of these services one and the same profession. We seem not, then, to speak quite at random, when we add, that the *wise men from the east*, who first worshipped the Saviour of the world, were *druids*.

According to these conjectures, our *Long Meg*, instead of being a low, vulgar corruption of our Cumberland peasantry, as we own we have always supposed it was, may, at least, be the ancient, true and significant name of the arch druid. *Mag* is the original Persian word: this the Chaldeans converted into *Mag*; of which the Greeks and Latins formed their *Magus*. Now, there certainly is no great etymological violence, in deriving our British and modern word *Meg* from *Mag*: the meaning of the adjunct, or characteristical epithet, *long*, is obvious. And, in fact, *Coi-bbi*, or *Coibbi-Druidh*, which is the Gallic title for the arch-druid, is not materially different in sense from *Long-Meg*. But the monosyllable *Meg*, or *Peg*, happening also to be our provincial diminutive of the proper name *Margaret*, nothing could be more natural or easy, than for ignorant persons (when the primary and proper sense of *Mag* had, in process of time, become obsolete) to fancy that it was synonymous with their vernacular *Meg*; and also to fancy, that all the surrounding *Megs*, or lesser stones, might pass for the family, or *daughters* of the great and *Long-Meg*.

On so curious and interesting a subject, we hope for the indulgence of our readers, even if we should dwell on it to prolixity. Mr. Cleland, in his ingenious *Attempt to retrieve the Ancient Celtic*, has suggested sundry learned and plausible conjectures respecting druidism, which cannot fail, we think, to interest every man, who has any literary curiosity.

The whole system of Heathen mythology, however distorted and disguised by fable, was, he thinks, demonstrably derived from the druids. But the Heathens understood literally what the druids inculcated only allegorically. It was the erecting those ideal impersonations of the druids into real objects of religious worship, which, they regarding as a most impious prophanation, resented: and their resentment raised a religious war, which ended in their extermination.

“ When the Romans, by superiority of military discipline, got footing in Britain, they found in druidism a constant and implacable enemy to their usurpation. They would have been glad to introduce their religion; but to that there was an invincible obstacle, in the radical horror and contempt of the natives for a religion formed by corruption out of their own allegories; which made the
“ names

“ names of their Heathen gods as familiar to them, as Julius Cæsar says they were:
 “ but, then, they were similar, in a sense that must for ever exclude their being
 “ received in a religion that was really divine.

“ Druidism then, during the Roman usurpation, lay under every possible dis-
 “ couragement and disgrace: and at length was, if not totally annulled, yet so
 “ greatly weakened, as to give Christianity a fair opening to enter in at its
 “ breaches. Happily our not unenlightened aboriginal ancestors had no such pre-
 “ judices against primitive Christianity, as they had shewn against Roman
 “ Heathenism. It is capable of demonstration, that the cradle of Christianity was
 “ on this island, and in Gaul. It was superficially from this island, that it first
 “ appeared in so powerful a state, as to afford the formation of the best part of
 “ that army, which gave to Constantine the imperial crown: in return for which
 “ he professed Christianity,—most probably, at first, on a political motive.

“ It was here then, that, without too much violence to externals at least, Christi-
 “ anity got footing, *sele vacante*. The *cross* took place of the *May-pole*, or *holly-wood*,
 “ in the fairs and market places; with no very material alteration in its form: and the
 “ hierarchy was, in some degree, modelled on the druidical plan of government.”

It was a vile and infamous slander in the Romans, not unlike that of their call-
 ing all other nations besides their own, barbarous, to impute to these excellent men
 the horrid custom of sacrificing human victims, and innumerable other execrable
 impieties.—“ A fond partiality for their own religion, a contempt, as well as ig-
 “ norance, of that of the druids, and a fixed aversion to those nations among whom
 “ it prevailed, has evidently misled, in this case, the writers of Greece and Rome.”
 In describing druidism, they seem, not seldom, to have selected some of the dis-
 tortured features of their own monstrous systems: for the religion of the druids
 never was utterly unlovely, till it became polluted and defiled by having incorpora-
 ted in it, some of the impurities of heathenism. Let us however now examine
 this Roman accusation calmly; and if the result should be, that we must, partly at
 least, allow it to be true, still some of their charges, we persuade ourselves, will be
 found to be aggravated. One of the chief attributes of the Deity, venerated and
 insisted on by the druids, was *justice*; the maxims of justice made great part of their
 precepts, which was natural and proper, as they held a double function, being both
 priests and judges.—Their executions, therefore, were sacrifices made to justice:
 the devoted were criminals guilty of the most atrocious offences against society and
 the commonwealth. The solemnity and dreadful process of this ceremony, would
 impress the minds of the spectators with the deepest terror at the execution, and
 greatest abhorrence of the offence;—*it was at once an act of religion, and an execu-
 tion of the law*.—The holiest ceremonies and offices preceded this grand spectacle,
 whereby the minds of the spectators were prepared and inspired with that reve-
 rental awe and veneration, which pious duties raise within the bosoms of devotees.
 With the utmost solemnity, the mighty effigies of vindictive justice, filled with
 the criminals, the gigantic figure of wicker-work, as it is represented by *Sammes*,
 in his *Britannia*, which held in its chambers of tribulation, those whose guilt ren-
 dered them obnoxious to the world, was exhibited as an horrible spectacle to the
 assembled states, and offered as a propitiation for the offences of the people. But

no writer pretends even to insinuate, that either priests or people ever rejoiced in the sufferings of the victims,

Upon the whole, after a full consideration and comparison of all that has now been quoted, together with all that we have elsewhere read, or have seen, we are free to give it as our opinion, though with all becoming deference to the opinions of the learned authors whose works we have mentioned, that *Long-Meg and her Daughters*, the greatest and most extraordinary piece of antiquity, we believe in the world, of its kind, was solely adopted to offices of law; a court of judicature; and place of public assembly for the dispensing of justice. *Stonebenge* and *Aubury* monuments are of different natures, derived from different periods of time, and originally appropriated to different uses. These druidical remains, we conceive, were after the Hebrew mode, rude and unhewn masses of stone, placed in circular order, as an emblem of the eternal existence of the Deity. "And if thou wilt make me an altar of stone, thou shalt not build it of hewn stone; for if thou lift up thy tool upon it, thou hast polluted it." † *Exod. xx. v. 25.*—As we incline to adopt the rule of the Hebrews for these erections, we would farther observe, that in the passage of Jordan they raised their monuments in number, according to the tribes, each tribe a column. We conceive the number of stones in the circle before us denotes the number of delegates, who, from their several districts and tribes, were members of the convention held in this place, a druid to

† We are free to confess, we have no where met with an explanation of this remarkable text of scripture, that comes quite up to our wishes. The opinion of Maimonides is that which commentators in general have adopted; and we cannot suggest a better. "*Quia (inquit) idolatrie tum temporis altaria sua ex lapidibus caesis edificarunt; ideo interdixit, ne populi sui assimilarentur illis. Et ut omnibus modis id vitent, precepit prius altare fieri ex terra: et siquidem absque lapidibus fieri non possit, ut lapides in naturali sua forma maneat, neque cedantur, &c.*"

The idolatrous Heathens used to raise their altars to a prodigious height, that their gods might hear them. This strange notion, that it was difficult to make their gods *hear* them, seems to have been a very general one among the early Heathen. In allusion to this idea, Elijah thus *mocked* the 450 prophets of Baal, when, *after calling from morning even until noon*, they still could not prevail on their idol to *hear* them. *Cry aloud*" said Elijah; "*for, he is a god: either he is talking, or he is pursuing, or, he is in a journey,—or, peradventure he sleepeth, and must be awaked.*" *1 Kings xviii. 27.* There is a striking resemblance to this text, in a fragment *apud Athenæum*, lib. vi. c. 15. The Athenians, in flattery to Demetrius, on his return from Leucas and Corcyra, received him with triumphal Songs hailing him *ως ειν θεος: Θεος? αληθινος, οι δ' αλλοι καθιδουσαι, η απροσεισιν, η ουκ εστιν*—*as if he were the only real god, whilst others were either sleeping, or gone abroad, or were no gods.*

"It is probable," saith a learned man, (Mr Arthur Young) "that the pyramids of Egypt and Mexico were built for this purpose, as well as to be for burial-places for their kings. It is certain, in Mexico they were so;—the plain tops to sacrifice on, confirms this: and the erecting such stupendous places for worship made it go down better with the people. God therefore recommended that the Israelites' altars should have no resemblance to those idolatrous altars, but be made of fods, or unhewn stones, and not with many steps, as the word may be translated, like the pyramids or altars of the Egyptians."

"It is remarkable, that Plato, in his *Book of Laws. xii. p. 955*, orders that all things belonging to the service of God should be very simple and plain, without any cost or ornament: and therefore forbids gold silver, or ivory, because they were things too apt to raise envy; and brass and iron he would not have used, because they were the instruments of war: but one single piece of wood or stone was to serve for an altar; and that too such an one as could be made in a day's time. The author of *Explication des Textes Difficiles, &c. p. 60*, attempts to prove, that *iron*, as used in war, was always esteemed *"impure."*

each

each pillar; distinguishing at the same time how many tribes were amenable to this court of judicature. The druids had other consecrated places for their religious duties, *high places*, the summits of lofty eminences, shaded with groves of oaks; surrounded with several fences, enclosures resembling those of Sinai, of divine description. In their courts of justice, they began every public act with the previous solemnities of prayer, sacrifice, lustration, and other religious rites. If there really ever has been a hollow or basin on the top of the chief column, called *Meg*, perhaps incense was burnt therein, or the sacred fire was exhibited, whilst the sacrifice was preparing, or the criminals tried before the people. Such was the power of the druids, that they retained the whole legislative authority. The principle, that pervaded all their doctrines was this, that all law was from heaven; and that, as a divine thing, it solely was the office of the priests to dispense justice. The prince, or sovereign, presided only in war, and at the head of armies: a principle and practice alluded to by the poet in the following lines:

“Thou art a king, a sov'reign o'er frail men;
 “I am a druid, servant of the gods;
 “Such service, is above such sov'reignty.”

Where, by-the-by, however, we may be permitted to observe, that, in using the term *gods*, this learned and elegant writer, is certainly inaccurate. It no where appears, that the druids, at least, in the earlier periods of their history, were Polytheists.

In confirmation of this opinion, that *Long Meg and her Daughters* was a druidical court of justice, as well as a temple for religious worship, we will select from Mr. Cleland's very extended and diversified account, a few detached observations respecting their ancient modes of transacting public business, and administering justice.

Long before the foundation of Rome, the government of this country, and of Gaul in general, appears to have been vested in a supreme magistrate, aided by sundry inferior magistrates, and popular conventions, or assemblies, called *Mallums*. These assemblies afterwards took the various names of *Folk-motes*, *Ward-motes*, *Mallum-motes*, *Par-ley-motes*, and *Wittenage-motes*.

Of all figures, the druids most affected the circular. Their *cir*, *hirs*, *sbires*, *churches*, all took their appellation and form, from the radical *bir*, or *cir*, a circle. *Church*, or *kirk*, comes from *kir-rock*, the circle of stones: by contraction, it is *kirk*, and by corruption, *church*. A *kirk*, church, or place of worship, in druidical times, was literally no more than a circle of stones. It is not in this word alone, that we of the north have preserved the true pronunciation; whilst our more refined neighbours of the south have been the corrupters of our language. These stones, circularly placed, had always an *high stone* for the seat of the president, or head-judge. It was called, sometimes, the *standing stone*, and always the *stone of power*. This stone generally stood single; thereby serving, occasionally, for the altar, or *high stone* of sacrifice.

Justice was administered on the spot, by the presiding druid, *sub Dio*, within the circle, or *ray*; which therefore was equivalent to our *bar*. From this word *ray*,

may be derived *Rhea*, the goddess of justice, *reus*, the party accused; and perhaps *religion*. From this *ray* it was deemed the highest of all crimes to escape, or to transgress it, till delivered by justice; and hence, *superstition*, or continuing thus to stand in one spot, till duly discharged, was, at first, a serious and sacred word; but, in process of time, through abuse, became a term of reproach. *Religion*, even as it appears in Latin, is almost literally, the being *bound by the ray*.

In this institution we have the most probable origin of the *magic circle*; of which some traces are to be found in almost all countries. The magician's wand was nothing but the bough, by which the party *arraigned* (*at-ray-in*) was *arrested*, (*at-ray-est*.) Of this custom we have some remains to this day, in the constable's staff, and sheriff's wand.* Here also occurs perhaps the true reason, why jurymen, being once charged with the prisoner, could not depart, till they had acquitted or condemned him. The trial being in the open air, and the culprit being under no confinement but of the *superstition* of the *ray*, or circle of justice, by which he was *ray-ligiously* bound, that bond might seem to be dissolved, when his jury had taken cognizance of his case. Their departure then must have been considered as a termination of procedure; and the prisoner, *ipso facto*, at liberty: thence the necessity of immediate decision.

The great merit of King Alfred was, not his creating, but restoring the ancient laws of Britain; under such necessary modifications, as the change of circumstances and religion required. There is in general great injustice done to those times which preceded the Roman invasion; which we are still so servile and abject as to speak of, though merely on Roman authority, as barbarous. The Romans corrupted, but did not civilize our island; and substituted laws far from preferable to those which they abrogated. What volumes have not been written on the feudal tenures, while hardly any thing is said of the allodial ones, which were the laws of druidism, and to which our ancestors returned with eagerness the moment it was in their power?

The history of an ancient British legislative assembly, and assizes, not only gives us a clearer view of the plan and purposes of *Long-Meg and her Daughters*; but shews us also the true design of all similar druidical remains, either in our own country, or elsewhere. In the parishes of *Edenball* and *Lazonby* there are yet some considerable remains of stones, though many of them have been carried away, and all of them are thrown out of their ancient form and order, which still go by the name of *raifes*. The names alone of these places shew what they were.—The same may be said of *Stone-raife*, in the parish of *Westward*; and perhaps of *Standing-stone*, in *Wigton* parish. *Dun-mail-raife* is still more expressive, and obvious: though on no name whatever have etymologists made such egregious and palpable mistakes.

The whole country, or kingdom, seems to have been parcelled out into small districts, something analogous to our wards, hundreds or shires; in each of which there was a *mote*, or court of justice, subordinate to the great ones. These courts

* The verge of the court is a term still in acceptance in the law.—It in some cases applies to the confines or limits of privileges, and in others to the verge or wand of the bailiff of a customary court, under which the tenant performs his homage and fealty, and takes his admittance.—THE EDITORS.

were held in some lesser circles of stones, generally on the summit of an hill, thence called the *mote-hill*. It is extraordinary, that such an hill, still retaining its primitive name, subsists to this day in our country; still uncultivated, and but little altered from what we may suppose it to have been in the primeval days, of which we are speaking. We mean the small, but not unfightly, mountain, near Cocker-mouth, called *Muta*, or *Moota*: on the pinnacle of which is one stone, of a considerable size, called *Muta* or *Moota Man*. This is all that is left of its ancient *ray-ligious* circle and stone of power. The hall in which the assizes are held at Carlisle,* still goes by the name of the *mote*, or *moot-hall*. Nothing can possibly be farther from the sense, than the idea of its being a *mote-hall*; as we have sometimes seen it spelled. Our common expression of *mooting a point*, still in use in our modern courts of law, is evidently derived from these old *notes* of our remote ancestors.

Dun-mail-raise contains the whole history of these *notes* in its name. Nothing can be more puerile, than the notion that it was so called, merely from a *raised* heap of stones; and from some imaginary King of Cumberland, whom Jeffery of Monmouth, the first fabricator, we believe, of this idle fable, calls *Dunmail*. Of a noble race was Shenkin.

We have already observed, that a general *meeting* of the whole nation, or of all the inhabitants of a district, convened to deliberate on the public affairs, and to pass laws, was called a *mallum*, *mallum-mote*. The town of *Malmesbury*, and perhaps our own *Melmerby* too, is literally an *hill*, in which one of these *mallum-motes* was held. Every shire, every municipal town in Britain, whenever a town or circular staccade came to have a political incorporation, had its *mallum*. In these *mallum-motes*, or *parley-motes*, every arrest, or act, that was passed was called *dun-wallo*, which literally imports *the will done*, or *enacted*; a phrase exactly equivalent to our act of parliament.† Hence *Dun-walloght*, in the parish of Cumrew; hence *Dun-mallard*, an hill near Ullswater; and hence too *Dun-mail-raise*.

In the parish of *Addingham* are three several manors; *Glassonby*‡ and *Gamelshy*§ were anciently united, and bounded to the west by the rivulet that falleth from the eastern mountains through the park of Kirkofwald; and to the east by an extensive tract of mountainous land in Aldston Moor. One Hildred held the above-mentioned manors by the grant of King Henry I. under two shillings cornage; his great grand-daughter, King John gave in marriage to William de Ireby; he had two coheiresses, one of whom possessed these manors, and married Lascelles of Bolton, whose daughter married Thomas Seaton, and their issue, Christopher, forfeited by being a partizan with Robert Bruce and the Scots, in the reign of King Edward I.

* The like at Newcastle upon Tyne, and sundry other places.—The bishop's copyhold court at Durham is called the Hallmote court, &c. &c.—THE EDITORS.

† *Dun*, in the old law records, is applied for a hill—so that the *dun-wallo* was the *law of the hill*, or place of congress.—THE EDITORS.

‡ The *Green Village*—from the Celtic *glas*, green, blue, azure, &c. § The *Winding*, or *Grooked Village*. It is remarkable, that there should be another village of this name, in this county; viz. in the parish of Aikton,

These possessions were given by the crown to William Latimer, who was great grandfather of Elizabeth, wife of John Neville, father of Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmorland. He gave his estates in Cumberland to his second son, George Lord Latimer, whose daughter and heiress married John Lord Neville, of Raby. In the reign of King Henry VIII. four coheiresses were seized of these manors, from whom they passed to the Dacres, so to the Fines, then to Leonard, Earl of Suffex, whose daughters and heiresses sold them to Sir Christopher Musgrave.

The third is the manor of *Little Salkeld*,* given in 1292, to the prior and convent of Carlisle, after whose dissolution, it was given to the dean and chapter.

There was anciently a chapel at Little Salkeld, which in 1360. being polluted by bloodshed, the vicar was allowed to officiate in the vicarage house, on account of the great distance of the mother church, till the defecration should be removed.†

The church is vicarial,‡ and of about the yearly value of 143l. It was an appendage to the manor, till about the year 1245, when one Christian Lascelles, who afterwards married Lord Robert Brus, gave it to the priory of Carlisle: it was afterwards duly appropriated and confirmed to King Edward I.

Here

* A mixed manor—Customary rent 8l. 14s.—A fourpenny fine on change of tenant—The tenants are entitled to all the wood.

† This parish, in the year 1750, consisted of 139 houses; in 1781, of 118; which contained 534 inhabitants, of whom *one* in 66 three-fourths dies annually.

‡ ADDINGHAM VICARAGE.

Dedication St. Michael—Pr. and Con. Carl. Propr.—Dean and Chapter of Carlisle Patrons.
DECANATUS CUMB.

Pope Nich. V. Ecclesia de Leigham hodie } Adynham 40l. os. 4d. }	K. Edw. II.	K. Hen. VIII. Adynham Vic. £9 4 6
Eccl. de Adynham 10l. os. od. } Real value £140.		

INCUMBENTS.—1292, Robert de Scardeburg, pr. pri. and con. Carl.—William de Beverlay—1316, Geff. de Generton, p. ref. Beverlay, pr. ibid—Adam de Wigton—1362, Walter de Kelton, p. m. Wigton—1477, Thomas Lowther—John Austen—1574, Geo. Stubb, p. m. Austen—1591, Edward Mayplett—1636, Lewis West, A. M. was ejected by Cromwell's command, and replaced at the restoration—1668, William Sill, A. M. p. m. West. In his time a lease of the tithes of Little Salkeld was granted by the dean and chapter, in augmentation of the vicarage.—Henry Aglionby—1697, Thomas Nevinston, p. m. Aglionby—1698, William Nicolson, p. ref. Nevinston,—1702, John Christopherfon, A. M. pref. by the crown, on Nicolson's promotion to the see of Carl.—1758, Edward Birket, A. M. p. m. Christopherfon, pr. d. and c. Carl.—1768, John Temple, cl. p. m. Birket.—1792, William Paley, A. M. archdeacon, and chan. of Carl. p. m. Temple.

VICARIA DE ADINGH'M.

Joh'es Darneton canonic. regular monasterij bte Marix virginis Karlij vicari. ejusdem habet mansionem glebam, dict. vic. cujus rectoria ap'p'riat. et annexa est p'oci ecclie Cathli. Carl'ij et co'ven. ejusdem, que vale't p' annu.	} £. s. d. 0 13 0
Idem Johes habet decim. feni, lini et canobi dictæ parochiæ, que valent com'ib annis	— 0 20 4
Idem Joh'es habet decim. lan. agn. et vitulor quæ valent p' a'an co'ib annis	— 5 3 4
Idem Joh'es habet oblacon. minut. altarag. et albe. decim cu. p'ficius libri paschalis, que vale't p' annu. co'ibs annis.	} 0 53 2
Sm. totius valoris 9l. 9s. 10d. de quibus.	

Resolut fenag. et subfid. }	In resolu'c epo Karlij p. fenagio annuatim solut. — — — 0 4 0	Et
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Here is a poor stock of 52l. and at Maughanby, a free school,§ founded in 1634, by Mr. Edward Mayplett, some time prebendary of Carlisle, and vicar here; who took the best care he could to settle the lands, purchased for that purpose, in Frank-Almoign: but, about the beginning of the present century, the Lord of Melmerby recovered the feignory, as not deviseable by his ancestor, who pretended to sell it; so that now they are again fineable:‡ there is also another free school at Gawtree.*

Et in conf. pencon visitacon. epi. p. dict. de trienio in trienniu. 5s. et sic a'ntim — *l. s. d.*
Et rem. 9l. 4s. 6d. sma inde 18l. os. 5d. farthing *o o 16*

EXTENT.] Eight miles E. and W.—two and a half miles N. and S.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] Soil varies much about Salkeld, and near the banks of Eden, fertile, producing good oats and barley, with a little wheat, and some turnips—The other parts oats and barley, with a few potatoes—Much hay attended to;—and breeding horses and cattle is also neglected.

AGRICULTURE.] Little attended to;—and breeding horses and cattle is also neglected.

SHEEP.] Depastured on the mountains, of the native Cumberland kind, about 4000. Widders, 4 years old, bring about 10s. and 10s. 6d. a-piece—7 fleeces to the stone, worth 7s.

FUEL.] Chiefly peat, with some few coals from Renwick and Hartside.

ROADS.] From Kirkoswald to Appleby, and from Penrith to Aldison, in tolerable good repair.

RIVER AND QUARRIES.] The river Eden is the chief; some small brooks water parts of this parish.—The quarries are of red freestone.

BUILDINGS.] In general pretty good—Mr. Lacey has built a neat house in Little Salkeld, on the east banks of Eden.

POOR RATE.] Collected by purvey. In Hunfanby quarter, there are lands which were given for the maintenance of the poor, worth 30l. a-year, which is a sufficient support; in the same quarter is a foundation for a school, which produces 26l. a-year; so that neither school nor poor cost the inhabitants any thing. Maughanby school is free for the parish at large, the revenue 46l. 10s. per annum.

TITHES.] Chiefly paid in kind.

TENURE OF LANDS.] Chiefly freehold.

ANTIQUITIES.] The Roman road called *Maiden-way* leads through this parish; and in many parts is still very conspicuous.—By the side of the river Eden there are evident remains of houses. Tradition says, here was a village called Addingham, which has given name to the whole parish.

COMMONS.] A large tract of mountain land, and also much low common land—The high land, facing to the west affords good pasturage; but the low common is very barren.

ASPECT, &c.] The front of the mountain is green, and wears an agreeable aspect, or countenance, having no heath;—the arable land, near to the skirts of the hills, lies in doles, and without the shelter of wood. About Gamelsby and Glassonby there is some wood—near *Long-Meg* the country is level and bare—towards Eden, on the banks, the fields are inclosed with quicksets, and planted with trees—About 26 acres were planted with oaks and other forest trees last year.

AIR.] Cold and piercing.—HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

§ The revenue, as certified on Bishop Nicolson's primary visitation, 1704—A large school-house, a mansion-house, a barn and cow house—Low Close 8 acres—School Field 12 acres—Baron Croft 4 acres—Crook-Tree 6 acres—Low Whins 10 acres—High Whins 20 acres—New Rust 8 acres—A customary estate, 8s. yearly fineable rent—3s. 4d. free rent to the dean and chapter of Carlisle, and 1s. cornage.

‡ Bishop Nicolson's Manuscript Survey of the Diocese of Carlisle.

* This was founded by one Joseph Hutchinson, and endowed with lands about the yearly value of 20l.

THE PARISH OF LANGWATHBY,*

WHICH means an habitation or village near a long or wide ford, lies towards the south, having the river Eden to the west, Kirkland on the south and south-east, and Addingham on the north and north-east.

It is a manor of the Duke of Devonshire's, and the tenants do their suit and service at the court held at Penrith, though it is no district of Inglewood. "*Langwathby villa sive habitatio Waldeofi longi* : it is called in the records at Westminster, *Long-waldeof-by* ; where it is also recorded, that King Henry I. gave it to Henry, son of Swene, together with Edenhall. Howbeit this town did not long continue with him nor his posterity ; for the king shortly after held it as *regium dominicum*. King John had possession of it. Henry III. gave it to Alexander, King of Scots, in part of 200l. land granted to the Scots, A. D. 1237, in the 27th of his reign, by composition, for the release of Cumberland and Northumberland, and other things in demand. The King of Scots enjoyed it till John Baliol forfeited his lands ; thenceforth they did continue till Richard II.'s time in the crown. He granted those in Cumberland to Radulph Nevil, Earl of Westmorland, and Johan his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, whose grandchild, Richard, Earl of Warwick, did forfeit them to Edward IV, who granted them to the Duke

* This parish, in the year 1750, consisted of 40 houses ; in 1781, of 32, which contained 193 inhabitants, of whom *one* in 50 dies annually.

LANGWATHBY VICARAGE.

Eight acres glebe—10l. paid out of corn tithes—Prefc. hay 1l. 1s. 11d—Small tithes in kind—Tot. 25l.

EXTENT.] Two miles and a half S. and N.—One mile E. and W.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] A narrow and barren common towards the east.—The other lands may be divided into three assortments—1st, The holm land, near Eden, level, well inclosed, loamy soil, produces barley, oats, and hay in good perfection.—The farmers begin to till for wheat with success.—2d. Lands east of the holme, and north of the town, good and fertile, well inclosed, incline to the west—somewhat inferior in crops to the first division.—3d, Lately inclosed from the common, south of the town, fenced with stone walls ; in many parts very barren, and will require much culture to grow oats and barley well.

TENEMENTS AND RENTS.] Tenements from 40l. to 100l. a year, mostly cultivated by the proprietors : houses are well built ; the village is warmly situated on Eden's banks.—The holme lands 30s. per acre—the common lands from 8s. to 10s. on an average.

SHEEP.] About 1200, but their summer pasturage is hired out on Tyne-head fell, and Mardale fell, in Westmorland, at 6s. per score.

CATTLE.] Not remarkable for number or size.

GAME.] Hares and Partridges.

ROADS.] To Penrith and Appleby very bad in winter.

RIVER.] Eden, over which is a fine stone bridge of three arches, that communicates with Edenhall.—Plenty of trout and eels.

SCHOOLS.] None.

POOR RATE.] Raised by the purvey, amounting to about 38l. a-year.—HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

We acknowledge our obligations to the Rev. Mr. Lewthwaite, Rector of Hutton, for much information touching this and many other parishes.—THE EDITORS.

of Gloucester, his brother, afterwards king, by the name of Richard III. And ever since, this and the rest have continued *regium dominicum*."†

Langwathby continued in the crown till the reign of King William III. when it was granted by that sovereign to the ancestor of the present Duke of Portland, who lately sold it and all his Cumberland possessions to the Duke of Devonshire.

The church was lately rebuilt at the charge of the parishioners; it is filed vicarial, though said to be parcel of the parish of Edenhall, it doth not occur in Pope Nicholas's valor, or that made in the time of King Edward II. nor is it mentioned in the Ecclesiastical Survey made in the 26th year of King Henry VIII. unless this was the chantry of St. Mary, in Edenhall. The vicar of Edenhall officiates here, and at Edenhall church, alternately.

THE PARISH OF KIRKLAND

IS the extreme parish of this part of the county of Cumberland, towards the south and south-east, being separated from Westmorland by a rivulet, (Lownthwaite, Crowdundle, or Newbiggin beck) which rises near the top of Cross-fell, and is discharged into the river Eden a little below Temple-Sowerby bridge. It is distant from Carlisle about twenty-three miles, from Penrith ten, and from Appleby eight: is bounded by Aldston, Ousby, Langwathby, Brougham, in Westmorland, Cliburn, and Kirby-Thore, Newbiggin, and Milburn; and is divided into three constablewicks, Kirkland and Blencarn one, Skirwith one, and Culgaith the third. The name of Kirkland may have arisen from this district's appertaining to the church of Carlisle. The township and manor of Kirkland† are but small, but the parish comprehends three other manors, Blencarn, Skirwith, and Culgaith.

The

‡ Denton's MS.

† This parish consists of four divisions, Kirkland, Blencarn, Skirwith, and Culgaith; Kirkland hath 59 inhabitants, Blencarn 172, Skirwith 172, and Culgaith 202; in all 612 of the church of England.

In 1750, this parish contained 145 houses; in the year 1781, of 134, which contained 672 inhabitants, of whom *one* in 67 dies annually.

The manor of Kirkland consists of 14 tenements held under Sir Michael le Fleming, all enfranchised.

KIRKLAND RECTORY.

Dedic. St. Lawrence.—Prior and conv. Carl. propr.—Dean and chapter patrons.—Real val. 110l.

P. Nich. v.

K. Edw. II.

K. Hen. VIII.

Eccle. de Kirkland £40 0 0 } £8 0 0 } Kirkland rectoria... .. £8 10 0

INCUMBENTS—1294, Adam de Newcastle—1306, Gilbert de Haloghton—1336, William de Denton—1372, John de Langholme—1379, John de Penreth, p. m. Langholme—Thomas Aglionby—1581, Anthony Gosling, by lapse—John Robinfon—1632, Edward Shegg, p. ref. Robinfon, pr. d. and c. Carlisle—1681, John Ardrey, B. D.—1684, Hugh Todd, A. M.—1685, Daniel Mayer, A. M. p. ref. Todd—1694, Matthew Spooner, A. M. p. m. Mayer—1703, George Fleming, A. M. p. m. Spooner—1717, John Christopherfon, B. D. p. ref. Fleming—1720, Edward Birket, A. M. p. ref. Christopherfon—1768, Henry Richardfon, clk. p. m. Birket—1785, Joseph Gilbanks, clk. p. m. Richardfon.

VICARIA ECCLIE P'OCIAL DE KYRKLAND.

Thoms Byrkhede Canonic Karlj vicarius ejusdem Ecclie habet mansionem et glebam que } £. s. d.
valent per. annu. coibus annis. — — — — — } 0 40 5

VOL. I.

L 1

Idem

The church was rectorial, and some time in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle. In the reign of King Henry VI. it was granted to the priory of Carlisle, and with other possessions of that religious house came to the dean and chapter at the time of the dissolution.

Blencarn* was part of the barony of Adam son of Sweine, which was of such magnitude,

				£.	s.	d.
Idem Thomas habet Decim. albe, que vale't coib. a'is.	—	—	—	3	5	0
Idem Thomas habet Decim. feni lini et canobi dict' p'ochie, que vale't coibus a'is.				0	35	0
Idem Thomas habet oblac. minut. decas cu. p' ficius libri paschalis que vale't coibus a'is.				0	36	0
Sm total valoris 8l. 16s. od. De quibus.						
Resolut. Senag. } In resolut. Epo Karlij p. Senag. annuatim solut.	—	—	—	0	4	0
et Subsid. }						
Et in cons. p'cucon viuitac. dict' Epi de triennio in trienniu. 6s. Et sic annuatim.	—			0	2	0
Sum deduct. 6s.						
Et Rem. 8l. 10s. od. xma inde 17s.						

ECCLES. SURVEY, 26th of K. Hen. VIII.

POOR.] No workhouse—the poor rate is raised by the purvey—the yearly rental of lands is about 3500l.

RIVER.] Every owner of lands on the banks of the river Eden claims the right of fishing to the mid-stream, within his own bounds; but the fishery is of no great value.

FUEL.] Chiefly coals, 6d. a Winchester bushel; turf and peat 2s. a cartload, with one horse.

SOIL.] In Culgaith and Kirkland, deep and fertile—Skirwith, light and sandy—Blencarn, strong with clay.—There is alabaſter at Culgaith, but its use in husbandry not yet proved.

COAL.] At Ardalehead, a disputed right, but now wrought by Sir Michael le Fleming—Lead wrought by the Crackenthorps.

LIME.] Much used in husbandry of late years, 5d. the Winchester bushel.

WOOD.] Oak, beech, chestnut, firs, and ash thrive remarkably well in Mr. Yates's plantations.

HUSBANDRY.] Grass lands hold much the greatest share.

CATTLE.] Not remarkable—Heifers, at three years old, bring 3l. 10s. and oxen 7l. a-piece.

SHEEP.] Of the short Scots breed, about 4000 depastured on the mountains—Wethers bring about 12s. a piece—Ewes about 5s. some of an inferior sort no more than 7s. 6d.—Seldom any lambs are fold—Sheep will endure great hardships, when overblown and buried in snow by a storm—in 1785, some sheep survived after being covered 50 days!—They were remarked to cast their wool, and recover their eyesight, though taken out blind, and afterwards became as healthy as the rest of the flock, fed well, and were sold for as good prices as their fellows, who had fared better in the storm. Cattle overblown, have been known to survive twenty four days, and standing on their feet all the time!

HORSES.] The breed is improving very much, by the attention of the husbandman—They now bring to market carriage horses and hunters of considerable price; mares at 4 years old, worth from 15l. to 20l. and geldings from 20l. to 30l. and some at 5 years old sell for 40l.

GAME.] Black game, the largest weighed 4lb. 3oz.—grouse 28oz.—woodcocks 15oz. and a half—hare 11lb. —ne measured from fore-feet to hind-feet, 3 feet 5 inches and a half.

ANTIQUITIES.] The *Maiden-wall* is very conspicuous in many places in this parish, of the breadth of 8 yards. About 200 yards east of this Roman road are the *Hanging Walls of Mark Anthony*, without any possible reason to be assigned for the name. They consist of three terraces, the manifest work of art, immediately rising one above the other, and each elevated between 4 and 5 yards, they are 200 yards in length, and the plain at the top of each ten in breadth. On the top, called Baron's Hill, the property of Mr. Salkeld, are the remains of large buildings.

* Blencarn manor customary.

Mr. Carleton, 24 customary tenements, rent 3l. 12s. 5d. Arbitrary fines, boon services of ploughing, mowing, raking hay, and reaping.—Miss Kirkpatrick's (grand-daughters of the late Mrs. Aderton, of Blencarn, youngest sister and one of the coheiresses of the late Christopher Pattenion, of Carleton Hall, Esq.) fold

magnitude, that the cornage within the same amounted to 122 shillings. It was divided into various portions, to sundry persons, and part thereof was granted to the priory of Carlisle. A principal portion came to Edward Boyville, who sold it to John, brother of Harcla, Earl of Carlisle. On the Earl's attainder, John having absconded, the estate was seized by King Edward II. and granted to one English; whose daughter Julian intermarried with Restwol, and his heirs sold it to Lough, an ancestor of Lough Carleton, Esq. Blencarn and Kirkland have the distribution of 15l. a-year to poor-house holders, derived from several charitable donations.—In Skirwith 3l. Culgaith 1l. 10s. Here is a place called Butt-hills, but the mounds have been removed.

fold to Mr. Carleton 11 customary tenements, rent 1l. Arbitrary fines and boon services.—On the death of Lough Carleton, 1 sq. in 1792, these 35 tenements were *enfranchised* according to the directions given in his last will and testament, (by trustees for that purpose) without any expence to the tenants. The valuable estates and manors of Blencarn and Tynelhead, in Alton Moor, are now held by his three nieces, daughters of Thomas Carleton, Esq. his brother, late agent to Lord Monson, in Lincolnshire, all minors. This benevolent gentleman was born at Skirwith-Hall, in this parish, and when young, went to Mr. Lough, (his mother's brother) an eminent attorney in London, who resigned to his nephew, his extensive practice, and, at his death, bequeathed to him an ample fortune in money and lands. He retired from business several years previous to his death, and died a bachelor at the age of 68.

Lieutenant General Honeywood, fold to Lord Thanet 10 customary tenements, rent 1l. 1s. 11d. halfpenny. A twenty penny fine, and some boons.—The dean and chapter, Carlisle, 8 customary tenements, rent 2l. 16s. 10d. Fourpenny fine at the change of tenant only.

The dean and chapter have great tithes here at Skirwith and Culgaith, which are leased out to the Acronbank family, referring to the vicar of Kirkland an out-rent of 6s. 8d. yearly.

The church was rebuilt of stone in 1768, with a small steeple—the length of the nave 18 yards, and breadth 11 yards: the whole seated with oak, plain and neat: the chancel is in length 12 yards, and in width 8 yards, the dimensions of the old church were much larger.

Several of the Flemings were buried in the old church, from whence was removed the mutilated effigies of a man in armour, his sword sheathed and girded on, denoting that the personage whose tomb this figure covered, died in the time of peace. The stone is now built up at the west end of the new church. There is a stone-cross in the church-yard, with steps up to it, now grown over with grass.

The parish register begins in 1690.			
From 1690, to 1710,	Bapt.	Marr.	Bur.
For Kirkland	245	49	225
Inhabitants of Culgaith	113	20	120
	—	—	—
	358	69	345
	—	—	—
For the last 20 years,—Kirkland	227	62	128
Chapel of Culgaith	122	25	84
	—	—	—
	349	87	212
	—	—	—
Increase	—	18	—
Decrease	9	—	133

Since 1754,—112 marriages in Kirkland—Men who wrote their own names 106—Women 66.

At Culgaith since 1758, when the chapel was consecrated, 40 marriages—Men who wrote their names 36—Women 25.

Since 1754, married by licence at Kirkland 32—At Culgaith, since 1758, 9.

There are no statute days or fairs, and wages are variable—Labourers in husbandry have 16d. per day—Carpenters 2s.

“ Skirwith was also a dependent manor, of the barony of Adam son of Sweine. In the time of King John, one Jordan Spiggornell and others had freeholds there; but the first I read of who held the township, as lord thereof, was Robert son of Walter, whom I take to be one of the Lancasters,” of Howgill, a family of great note at that time: “ He held it in King Edward I. and in the latter part of the reign of King Henry III. Afterwards John Lancaster, of Howgill, was owner, and died seized thereof in the 8th year of King Edward III. who held it of Thomas de Burgo, one of the heirs of the great barony of Adam son of Sweine. From John Lancaster, it descended to his cousin Richard, son of Richard Place; William his heir, gave it by fine to William de Lancaster, whose heir was married to John Crackenthorp, father of John Crackenthorp, junior, he had three daughters, who were married to Hutton, of the Forest, Sanford, of Afkham, and Middleton. Afterwards the Middletons were lords thereof;” for it appears in the 35th year of King Henry VIII. that Ambrose Middleton held this manor in *capite*, under 4s. 4d. cornage; “ and now Hutton, son of Thomas, of the Forest, and Middleton his wife, daughter and one of the coheiresses of Middleton enjoyeth the same in his mother’s right, that is a part, and the rest by purchase of the copartners.”|| It was purchased of that family by Agnes Fleming, of Rydale, in the 4th year of King James I. from whom it descended to the present Sir Michael le Fleming.* The ancient manor-house, called Skirwith-Hall, was lately pulled down, and a farm-house built on the ground.—The hall was a miserable mansion, narrow and low doors, and loup holes rather than windows—over the door, 1617, D. I. J. P.

Skirwith-Abbey, the residence of John Orfeur Yates, ‡ Esq. is a modern-built mansion, with convenient offices and out-buildings, near the site of a small religious house. The estate was purchased of the Adertons, § in 1786, who bought it from the family of Birds; it was formerly church lands, and there is a tradition that the knights templar had possessions here, so that probably the old house, called the abbey, and the fish ponds near Kirkland church, had belonged to that society, who, it is presumed, possessed Temple-Sowerby, in this neighbourhood.

The pleasure grounds are laid out with good taste, and the woods are in a very thriving state. Mr. Yates has greatly improved the face of the country, by his plantations and agriculture. He has been assisted in ornamenting Culgaith moor (inclosed about seventeen years ago) by the late M. Atkinson and J. Troutbeck, Esquires, who have made large plantations of forest trees.

In making the gardens, very near to where the Abbey stood, in a bank facing to the west, several urns were discovered, but they were all broken. In

|| Denton’s MS.

* Thirty eight tenements, now all enfranchised— It is a customary manor, paid a rent, fines, and boon services in reaping, mowing, ploughing, harrowing, carrying coals, and spinning a certain number of hanks of yarn. Crackenthorps have Blackhall demesne.

Yates 4 customary tenements.—Customary rent 17s. 6d.

‡ He married Mary, youngest daughter of Henry Aglionby, of Nunnery, Esq. sister and one of the coheiresses of the late Christopher Aglionby, Esq. by whom he has issue three sons and two daughters.

§ The Skirwith-Abbey estate was sold by Bryard Lowther, of Lowther, in consideration of 20l. to Thomas Benson, of Melmerby, and Ann his wife, and sold by them, on the 24th of July, 10th of Elizabeth, 1582, to Richard Lowther, of Lowther, Esq. There was a fine passed, Michaelmas term, 27th of Elizabeth, by Richard, Christopher, and Hugh Lowther, and the estate passed by purchase to Ann

In the house there is a curious genealogical painting of the Warwick family, from Guy, Earl of Warwick, in the time of Athelstan, down to the reign of King Henry III.

Culgaith was a dependent manor of the same barony: Adam Fitz Sweine's two daughters, Amabil and Matilda, married Alexander Crevaquer* and Adam de Montebegon.—Amabil married William de Neville for her second husband, and by their daughter, the moiety they possessed, passed in marriage to one De Burgo, whose heir was Thomas de Burgo, who gave to the monks of Breckton, in Yorkshire, his estate here. There is the utmost confusion in the records touching this manor, from the beginning of the reign of King John. In the 6th year of King Edward I. Michael de Harela, father of the Earl of Carlisle, held one moiety; and the other was vested in Walter Mulcaster and Gilbert Hawkley. On Harela's attainder, King Edward II. granted his part to Sir Christopher Moresby, Knight; by inquisition *post mortem*, taken the 22d of King Edward III. it appears this Christopher died seized of the whole manor of Culgaith, holden under Robert Neville, of Hornby, who held it in *capite*, under 16s. 8d. cornage. Lady Knevett, his heiress, sold her right in the waste lands to H. Crackenthorp, which he inclosed and called the Parks, and all the manorial rights to four feoffees, who assigned to the tenants, (one only excepted, now holden as parcel of Lord Thanet's manor of Milburne Grange, under the yearly customary rent of 10s. 9d. subject to a twenty-penny fine;) reserving out of them a free-rent of 28l. 4s. 1d. which she afterwards sold to the Dalstons, of Acronbank. This annual rent was purchased by Mr. Matthew Atkinson, of Temple-Sowerby from their late representative William Norton, Esq. of Acronbank. The courts have been neglected for many years.

The chapel here is dedicated to all saints, and is of some antiquity. It was founded by the lord of the manor, as appears by the following curious commission set forth in the notes. †

The

Chambre. of Caldbeck.—In the year 1597, Arthur Chambre sold it to Thomas Langeake, of Plumpton, yeoman: fine passed Nov. 9th, 30th of Elizabeth.—Langeake sold it to John Sanderfon, of Skirwith, his son-in-law, 8th of August, 1608, 6th of James, for seven score and ten pounds.—10th of August, 1693, 5th of William and Mary, Thomas Sanderfon sold the said estate to John Bird, of Skirwith, for 410l.—37th year of George II. Mr. John Aderton, of Penrith, bought the estate of John Bird, and Hannah his wife, and of Wilham Bird: and it was sold by his heir, Jere. Aderton, an American, to J. O. Yates, Esq. upon the 25th of February, 1768.

Bank manor, in this parish, descended from the Crackenthorps to the Cooksons, of Penrith, A. D. 1790—Mr. Cockson has taken the name of Crackenthorp.

At Bankhall, on an old chimney-piece, are the characters H. C. 1564, on the one side the arms of Crackenthorps singly, on the other side the Crackenthorps quartered with Dalstons.

Here is an ancient perambulation roll of the manor, dated 3d of King Richard II.

We humbly offer our grateful acknowledgements to Mrs. Yates, of Skirwith-Abbey, for the very material information she has been pleased to give.—THE EDITORS.

* He granted to the monks of Wetheral, his moiety of the mill of Culgaith, with the miller and his family, *cum tota sequela pertinente*.

† “ Calixtus Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, venerabili fratri Episcopo Carloliensi salutem et amplissimam benedictionem. Querelam dilecti filii nobilis viri Christophori Moresby, domicelli tuz diocecesos accepimus, continentem, Quod licet Rector parochialis ecclesie loci de Kirkelland dictae diocecesos pro tempore exilens, in capella omnium sanctorum loci de Culgayth, ejusdem diocecesos scita infra litem parochiae praefatae Ecclesiae, quae per predecessores dicti domicelli fundata fuit, cujus idem domicellus
“ verus

The chapel was rebuilt out of the donations mentioned in the notes, and was consecrated in the year 1758, by Bishop Osbaldiston. Lands were purchased with the augmentation money, &c. which yield, with other dues, an income to the incumbent of about 70*l.* a-year.

THE

“verus patronus exiit, certas missas singulis hebdomalis ex causis legitimis celebrari, nec non singulis diebus dominicis aquam et panem benedicti facere teneatur, prout etiam rectores ejusdem ecclesie, qui pro tempore fuerunt facere consueverunt; tamen modernus Rector dictae ecclesie id facere haecenus recusavit et recusat, in anime sue periculum, et detrimentum habitatorum dicti loci, et diminutionem divini cultus: Quare pro parte praefati domicelli nobis fuit humiliter supplicatum, ut super praemissis opportune providere paternam diligentiam curaremus. Quocirca Fraternitati tuae per Apostolica scripta mandamus, quatenus vocatis qui fuerint vocandi, et auditis hinc inde prepositis, quod justum fuerit (appellatione remota) decernas, faciens quod decreveris per censuram ecclesiasticam firmiter observari. Testes autem qui fuerunt nominati, si se gratia, odio, vel amore subtraxerint, censura simili (appellatione cessante) compellas veritati testimonium prohibere. Datum Romae apud sanctum Petrum, anno incarnationis domini millesimo quadringentesimo quinquagesimo sexto, quatio die Maii, pontificatus nostri anno secundo.”

The original is in the hands of the Rev. J. D. Carlyle of Carlisle.

The revenue certified in 1739.							£.	s.	d.
Ancient salary by the inhabitants	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	8
Additional ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	8
Chapel yard worth per ann.	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	3	0
One grazing in the town pasture	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	5	6
							£6 0 10		
1739. Augmented	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	0	0
By will of John Dalton, Esq. Acionbank	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	0	0
By will of Ch. Bowerbank	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	0	0
His brother and executor added thereto	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	0	0
By anonymous, through Dr. Bolton, D. of Carlisle	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	0	0
Second augmentation	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	0	0
Third augmentation	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	0	0
							£930 0 0		

A dispute has lately subsisted between the vicar of Kirkland and the inhabitants of Culgaith, touching the nomination to this chapel; but the inhabitants relinquishing their claim, the vicar has nominated the Rev. John Clarke Gilbanks.

On the division of the common an allotment of 100 acres was appropriated to the support of a school; the costs of the inclosure and of buildings on the allotment have incumbered the lands with 12*l.* a-year.—18*l.* a-year remains to the master, who teaches about forty foundation scholars.

There are here the remains of ancient archery, mounds called the Butt-hills, distant about 93 yards from each other, they were perfect till after the inclosure of Culgaith moor.

In cultivating Culgaith moor, several urns were found full of ashes, in the year 1775.—About ten years ago, a person in getting stones for the inclosures, discovered two repositories of the dead, one circular, the other of an oblong square, covered over with fine turf, which rendered them very conspicuous, as all the adjoining land was covered with long heath,—the circle was about five yards in diameter within, each of them were inclosed with an earth mound, in which were placed at equal distances, four urns standing upright, the mouths of each covered with a flat stone, and the contents pieces of bones and ashes, the covering of earth was not above six or eight inches thick.—The square was not above ten yards distant from the circle, but no urns were found therein, and the discoverer did not search to any depth for other remains.

On the other side of Crowdundlebeck, which divides this parish from Newbiggin, in Westmorland, was a large

THE MOUNTAIN CROSS-FELL.

The following Description of the Mountain of Cross-Fell, was published in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1747, p. 384.

“ A mountain that is generally ten months buried in snow, and eleven in clouds, cannot fail exciting the attention and curiosity of a traveller.

“ That immense ridge of mountains, which are reputed the British Alps, † make their first appearance in Derbyshire, and are thence continued in one chain of different elevations to the river Tweed: the Lancashire and Copeland heights, with those in Yorkshire and Durham, being only detached parts of this great body; such as are remarkably eminent have particular names assigned them, whilst the general ridge bears one appellation for several miles together.

“ *Cross-Fell*, though distinguished in none of the country maps, is most singularly eminent, whether you regard its height, or the immense base it stands upon, being above twenty miles in circumference: in some parts the rise is very leisurely and gradual, in others more rugged and perpendicular, emitting streams to both seas.* The insensible ascent removes its top to a very great distance from the inhabited plains; and being in a manner encompassed with other desolate and barren mountains, it retains the snow much longer than any we can see in Britain; there being some who affirm, that it has continued some times for seven whole years together.

“ Aldston is the nearest town, where one can get a safe conductor, to cross these almost impervious wastes;—a country extremely ill represented in all our maps, yet published, not to mention their exhibiting the town on the wrong side of the river Nint. About two in the afternoon we set forward, three in company, and two who joined us afterwards, out of the same curiosity. We passed the river Tyne near its confluence with Blackburn, beyond which, this immense waste begins, and could plainly perceive the alteration of the air in riding a few miles. On the top of Roderick-heights is a pretty large lake, called *Green-castle-loch*, § which receives no visible feeder, but emits a small stream

a large encampment; and upon a rock in the quarry, was an inscription left there by the 20th legion, styled *Valens Victris*.—This inscription, by working of the quarry, has lately been cut away, and part of it is now over the door of a cowhouse belonging to Thomas Atkinson, of Milburn, in Westmorland,—What remains on the stone over the door, is

{ VARRON  } †
 { | SSVS. LEG. XX.  }

† Called the Apennines, by other writers.

* The great rivers Wear, Tees, and Tyne, all issue from the base of this mountain: the streams which flow to the west are but small brooks.

§ A name derived from an ancient semicircular fortification of earth, near its margin.

† For a full description, we refer the readers to the editors of Camden, Horsley, Burton's Commentaries, &c. to which we shall more particularly refer in the progress of this work.

“ northward

“ northward to the said burn; nor is there any vestige of a castle, from which it
 “ could be presumed to borrow the name. The *Swallows*,|| those incontestible
 “ remains of Noah’s deluge, begin here to be very frequent; some of these are
 “ thirty or forty yards in diameter, and near as much deep, perfectly circular, but
 “ contain no water at any season, the ground having gradually fallen in at the
 “ sinking of the waters; but where they have happened amid rocks, the holes are
 “ left open to incredible depths. This naturally accounts for those surprising
 “ phenomena in the Pyrenean and Narbonne mountains; and our *Elden-Hole*, in
 “ Derbyshire, whose depths have never been ascertained with the longest lines.

“ On the descent of Roderick-Fell there is plenty of herbage, but few plants,
 “ save the scorpiodes, arvensis, and tormentil.

“ At the bottom of this height, Blackburn divides itself into two branches, the
 “ eastermost tumbling over a precipice of *forty** perpendicular yards, which makes
 “ a most wild, surprising cascade.

“ From this rivulet we are to account the rise of Cross-Fell. We are now so
 “ much environed with large and extended morasses, rocks, and mountains, that
 “ they exhibit a very frightful appearance; not the vestige of a house, except some
 “ old *shiel*s, where, in former ages, the people had resorted, like the Asiatic Tar-
 “ tars, to graze their cattle in summer,—a practice now quite disused. There
 “ were a few sheep, but no deer† that we could see, though there are several on
 “ the heights: and notwithstanding the extraordinary drought, the water followed
 “ our horses foot-steps for miles together, except where the ground was rot-
 “ ten. At the place called Bulman’s Cleugh,§ there have been formerly lead
 “ works, now left off. We had now ascended gradually about three miles,
 “ through very broken morassy wastes, when the mountain began to rise in
 “ three very formidable ascents, very steep, in the manner of mount Lebanon,
 “ piled one above another, with large and extensive plains to each of them, and
 “ loose shivery stones on brows, very troublesome to the horses, which we now
 “ were obliged sometimes to quit. This continued for two miles more, when we
 “ got on the edge of the highest which forms a capacious plain of several hun-
 “ dred acres, if you reckon from the east ascent; but of such a barren soil, that
 “ there was not so much as a single leaf of grass, herb or plant to be found in so
 “ large a plain, exclusive of a few of those rings attributed to fairies, some of which
 “ are perfect circles of the *gramen glumis variis*, in botany, ascribed by Linnæus,
 “ in his Description of the Baltic Isles, to a particular quality of its affecting the
 “ dirtiest soil, where no grass can thrive. This immense plain has no other verdure,
 “ therefore, but a venerable aspect from the moss or down, and this can hardly
 “ draw a subsistence to support itself; so inconceivably barren is this distinguished
 “ eminence. The west side, towards the Cumberland plains, is more rocky and
 “ steep than the way we ascended. Great part of six counties were to be seen,
 “ and notwithstanding our height, there seemed to be four or five mountains that
 “ dispersed

|| Or Swallow Holes, are cavities or sinkings-in of the surface.

* Only about ten yards. † There could be only stray ones from Lord Carlisle’s park, at
 Naworth Castle, (now disparked) or from Whinfield Park, in Westmorland, which is nearer.

§ These mines are again worked, by lease, under Christopher Crackenthorp, Esq.

“disputed pre-eminence, the rest looked all far below us: these were Skiddaw, in the west of Cumberland, Cressell, in Scotland, Pennygent and Ingleborow, in Yorkshire, and the highest Cheviot in Northumberland.† I computed the diameter of our visible horizon to exceed one hundred and twenty miles, sixty each way from the centre. The mountains in Cleveland, by the East Sea, were very fair, and the West Sea sufficiently discoverable. As to the perpendicular height of the mountain, I could not so well judge, having no barometer, and the top suffers too much by refraction to be ascertained by geometrical principles.

“Whether it takes its name of Cross-fell from its transverse situation, to the common run of that ridge, or from a cross erected, as report says, to dislodge the aerial demons, which were thought to possess that desolate mountain, I do not take upon me to determine.

“P. S. Being the 14th of August, and a long drought, and hot season, we were not able to find any the least relics of snow, in places most likely for it; which is very extraordinary.”

To this well-written and pleasing description, we subjoin what our correspondents and our own observation afford on the subject.

The Rev. William Richardson (for whose abundant and accurate information, through the whole of this parish, we cannot sufficiently express our obligations) observes, that the ascent to Cross-fell is not near so difficult as is here represented, to those who know the fells. Snow has never laid a *whole year* upon it, within the last seventy years, as I have been well assured by the shepherds, who frequently, and at all seasons, traverse these high hills. The very summit is covered with *moss* of various kinds, viz. hypnum, bryum, and innium. The *aira montana*, mountain hair grass; *nardus strictus*, heath matgrass; *festuca ovina*, sheep's fescue, and *rumex digynus*, mountain dock are intermixed with the moss. Amongst the stones, are *oxalis acetosella*, cuckow-bread; and *urtica dioica*, common nettle.—The summit is a large heap only of loose whitish freestone, and slightly covered with these and other vegetables.

He says, the summit of Cross-fell is in latitude 54°-42'-05" north; its elevation from the middle part of Lazonby bridge near Kirkofwald, is 910 or 912 yards, and allowing six yards more for the height of the bridge over the river Eden, it will be about 918 yards; and if you allow 80 yards for the fall of the river Eden into Solway Frith, the hill will even then be scarcely 1000 above the level of the sea: its distance from Kirkofwald is eleven miles, and 1040 yards.

The temperature of the water of the *Gentleman's Well*, which is only a few yards

‡ HEIGHT OF MOUNTAINS.

	FEET.		FEET.
Snowden, in Wales, by Waddington, —	3456	Benlomon, — — —	3240
Whernside, — ditto —	4050	Benevish, — — —	4350
Pendle-hill, — ditto —	3411	Ben-y-bourd, higher, } by Pennant,	
Pennygent, — ditto —	3930	Laghin-y-gair, } perpetual snow.	
Ingleborough, — ditto —	3987	Benwewith, }	
Helvellyn, by Donald, —	3324	Skiddaw, by the experiments of Mr. } 3530	
Skiddaw, ditto —	3270	Walker, from the plane of the sea at }	
Cross-fell, ditto —	3390	Whitehaven, — — — }	
Saddleback, ditto —	3048	Cross-fell, by Pennant, — — —	3839
			below

below the summit of the hill, is nearly the same in February and in July, viz. between 35° and 36° .

He adds, the most delightful sight; the most noble spectacle I ever saw, was the sun rising, when I was on the summit of Cross-fell on the 18th day of June; it is infinitely grander than a setting sun.

The *helm-wind*, which has before been mentioned, and which frequently affects this tract of mountains, nearly forty miles in extent, is now to be considered. These heights are supposed to affect the weather, in a manner somewhat similar to what the inhabitants of the Malabar and Coromandel coasts experience; and what are called in this country *shedding-winds*, generally blow on the contrary sides of Cross-fell, from opposite quarters to the *helm-winds*; and the storms which rake the country on one side of the mountain, seldom affect the other. Upon the summits of this lofty ridge of mountains there frequently hangs a vast volume of clouds, in a fullen and drowsy state, having little movement; this heavy collection of vapours often extends several miles in length, and dips itself from the summit, half way down to the base of those eminences; and frequently, at the same time, the other mountains in view are clear of mist, and shew no signs of rain. This *helm*, or cloud, exhibits an awful and solemn appearance, tinged with white by the sun's rays that strike the upper parts, and spreads a gloom below, over the inferior parts of the mountains, like the shadows of night. When this collection of vapour first begins to gather upon the hills, there is to be observed hanging about it, a black strip of cloud, continually flying off, and fed from the white part, which is the real *helm*; this strip is called the *helm-bar*, as, during its appearance, the winds are thought to be resisted by it; for, on its dispersion, they rage vehemently upon the vallies beneath. The direction of the *helm-bar* is parallel to that part of the main cloud or collection of vapour, that is tinged with white by being struck with the sun's rays; the *bar* appears in continual agitation, as boiling, or struggling with contrary blasts; whilst the *helm* all this time keeps a motionless station. When the *bar* is dispersed, the winds that issue from the *helm* are sometimes extremely violent; but that force seems to be in proportion to the real current of the winds which blow at a distance from the mountains, and which are frequently in a contrary direction, and then the *helm-wind* does not extend above two or three miles; without these impediments it seldom sweeps over a larger track than twelve miles, perhaps from the mere resistance of the lower atmosphere. It is remarkable, that at the base of the mountain the blasts are much less violent than in the middle region; and yet the hurricane is sometimes impetuous even there, bearing every thing before it, when at the distance of a few miles there is a dead calm, and a sunny sky. The spring is most favourable to this phenomenon, the *helm-wind* will sometimes blow for a fortnight, till the air in the lower regions, warmed before by the influence of the sun, is thereby rendered piercing cold.

Mr. Ritson, that extraordinary genius, of whom we have given some account, in its proper place, who wrote the Introduction to Clarke's Survey of the Lakes, thus speaks of this *helm-wind*;—"The *helm-wind* is generated in that enormous
 " cloud, which, like a *helmet*, covers the summit of Cross-fell. It is there particu-
 " larly favoured by circumstances; for on one side there is a plain of about thirty
 " miles in breadth, in some places, and on the other no hills to rival that from
 " whence;

“whence it comes. This wind is not much taken notice of in natural history; yet the Dutch, by the iron chains with which they are obliged to moor their ships at the Cape of Good-Hope, bear ample testimony to the fury of such a one. It hath been met with by the late voyagers in the south-seas; it is said to have been felt in the Straits of Gibraltar; and I doubt not but mariners and travellers have found it in many other places, though they may not have observed it with care, or may have given it different names.”

Mr. Richardson remarks, “That in the vicinity of these mountains the air is generally very clear and healthy, owing perhaps to the violent *helm-winds* in the months of December, January, February, March, and April, but the inhabitants of the countries immediately influenced by that wind are more subject to rheumatic complaints, than those at a greater distance. The summit of Cross-fell, and the regions a little lower, are sometimes clear, when the vale is covered with a fog; I have been upon the mountain when that has happened, and the spectacle is curious, as the clouds appear firm, though uneven, like a boisterous disturbed ocean. All distant sounds are at that time heard distinctly, and strike the ear in a very singular manner, as they seem to issue from under your feet. As to the *helm*, the cloud does not always rest on the tops of the hills, but is sometimes several degrees higher, and does not always preserve a regular form; neither is there always a *helm-bar*, for that phenomenon only appears, when the wind, at a little distance, blows from the west. I have sometimes observed four or five of these *helm-bars*, within five miles of the hills, and then the wind blew irregularly, sometimes from the east, and sometimes from the west. It appears to me to be the same kind of phenomenon as that at the Cape of Good-Hope, described by Sparman. When the snow appears upon the hills, the winds then blow with great violence. Swinburn, I think, mentions something similar in Sicily, and Volney, at Alexandria. May it not be accounted for by the air being considerably colder on the summit of these hills, than in the country whither it rushes with so much violence? I have found by a thermometer, that it is 14° colder on the top of Cross-fell than at the bottom, indeed I did not prove that once, but three or four times I found it 12° , and frequently 10° .

“The name of *helm* seems to be derived from the Saxon, and implies in our language, a covering. Its appearances, according to my remarks, have been that of a white cloud resting on the summits of the hills, extending even from Brough to Brampton; it wears a bold broad front, not unlike a vast float of ice standing on edge: on its first appearance, there issues from it a prodigious noise, which in grandeur and awfulness exceeds the roaring of the ocean. Sometimes there is a *helm-bar*, which consists of a white cloud arranged opposite to the *helm*, and holds a station, various in its distances, sometimes not more than half a mile from the mountain, at others three or four miles; sometimes it is in breadth a quarter of a mile, at others a mile at least: this cloud prevents the wind blowing further westward. The sky is generally visible between the *helm* and the bar, and frequently loose bodies of vapours or small specks of clouds are separated from the *helm* and the bar, and flying across in opposite directions, both east and west, are seen to sweep along the sky with amazing velocity. When you arrive at the other side of the *bar cloud*, the wind blows eastward, but underneath it is a dead calm, or gusts of wind from all quarters. The violence of the

“ wind is generally greatest when the helm is highest above the mountains. The
 “ cold air rushes down the hill with amazing strength, so as to make it very difficult
 “ for a person to walk against it; I have frequently been under a necessity of
 “ turning my back to take breath at every ten yards at least; it mostly comes in
 “ gusts, though it sometimes blows with unabated fury for twenty-four hours; and
 “ continues blowing at intervals for three, four, five, or even six weeks. I have
 “ at different times walked into the cloud, and found the wind increase in violence,
 “ till I reached the mist floating on the side of the hill; when once entered into that
 “ mist I experienced a dead calm. If the *helm* is stationed above the mountain,
 “ and does not rest upon it, it blows with considerable violence immediately under
 “ the helm. I once walked so far on the Aldston Moor side, till the wind blew
 “ from the mountain; hence I supposed that the wind rushes down on each side;
 “ and shepherds have frequently told me they have observed it to be so.

There are three large slab stones in the chancel of Kirkland church, having brass plates inlaid, with the following EPITAPHS engraven upon them:

There Daniel Fleming's* body lies, whose birth
 Was generous for that worse piece of earth;
 But the other and better part, his mind,
 Shew'd itself more to be of noble kind.
 By being kinde; for he his well got store
 Spent well by open hand and open dore,
 Affording matchless hospitality:
 Nor did he ever faile in courtly;

And such it shew'd itself by being just,
 Truly discharging friends' and country's trust.
 This kindnes and this righteousness did light
 Upon a blessing in the same kind right,
 God loved him, and did propagate his life,
 In duteous children, by a loving wyfe;
 Wrought him his neighbours love, and his soul blest
 In the end, by endless love, with endless rest.

He died the second of August, 1621.

To the memory of Mrs. ISABELL FLEMING, late wife of DANIEL FLEMING, gent. who dyed June 15th
 Anno Domini, 1639.

Reader here, before thine eyes,
 A widow and a wonder lyes.
 Her oyle she spent, and yet had store,
 By scattering the gathered more.

Her love, her zeal, her pietye,
 Her care and hospitalitie,
 Fit her for heaven,—too good for us;
 Sure she dy'd well who lived thus.

Let her own works praise her in the gates.

Here rests the body of Mr. JOHN FLEMING, second son of DANIEL FLEMING, of Skirwith, Esq. who
 dyed a bachelor May 30th, 1662, in the year of his age 52.

Here he lies buried, whose religious zeal
 Appear'd sincere to prince, church, commonweal;
 Just in his ways, and faithful to his friend,
 Clear in his life, and chearful at his end.
 Can man on earth enjoy a greater bliss,
 Than making death his gain,—and such was his.

This monument she for his sake did rear,
 Then whom no sister to her owne more dear
 A mutual love; for when she was oppress'd,
 His onely care was to procure her rest.
 Sweet breathing union, which no human art
 Can feature, but by letters in the heart.

Fratri charissimo merens posuit Agnes Dudley.

*Vita viatoris figura
 Beata, si spectatus futura.*

* This Daniel Fleming was the second son of William Fleming, Esq. of Rydall-hall, in Westmorland, by Agnes, sister of Sir Robert Bindlcs, of Borwick, in Lancashire, knight.—This lady survived her husband 33 years, and manage'd so well, that she bought the manor and lordship of Skirwith, the lordship of Kirkland, and the demesne of Monkhal, with other places in Cumberland, which she settled on the above mentioned Daniel, who lived at Skirwith hall. He married Isabel, daughter of James Brathwaite, of Ambleside, in Westmorland, Esq. and had eight children, viz. William, who succeeded upon the failure of male line in the eldest branch of the family, to the Rydall estates; John, who died without issue; Thomas, who had a son William who died without issue; Joseph, who died without issue; Daniel, lieutenant in a troop of horse, died childless;—Agnes married to Christopher Dudley, of Yanewath, in Westmorland, Esq. Dorothy to Huddleston, of Hutton John; Mary to Brougham, of Scales hall, in Cumberland.

THE PARISH OF EDENHALL.

“ EDENHALL, *aula ad rivum Eden*, was given to Henry, son of Sweine, the second brother of Adam. It stands on the west side of the river, and in the forest of Englewood. It is now the inheritance of the best house and family of the Musgraves, whose ancestor, Thomas Musgrave, had it by the marriage of William Stapleton's second daughter and coheir, in the time of King Henry VI. and before that, the Stapletons held it from the first year of King Edward III. for five descents. It came to them by the marriage of Julian, one of the two daughters and coheirs of Robert Turpe, whose father, Adam Turpe, was but a child of seven years old in King Henry III.'s time, at the death of Robert his father, who then died seized thereof.

“ Robert Turpe died Henry III.—Adam Turpe—Robert Turpe—Julian, daughter of Robert, and wife of William Stapleton—William Stapleton, 36th Edward III.—William Stapleton, 3d Richard II.—William Stapleton—Stapleton—William Stapleton, 11th Henry VI.—Joan Stapleton, wife of Thomas Musgrave, 39th Henry VI.”†

The Musgraves became proprietors here, in the 39th year of the reign of King Henry VI. The mansion-house is a handsome stone structure, built in the taste which prevailed about the time of the Charles's. In this house are some good old-fashioned apartments. An old painted drinking glass, called the *Luck of Edenhall*, is preserved with great care. It is alluded to in the annexed ballad of Duke Wharton. In the garden, near to the house, is a well of excellent spring water, called St. Cuthbert's well, (the church is dedicated to the saint.) This glass is supposed to have been a sacred chalice: but the legendary tale is, that the butler, going to draw water, surprised a company of fairies who were amusing themselves upon the green, near the well: he seized the glass, which was standing upon its margin; they tried to recover it; but, after an ineffectual struggle, flew away, saying,

If that glass either break or fall,
Farewel the luck of Edenhall.

This family is of great antiquity and reputation, and came into England with the conqueror, and settled at Musgrave, in Westmorland.

We adopt, however the etymology of the name, as given by our predecessors; with such additional observations of our own, as our more extended researches enable us to suggest. *Musgrave*, like most other names, was, no doubt, originally a name of office. *Grave*, or *graff*, is the Teutonic, or German title, of a præfect, keeper, or governor. Thus *burg-graff*, *plas-graff*, *land-graff*, and *margraff*, denote respectively, the superintendant of the city, palace, land, marches, or boundaries. We have softened the word down into *reeve*, in our own *shire-reeve*, or *sheriff*. *Graff*, or *grave*, appears to us not to be derived, as lexicographers in general, and even

† Denton's MS.

Lye, imagine, from the Saxon *gerof*, *exigere*, *rapere*, but from the Teutonic *grou*, which implies *heavy*, *venerable*: and hence the title seems to be something like *senator*. Neither is *Mufgrave* equivalent to *Margrave*: nor yet, in our opinion, is it derived from the Greek, *Musina*, from which Hesychius derives our English word *mufing*. Its obvious derivation, we think, is from the old Saxon word *maere*, now spelled *mee*; which originally denoted the place in which the hawks were kept, and now denotes stables, perhaps, for no better reason than that the king's stables near charing Crofs are built on the site of the ancient *Mee*s. Hence *Mee*s-grave, or *Mufgrave*, is clearly *the keeper of the hawks*; or, perhaps, the king's *equerry*, or *mafter of the horfe*.

In the reign of King Edward III. they became purchasers of Hartley Castle, where they chiefly refided, till Edenhall came into the family, in Henry VI.'s time, by a marriage with Joan, one of the coheireffes of Sir William de Stapleton, of Edenhall, Knight; fince which it has been the principal feat of the Mufgrave family, until Sir Philip, the present baronet, removed to Kempton Park, in Middlefex, a fine estate prefented to him by his maternal uncle, the late Sir John Chardin, Bart. in 1746.

Every part of the river Eden, which we vifited, is picturefque and beautiful; pretty lawns and meadows, and here and there fine hanging groves are difperfed on its banks; whilst the borders of the channel are beautified with rocks, and the ftream flows in meanders or cafcades.

The church of Edenhall was given by King Edward I. to the priory and convent of Carlifle, and foon after they obtained its appropriation.*

In

* This parifh, in the year 1750, confifted of 26 houfes; in 1781, of 23, which contained 167 inhabitants. From a calculation made of the deaths, on an average of ten years, viz. from 1771 to 1780, inclusive, it appears, that *one* in about 55 of all the inhabitants of this parifh dies annually.

EDENHALL VICARAGE.

Ded. St. Cuthbert.—Pri. and Conv. Carl. propr.—D. and C. Carl. patrons.

Jointly with	}	King's B.	}	Cert. val.	}	Real val.
Langwithby.		17l. 12s. 1d.		43l. 7s. 8d.		70l. 0s. 0d.

DECANATUS CUMB.

Pope Nich. v.	}	K. Edw. II.	}	K. Hen. VIII.
Eccle. de Edenhall 24l. 1s. 4d.		— — — 6l. 13s. 4d.		Edenhall vicaria 17l. 12s. 0d.

INCUMBENTS.—1299, John de Ludam pr. pr. and Conv. Carl.—1341, Sir Adam—John de Londham—1362, John de Marehall, p. m. Londham, pr. pr. and Conv. Carl.—Eudo de Ravenftandale—1368, John de Kirby, p. ref. Ravenftandale.—Robert Goodylow, 1465—1565, Alan Scot, A. M. was provoft of Queen's Col. Ox. —1578, William Smith, p. m. Scot, pr. grantee of Sir Thomas Smith, D. and C. Carl. p. h. v.—1609, Thomas Maplett, A. M. p. m. Smith, pr. Sir Ch. Parking, D. and Ch. Carl.—Simon Green—1669, Gilbert Burton, p. m. Green—1683, John Leigh, A. M. p. m. Burton—1690, George Moon, p. depriv. Leigh—1748, Ch. Mufgrave, A. M. p. m. Moon, by lapfe pr. Bifhop Fleming—1763, Jofeph Rowland, cl. p. ref. Mufgrave—1774, Roger Baldwin, M. D. M. A. p. m. Rowland.

VICARIA DE EDYNEHALLE.

Chriftoferus Blenkow vicar ejufdem Eccleie de Edynhale habet manfionem et Glebam dict. } *℥. s. d.*
 vicarie que val. p. annu. coibs annis. — — — — — } 0 20 0
 Idem

In the church is some good painted glass, and several marble monuments to the Musgrave family. In the hall is a neat private chapel, ornamented with two very large copper-plate prints, of the last supper and the adoration. There is a large silver chalice gilt, given by Sir Christopher Musgrave to the church.

Idem Christoferus habet decim. lactie. cu. p'ficuis libri pascalis ac cu. oib. aliis minut. decim } £. s. d.	
et oblacon. que valent p. annu. coibs annis. — — — — — }	6 4 0
Idem Christoferus habet decim. feni lini et canobi, dict. p'ochie que vale't coib. annis.	0 42 0
Idem Christoferus habet in pens. recept ex priori et conventui monasterij bte marie Karlij } 0 53 4	
Rector. ejusdem Eccleie de Edynhalle annuat. valoris — — — — — }	
Idem Christofer. habet decim. agn. et Lan, dict p'ochie, que valt coib. annis. — — — — — }	6 0 0
Sm. total valoris 17l. 19s. 4d. de quibz,	
Resolut. Senag } In resolut. Epo Karlij p. Senagio annuatim solut. — — — — — }	0 6 0
et al. }	
Et in cons p'cucon viftacon dict. Episcopi de triennio in trienniu. solut 4s. Et sic annuatim.	0 0 16
Sm. deduct 7s. 4d.	
Et Rem. 17l. 12s. 0d. xma inde 35s. 2d. halfpenny.	
CANTARIE BEATE MARIE DE EDYNHALLE.	
Robertus Bryffe Capellanus Cantarista ejusdem habet mansionem q. val. coibus ais.	0 4 0
Idem Robertus habet divers. Terr. et ten. jacen. in Penrethe Edynhall et in al. loc. infra } 4 0 16	
Comitat. Cumb. que valent p annu. coib. annis. — — — — — }	
Sm. total valor 4l. 5s. 4d. xma inde 8s. 6d. halfpenny.	
ECCL. SURVEY, 26th K. HEN. VIII.	

EXTENT.] N. and S. two miles and a half—E. and W. one and a half.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] Soil in general is light, except towards the southward, where it appears of a stronger quality; there a little wheat is grown, but the chief crops are barley, oats, and rye, and some few peas and turnips.—Crops are early.—About the village much grass land.

ASPECT, WOODS, &c.] The land inclines to the east, most of the arable land lies low and pretty level towards Eden. Great part of the parish belongs to Sir Philip Musgrave, and his estate beautified with large tracts of wood land, of various kinds of trees, and of different ages. The fields are neatly inclosed but irregular.

BUILDINGS, &c.] The buildings in general are good, of red freestone, covered with slate of the same colour;—the quarries afford slates as well as blocks of stone.

SHEEP.] There being a large extent of common land, about 1700 sheep are kept, mostly of the ancient breed, about 7 fleeces make a stone, worth 7s. 6d. or 8s.—aged widders will bring 9s, 10s, and some 11s. a piece.

TITHES.] Taken in kind.

TENURE OF LANDS.] Chiefly customary under Sir Philip Musgrave.

ROADS.] A good one from Aldston, and from the eastern parishes to Penrith.

RIVERS.] Eden and Emont.—Some few salmon come up so far in Eden—both rivers abound in trout, &c.

GAME.] Some few grouse, many partridges and hares.—About 7 or 8 years ago, quails abounded here, but they were nearly destroyed by a severe winter; they are now beginning to increase again.

FARMS AND RENTS.] Some farms are very small, not above 10l. a-year—others are up to 300l. a-year—some lands bring 35s. an acre—the average is 19s. or 20s. per acre.

SCHOOL.] Endowed with 4l. a-year—Sir Philip Musgrave gives 3l. a-year to a Sunday-school.

POOR.] Only 6 in number, and their maintenance about 13l. a-year.

FUEL.] Coal and turf.—Coal from Tyndale-fell, Hartside, &c.

LAKES.] Upon the common is a small lake, or tarn, stocked with carp and tench.

HORSES AND CATTLE.] Are here of a good size and weight, though not numerous.

HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

The cavern, called the *Giant's Cave*, will be described in the excursions from Penrith, in which the antiquities on the Westmorland border will be remarked.—THE EDITORS.

There

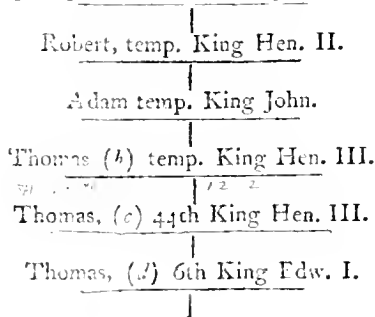
There were lands in this parish belonging to the abbey of Holme-Cultram, which, after the dissolution, were granted to Thomas Lord Wharton. On the fell immediately adjoining to Edenhall plantations, are evident remains of buildings, and fences to a considerable extent, as also traces of the plough, on many parts of the common.

When the plague raged in the north in 1598, it attacked this parish, and there died forty-six persons, as appears by the register; being computed about a fourth part of the inhabitants. The people, during the contagion, left their dwelling-houses, and built themselves sheds and hovels on the commons, and other airy and retired situations; and the parishioners of Edenhall, who died of that disease, were buried near their lodges on Penrith fell, Shadow Burgh, or Edenhall fell, Flats Close, and other places.

The Musgraves have, at different periods, bequeathed the sum of 3l. a-year, for the endowment of a school, and 1l. is paid by John Williamson, of Langwathby, Esq. being a bequest of his uncle, John Williamson.

MUSGRAVE OF EDENHALL.

PETER,
In the reign of King Stephen, settled at Musgrave Major, in Westmorland.



We have been favoured with the following memoirs of this family, collected, as appears, from good authorities and deposited at Edenhall.

That the ancestor of this family came into England with William the Conqueror. See Battle Abbey Roll, and a metrical compoſure, in the Chronical of John Brompton, Abbot. Fo. p. 158, 168. Cron. 156.

That he was a witness to a grant of Sandford, in Westmorland, unto Robert de Veteriponte, first Baron of Westmorland. MS. A. 114. c.—N. B. In the original MS. are frequent references to authorities, which we are sorry we have not been able to discover: they probably refer to different papers and writings still in the family.

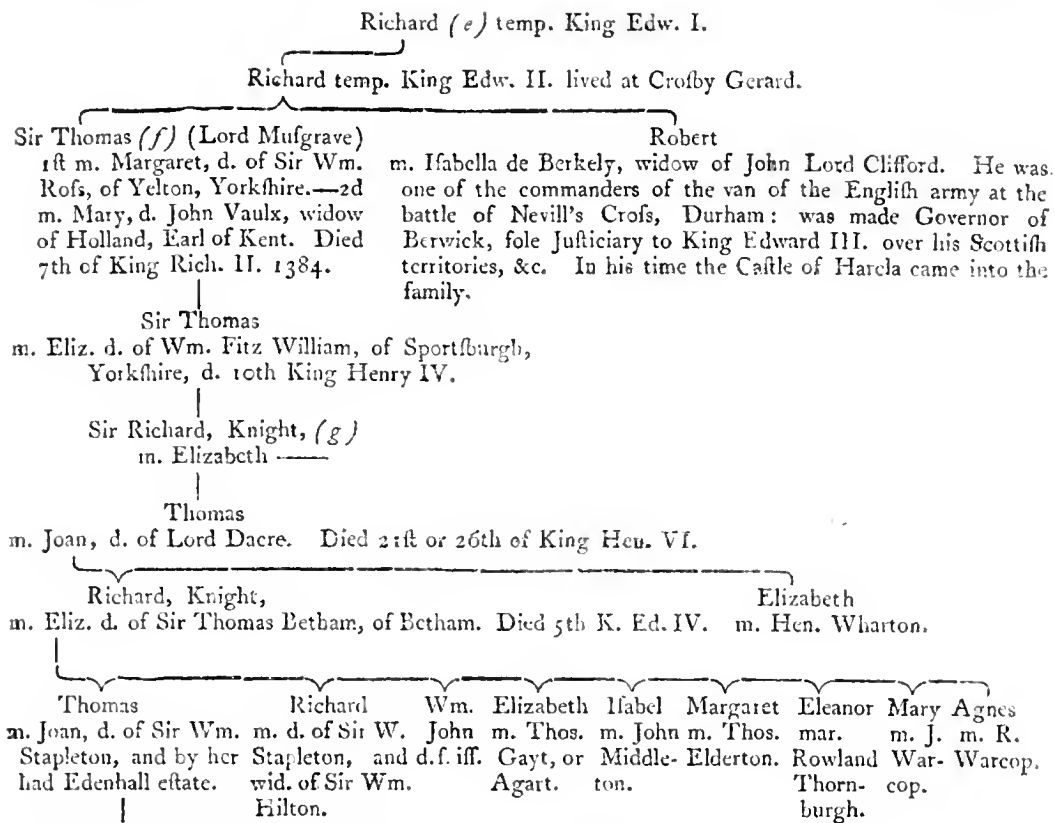
(b) This Thomas de Musgrave lived in the time of John de Veteriponte, who died Ao. 25th Henry III.

(c) Thomas de Musgrave was Sheriff of Westmorland, Ao. 44th Henry III. He was one of the executors of Robert de Veteriponte, the last Baron of Westmorland of that surname, who died Ao. 47th Henry III. He levied a fine 1st Edw. I. of the manors of Musgrave, Sandford, and Murton, with their appurtenances, to the use of himself and the male heirs of his body. He gave some lands in Overton, (now Orton) in Westmorland, to the hospital of Caryugchered (now Carishead) in Lancashire.

(d) This Thomas is the first mentioned in Sir William Dugdale's pedigree. He, with Ranulph de Dacre, Ao. 6th Edw. I. obtained the king's charter for a market every week upon the Wednesday, at Overton abovesaid, as also for a fair yearly on the eve, day, and morrow of Simon and Jude. He was in the Scotch war, Ao. 4th Edw. II.

Mr. William Camden, Clarenceux King at Arms, in his English Britannia, p. 760, hath these words, viz. "Afterwards the river Eden runneth down by Kirby Stephen, (a market town well known) and by or through both the Musgraves, two little villages, which gave name unto the martial and warlike family of the Musgraves: out of which, in the reign of King Edw. III. Thomas Musgrave flourished, and was, by solemn writ of summons, called to the parliament in the rank of Barons. By records of summons, of the lords temporall, it is not unworthy to be noted, that some were never called above once, some twice, or more times, some during their descendants.

Richard



(*e*) A fine was levied, Ao. 20th Edw. I. of lands in Winton, Raberge, and Rockby, between Richard, the son of Nicholas de Musgrave, and Nicholas de Musgrave, to the use of Richard in fee.

(*f*) In 32d Edw. III. this Thomas Lord Musgrave obtained a charter for a free-warren in all his demesne lands in Musgrave, and Soulby, in Westmorland, with power to impark his woods, called Meanings, in Musgrave, containing two hundred acres. He was, Ao. 42d Edw. III. constituted Escheator of the counties of York, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland.

The Musgrave MS. says, "That besides the two wives mentioned in the pedigree above said, he married Isabel, the widow of Robert, the son of Robert Lord Clifford:"—but that is a palpable error as appears by the above pedigree.—In Sir William Dugdale's pedigree of this family, I find Thomas Musgrave, chevalier, Ao. 31st Edw. III. but presuming him to be the same with this Thomas Lord Musgrave, I have omitted him.

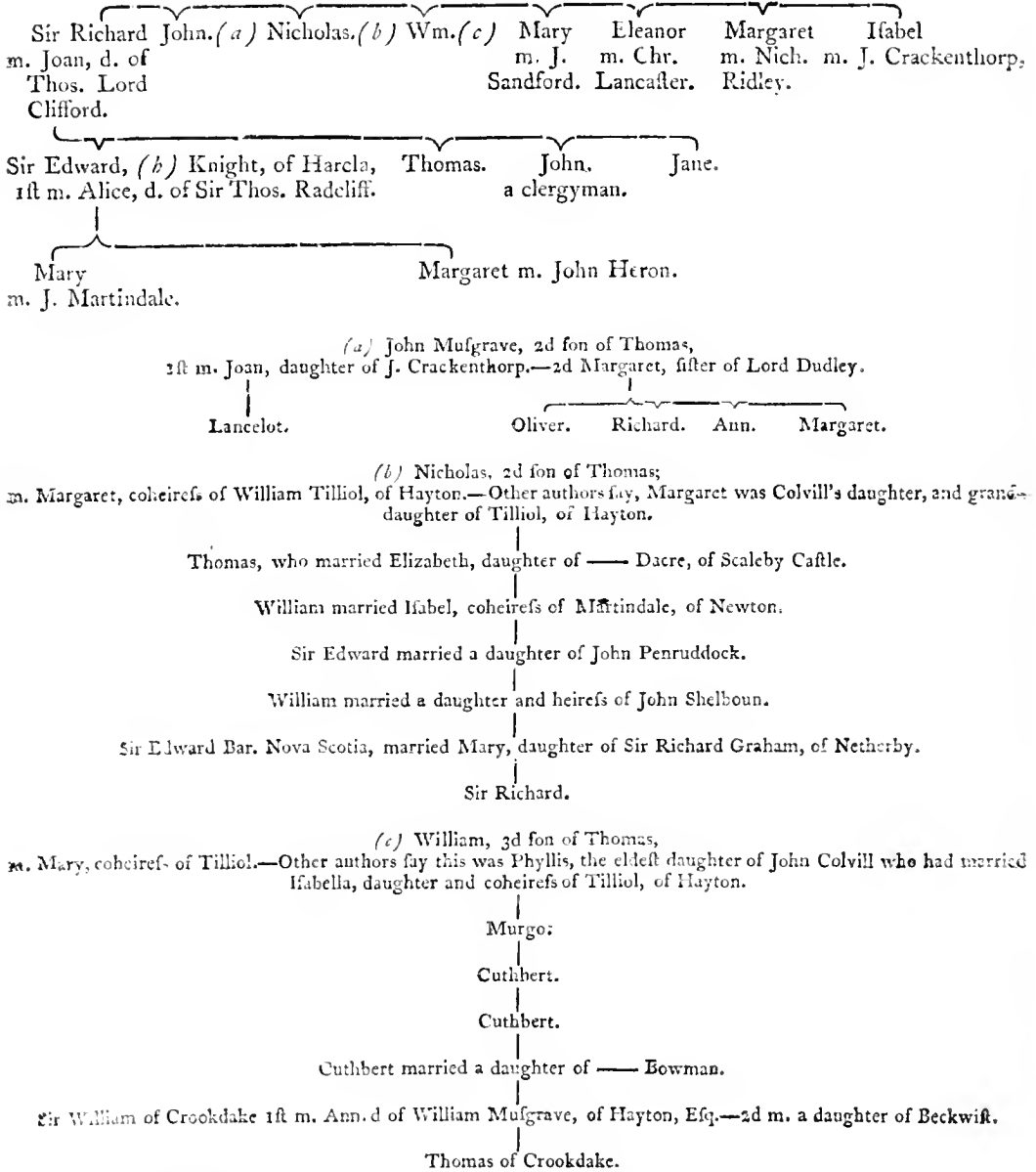
Ao. 23th Edw. III. Joan, wife of Richard de Musgrave, held Crosby Gerard, Soulby and Little Musgrave.

Sir Thomas Musgrave was a knight, Ao. 2d of Richard II. in his father's lifetime. Hartley or Harcla Castle, in Westmorland, belonged anciently to a family of the same name, until Sir Andrew de Harcla, (who was summoned as baron to the parliament, Ao. 15th Edw. II. and was that year created Earl of Carlisle) forfeited the same for high treason; he being, Ao. 16th Edw. II. at Carlisle, tried, found guilty, degraded, and executed for the same. I have heard that Hartley came, by attainder of Sir Andrew aforesaid, unto Richard II. who granted it unto Nevill, of Raby, (or Scroop, of Bolton) who conveyed it to this Sir Thomas Musgrave. This Sir Thomas Musgrave, and the prior of Watton, or Walton, held the manor of Crosby Gerard, Ao. 13th Richard II. This Thomas de Musgrave, an infant, held Great Musgrave, Morton, Rokeby, and Sandford, in Westmorland, Ao. 8th Edw. II. He also held great Musgrave, Morton, Little Musgrave, and part of the manor of Soulby, 13th Richard II. was High Sheriff of Cumberland, 16th Richard II. and was elected Knight for the county of Westmorland, 1st Henry IV.

(*g*) This Sir Richard Musgrave, 10th Henry V. held the manor of Crosby Gerard, Hartley, Great and Little Musgrave, Merton, and Soulby:—for proof whereof, see Sir William Dugdale's pedigree of this family.

Sir Richard Musgrave, 31st Henry VI. held the manor of Little Musgrave, three parts of the manor of Crosby Gerard, and the prior of Walton, the fourth part thereof. Also some lands in Appleby, the manor of Hartley, half of Melkintrop, Great Musgrave, Morton, and Soulby.

In a pedigree of this family, at Lowther, it is mentioned that the Musgraves, of Musgrave-hall, in Penrith, and of Fair-Bank, were descended from this Sir Richard Musgrave, who was Sheriff of Cumberland, 7th Henry VII.



(b) Sir Edward Musgrave was High-Sheriff of Cumberland, 5th, 11th, and 19th of Henry VIII. He was a knight 19th Henry VIII. He and his son William entered into 100l. bond unto Sir John Lowther, concerning the exchange of lands in Soulby and Melkinthrop. He held the manors of Hartley and Winterington, 12th Henry VIII. also of Great Musgrave, Little Musgrave, Meikingthrop, Morton, and Soulby. Also the manors, lands, and tenements in Edenhall, Dolphinby, Gates-call, Botcherby, and Cargo, 35th Henry VIII. Also lands and tenements in Drangill, alias Bramero, in Uldale and Oughteride, 34th Henry VIII.

To his second wife he m. Joan, d. of
Sir Chr. Ward, of Gryndale.

Sir William, (<i>i</i>) Knight, m. Jane, d. of Thos. Curwen, 34th K. Hen. VIII. found 60 horse and 40 foot, and served at the defeat of the Scots, at Selom Mofs.	Edward d. f. iss.	Sir Simon, (<i>m</i>) Kt. m. Julian, d. of Wm. Ellerker.	Elizabeth m. John Nevill, Ld. Latimer.	Magdalene m. J. Blenkinfop of Hellbeck.	Joan
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Sir Richard, (*k*) Kt.
m. Anne d. of Lord Wharton,
died 3d Philip and Mary.

Christopher, m. Jane, d. of Sir Hen. Curwen.	Thos.*	Rich. †	John ‡	Anne m. Sir Nich. Curwen.
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Thomas (*l*)
died at. 17.

Eleanor
m. Robert Bowes.

Richard (<i>n</i>) at the coronation of K. Ja. I. made Knight of the Bath, and in the 9th year of that reign created a baronet: m. at 44 years of age, 1 rances, d. of Philip Lord Wharton.	Julian m. Thomas Skelton, of Armathwaite.	Mary.	Margaret m. Francis Whitfield, of Whitfield.
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Sir Philip, Bart.
m. Julian, d. of Sir Richard Hilton, of Golborough, Yorkshire, was a zealous partizan

Mary
d. unmar.

(*i*) Sir William Musgraves High-Sheriff of Cumberland, 24th and 33d Henry VIII. In the pedigree of the Curwens of Workington, this Sir William's lady is called Jane. He was charged to find sixty horse and forty foot upon the king's letter, 34th Henry VIII. King Henry VIII. by his letters patent, dated 22d May, Ao. regni sui 35^o, granted licence to this Sir William Musgrave to grant all his lands, tenements and hereditaments in Raughton, Gatkell, Brackentwaite, Stockleworth, and Sebergham, in Cumberland, unto John Musgrave, gentleman, for life; remainder to Adam Musgrave, son of the said John, and to the heirs male of his body; remainder to John Musgrave, another son of the said John Musgrave, and to the heirs male of his body; remainder to Ingram Musgrave, another son of the said John Musgrave, and to the heirs male of his body; the remainder to the heirs male of the body of the said John Musgrave, the father. In 27th Henry VIII. he held the manor of Edenhall, and the hamlet of Dolphinby, and diverse lands and tenements in Penrith and Carleton, within the county of Cumberland.

(*k*) Sir Richard Musgrave was high sheriff of Cumberland, 1st and 2d Philip and Mary. Sir Thomas Wharton, 34th Henry VIII. then warden of the marches (and afterwards Lord Wharton) assisted by Sir William Musgrave, appearing with only 300 men upon an incursion of the Scots to the number of 15,000 men put them into such an apprehension that the Duke of Norfolk, with his whole army, were at hand, they presently fled in so great disorder, that the Earls of Cassetil and Glencairn, with diverse other persons of note, were taken prisoners.

(*l*) Thomas Musgrave died 3d March, 8th Edward VI. and then Eleanor, wife of Robert Bowes, was his sister and heir. He died possessed of the manors of Edenhall, Dolphinby, and half of the manor of Johnby; also of land and tenements in Salkeld, Raughton, and Sebergham, all in Cumberland.

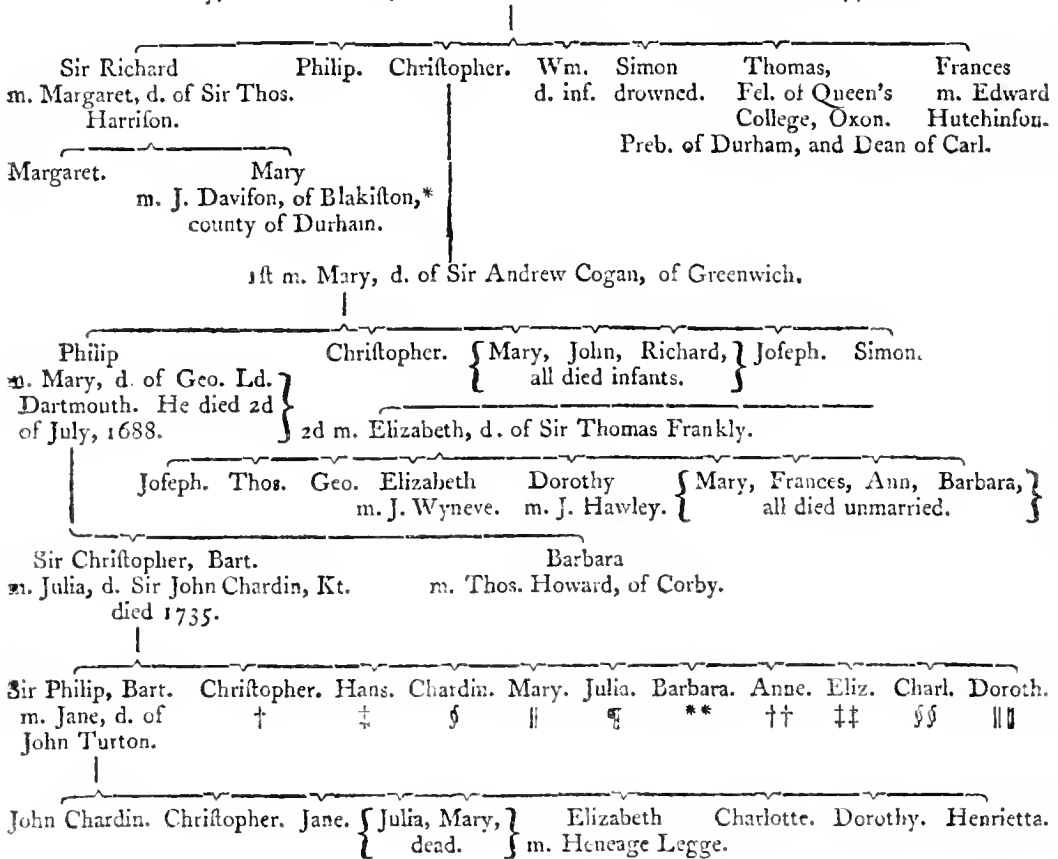
(*m*) Sir Simon Musgrave was knighted by the Earl of Suffex at Carlisle, 28th August, 12th Elizabeth; at which time Sir Henry Curwen and others were also knighted. He married to a former wife, I presume, a daughter of Thomas Lord Clifford: was High sheriff of Cumberland, 11th Elizabeth, and died 30th January, 39th of Elizabeth possessed of the manors of Edenhall, Dolphinby, and Branwray, and he left Sir Richard Musgrave, Knight, his grandson and heir. The sons of Sir Simon Musgrave are by some thus mentioned, viz. one Christopher, two Jeremiah, three Richard, four Thos. Musgrave. Christopher Musgrave above-said married Jane, daughter of Sir Henry Curwen, of Workington, by Fairfax.

It is said, that John (son of Sir Simon Musgrave) married Isabel Musgrave, of Catterken, in Cumberland, and had issue John Musgrave, &c. That Richard, his brother, was knighted, and was owner of Norton Dalston (William's son's widow) and had Sir Thomas Musgrave, of Williamswike, Knight, and Sir Richard Musgrave, of the same, Knight. That Thos. Musgrave, another brother, was called Captain Musgrave of Bewcastle.

* Thomas comm. of Bewcast. m. Ursula d. of Sir Keg. Carnaby, † Richard m. Jane, d. of John Dalston. ‡ John m. Isabel d. of Thomas Musgrave.

(*n*) That this Sir Richard Musgrave was one of the Knights of the Bath, made at the coronation of James, viz. 20th July 1603. This Sir Richard Musgrave, of Hartley Castle, was created baronet, 9th June, Anno 9th James, 1611, (to himself, and the heirs male of his body) he being the 23d baronet: but in 1688, his heir male is dead at the 7th, as I am informed.—He married, as in the pedigree is mentioned.

for King Charles I. and with others, was proscribed by Cromwell's party, 14th of May, 1648-9, to die without mercy, wherever found, and estates to be confiscated.—He died 1677.



Apprehensive, and certainly not without some reason, that so many dry details of parochial and manerial boundaries, and family genealogies (which however the nature of our work will not allow us to omit) may sometimes appear dull and uninteresting to our readers, we seize with avidity every opportunity that offers, to present them with matter, which we are willing to hope, may be more generally pleasing.

† Christopher, fellow of all souls coll. Ox. rector of Barkin. ‡ Hans, lieut. Col. died unmarried. § Chardin, provost of Oriel coll. Ox. m. Miss Tipping, sister of—Tipping, Esq. of Wooly. || Mary m. Hugh Lumley, and John Pigot, of the kingdom of Ireland. ¶ Julia m. Edward Hasfel, of Dalemain in Cumberland, Esq. ** Barbara first married John Hogge, of New Liston, in Scotland, Esq.—Secondly. Lord Chief Baron Idle. †† Anne m. Henry Aglionby of Nunnery, in Cumberland, Esq. ‡‡ Elizab. m. Edward Spragge and John Johnston, Esqrs. §§ Charlotte died unm. ||| Dorothy m. William Wroughton, clerk.

* The pedigree of the Davisons, of Blakifon, is inserted at length in the History of Durham, under the head of Blakifon.

The following SONGS are not transcribed for their transcendent merit; though they certainly have some. We select them, because they are local, and belong to Cumberland; and we are not sure, that an account of Edenhall, and the Musgraves, could be deemed complete, if they were not given. That by Duke Wharton, though not quite a burlesque, is a humorous parody on the celebrated song of Chevy-Chafe. Of the author of the others, we are ignorant. John Armstrong was the Robin-Hood of the borders. Some remains of his castle of *Gill-Knockie* are still to be seen on the estate of the Duke of Buccleugh, in Liddefdale: and there is a remarkable fastness adjoining to it, called *Armstrong's Stronghold*, said to be uncommonly curious.

“ Johnny Armstrong’s Last good Night, shewing how John Armstrong, with his eightscore men, fought a bloody battle with the Scotch king, at Edinburgh.”

‘ Of the hero of the following ballad, all his neighbours, even the nearest English stood in awe, and paid him tribute. When James V. reigned in Scotland, and Henry VIII. in England, the former, willing to suppress all robbers, levied a small army, marched out against the banditti, and pitched his tents hard by the river Euse. At this John Armstrong became sensible of his danger, and would willingly have made his peace. Some of the king’s officers, finding him in this disposition, secretly persuaded him to make his submission; adding, that they durst assure him he would be kindly received. Armstrong followed their counsel, and with sixty horsemen unarmed, hastened to the king, but imprudently forgot to provide himself with passes and a safe-conduct. Those who had given him this advice, informed of his error, lay in ambush for, surprised and took him, with his sixty men; and carried them all to the king, pretending that they had made them prisoners. Armstrong was accused not only of being a free-booter, but was also charged with a design of delivering up that part of the country to the English; and being condemned, he, with fifty-four of his companions, (most probably a majority of them Armstrongs) was hanged; the other six were reserved as hostages, to deter their fellows from again falling into such a lawless course of living. Our poet possibly thought that the Gallows was to ignominious a death for his hero; and therefore rather chose to let him die fighting bravely.— Instead of threescore, he gives him a retinue of eightscore men, and lays the scene in Edinburgh: but these are the only material points in which he differs from the real history.’

We have only farther to observe, that, in the borders, above any other parts of the county, or perhaps of the kingdom, particular names and families have always prevailed. A majority of the people, on both sides of the Line that divides the two kingdoms, always have been and still are, either Grahams, Bells, or Armstrongs.* The last, once a powerful tribe, are still numerous, but no longer, in other respects, of great eminence. The celebrated Dr. Armstrong was one of them. And so was that once celebrated personage, *Archy Armstrong*, jester to King James and King Charles I, and often mentioned in the annals of those times. He was born in the

* The Armstrongs are said to have been originally Danish: though *Fortinbras*, which the Saxon descendants of the tribe that migrated hither properly translated *Armstrong*, may seem to be Norman, rather than Danish.

parish of Arthuret; and though it was his lot to live but little in his native parish, he had the felicity to draw his last breath, where his first was drawn; and to be buried in Arthuret church. As there was something eccentric, or at least extraordinary in the fortunes and fates of persons bearing this name, it was the lot of this gentleman (for a gentleman he probably was, though called a fool) also to incur the displeasure of the court and to be banished. The occasion of this severe sentence, we are told, was no more than perhaps an ill-timed jest (as jests are apt to be on Archbishop Laud. When news came to London, that the Scots were all in an uproar about the liturgy, which Laud was so desirous of introducing among them, Armstrong met the archbishop as he was halting to court, and significantly asked him, *Who's fool now?* The effect of this sarcasm we find in the records of the council book.—“Ordered, that Archibald Armstrong, the “king's fool, be banished the court for speaking disrespectful words of the Lord “Archbishop of Canterbury.”

1. Is there ever a man in all Scotland,
From the highest estate to the lowest degree,
That can shew himself before our king,
Scotland is so full of treachery?
2. Yes, there is a man in Cumberland,
And Johnny Armstrong they do him call;
He has no lands nor rents coming in,
Yet he keeps eightscore men within his hall.
3. He has horses and harness for them all,
And goodly steeds that be milk white,
With their goodly belts about their necks,
With hats and feathers all alike.
4. The king he writes a loving letter,
And with his own hand so tenderly,
And hath sent it unto Johnny Armstrong,
To come and speak with him speedily.
5. When John he look'd this letter upon,
He look'd as blithe as a bird in a tree;
I was never before a king in my life,
My father, my grandfather, nor none of us three.
6. But seeing we must go before the king,
I ord, we will go most gallantly;
Ye shall every one have a velvet coat,
Laid down with golden laces three.
7. And every one shall have a scarlet cloak,
Laid down with silver laces five;
With your golden belts about your necks,
And hats and feathers all alike.
8. But when Johnny went from *Gilt-knock* Hall
The wind it blew hard, and full fast it did rain;
Now, fare thee well, thou *Gilt-knock* Hall,
I fear, I shall never see thee again!
9. Now Johnny he is to Edinburgh gone
With his eightscore men so gallantly;
And every one of them on a milk white steed,
With their bucklers and swords hanging to their
knee.
10. But when John came the king before,
With his eightscore men so gallant to see,
The king he moved his bonnet to him,
He thought he had been a king, as well as he,
11. O pardon, pardon, my sovereign liege,
Pardon for my eightscore men and me;
For my name it is Johnny Armstrong,
And a subject of yours, my liege, said he.
12. Away with thee, thou false traitor,
No pardon I will grant to thee;
But to morrow morning, by eight of the clock,
I will hang up thy eightscore men and thee.
13. Then Johnny look'd over his left shoulder,
And to his merry men thus said he;
I have asked grace of a graceless face,
No pardon there is for you or me.
14. Then Johnny pull'd out his good broad sword,
That was made of the metal so free;
Had not the king mov'd his foot as he did,
John had taken his head from his fair body.
15. Come, follow me my merry men all,
We will scorn one foot for to fly;
It never shall be said, we were hang'd like dogs,
We will fight it out most manfully.
16. Then they fought on, like champions bold,
For their hearts were sturdy, stout, and free;
Till they had kill'd all the king's good guard,
There were none left alive, but one, two, or
three.
17. But then rose up all Edinburgh,
They rose up by thousands three,
A coward'y Scot came John behind,
And run him through the fair body.
18. said John, fight on, my merry men all,
I am a little wounded, but am not slain;
I will lay me down, and bleed a while,
Then I'll rise and fight again.

19. Then they fought on, like madmen, all,
Till many a man lay dead on the plain,
For they were resolved, before they would yield,
That every man would there be slain.
20. So there they fought courageously,
Till most of them there lay dead and slain,
But little *Musgrave*, that was his foot-page,
With his bonny *Griffel* got away unta'en,
21. But when he came to *Giltnock-Hall*,
The lady spy'd him presently;
What news, what news, thou little foot-page,
What news from thy master and his company?
22. Bad news, bad news, O lady so fair;
Bad news, bad news, I bring unto thee!
My master, Johnny Armstrong, is slain,
And all his gallant company.

23. Yet thou art welcome home, my bonny *Griffel*;
Full oft thou hast been fed with corn and hay:
But now thou shalt be fed with bread and wine,
And thy sides shall be spur'd no more, I say.
24. O then bespoke his little son,
's he fat on his nurse's knee;
O, if ever I live to be a man,
My father's death revenged shall be.

N. B. It is evident, from the whole tenor of this ballad, that *Gilt-knock-Hall*, though under the jurisdiction of the Scottish king, was then considered as a part of our county, and of course, Armstrong was deemed a Cumberland man.

“ A pleasant BALLAD, shewing how two valiant knights, Sir John Armstrong and Sir Michael Musgrave fell in love with the beautiful daughter of Lady Dacres, in the north; and of the great strife that happened between them for her, and how they wrought the death of one hundred men.

Whether this ballad be the production of the same poet, as that of Armstrong's Death, we know not: but we are inclined to believe, it is the same Armstrong. In this song, however, he is knighted; and, in direct opposition to the former story, killed in single combat by his rival. Poets are seldom accurate historians. Neither among the Musgraves, of Musgrave, those of Edenhall, or Hayton, do we find a Michael: Christopher seems to have been their favourite Christian name. The title of *Sir*, however in these ages, does not always imply knight-hood; having frequently been given even to the clergy; as *Sir Hugh Evans*, in Shakespeare: the two heroes of our ballad then may have been entitled, *Sir*, by the poet, merely to do them honour; though, we observe, he does, in his verses frequently, call them *Knights*.

1. As it fell out one Whitsunday,
The blithe time of the year,
When every tree was clad with green,
And pretty birds sing clear:
The lady Dacres took her way
Unto the church that pleasant day,
With her fair daughter, fresh and gay,
A bright and bonny lass.
2. Sir Michael Musgrave in like sort
To church repaired then,
And so did Sir John Armstrong too,
With all his merry men:
Two greater friends there could not be,
Nor braver knights for chivalry,
Both bachelors of high degree,
Fit for a bonny lass.

3. They fat them down upon one feat
Like loving brethren dear,
With hearts and minds devoutly bent
God's service for to hear.
But, rising from their prayers tho'
Their eyes a ranging strait did go,
Which wrought their utter overthrow,
All for one bonny lass.
4. Quoth Musgrave unto Armstrong then
You fits the sweetest dame,
That ever for her fair beauty
Within this county came.
In sooth, quoth Armstrong, presently,
Your judgment I must verify,
There never came unto my eye
A braver bonny lass.

5. I swear,

5. I swear, said Musgrave, by this sword
Which did my knighthood win,
To steal away so sweet a dame
Could be no ghostly sin.
That deed, quoth Armstrong, would be ill,
Except you had her right good will,
That your desire she would fulfil,
And be thy *bonny lass*.
6. By this the service quite was done
And home the people past;
They wished a blither on his tongue,
That thereof made such haste.
At the church-door the knights did meet,
The Lady Dacres for to greet,
But most of all her daughter sweet,
That beautiful *bonny lass*.
7. Said Armstrong to the lady fair,
We both have made a vow,
At dinner for to be your guests,
If you will it allow.
With that bespoke the lady free,
Sir knights, right welcome you shall be;
The happier men therefore are we,
We love this *bonny lass*.
8. Thus were the knights both prick'd in love,
Both in one moment thrall'd,
And both with one fair lady gay,
Fair Isabella call'd.
With humble thanks they went away
Like wounded harts chas'd all the day,
One would not to the other say,
They loved this *bonny lass*.
9. Mean while fair Isabella too
As far in love was found,
So long brave Armstrong she did eye,
Till love her heart did wound:
Brave Armstrong is my joy, quoth she;
Would Christ he were alone with me,
To talk an hour, or two, or three,
With his fair *bonny lass*.
10. But as these knights together rode,
And homeward did repair,
Their talk and eke their count'nance shew'd,
Their hearts were clogg'd with care.
Fair Isabel, the one did say,
Thou hast subdu'd my heart this day;
But she's my joy Musgrave did say,
My bright and *bonny lass*.
11. With that these friends incontinent
Become most deadly foes,
For love of beautiful Isabel,
Great strife betwixt them rose.
Quoth Armstrong, she shall be my wife,
Although for her I lose my life:
And thus began a deadly strife,
All for one *bonny lass*.
12. Thus two years long this grudge did grow
These gallant knights between;
While they a wooing both did go
Unto this beautiful queen.
And she who did their suities prove
To neither would bewray her love,
The deadly quarrel to remove
About this *bonny lass*.
13. But neither for her fair intreats,
Nor yet her sharp dispute,
Would they appease their raging ire,
Nor yet give o'er their suit.
The gentlemen of the north country
At last did make this good decree,
All for a perfect unity
About this *bonny lass*.
14. The love-sick knights should both be free
Within one hall so wide,
Each of them in a gallant fort,
Even at a several tide:
And twist them both for certainty,
Fair Isabel should placed be,
Of them to take her choice full free,
Most like a *bonny lass*.
15. And as she, like an angel bright
Betwixt them mildly stood,
She turn'd unto each several knight
With pale and changed blood:
Now am I at my liberty
To make and take my choice, quoth she!
—Yea, quoth the knights, we do agree:
Then, chuse thee thou *bonny lass*.
16. O Musgrave, thou art all too hot,
To be a lady's love:
Quoth she, and Armstrong seems a fool,
Where love binds him to prove.
Of courage great is Musgrave still;
But sith to chuse I have my will,
Sweet Armstrong shall my joys fulfil;
I'll be his *bonny lass*.
17. The nobles and the gentles both
That were in present place,
Rejoiced at this sweet decree;
But Musgrave in disgrace
Out of the hall did take way:
And Armstrong marry'd was next day
With Isabel his lady gay,
And now his own sweet *bonny lass*.
18. But Musgrave, on the wedding-day,
Like to a Scotchman dight,
In secret fort allured out
The bridegroom for to fight.
And he that would not out-brav'd be,
Unto his challenge did agree,
Where he was slain, a woe is me,
For his fair *bonny lass*.

19. The news whereof was quickly brought
 Unto the new made bride ;
 And many of young Armistrong's kin,
 Did after Musgrave ride.
 They hew'd him, when they had him got,
 As small as fish into a pot,
 Lo thus befel an heavy lot
 About this *bonny lass*.

20. The lady young which did lament
 This cruel curf'd strife,
 For grief dy'd on that very day,
 A maiden and a wife.
 An hundred men, that hapieſt day,
 Did loſe their lives in that ſame fray,
 And twixt thoſe names as many ſay,
 There ſtill abides this ſtrife.

THE DRINKING MATCH OF EDENHALL.

By PHILIP, DUKE of WHARTON.

(See Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, vol. II. p. 130, edit. 1759.)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. God proſper long from being broke
 The <i>luck</i> of <i>Edenhall</i> !*
 A doleful drinking bout I ſing,
 There lately did befall.</p> <p>2. To chaſt the ſpleen with cup and cann
 Duke Philip took his way ;
 Babes yet unborn ſhall never ſee
 The like of ſuch a day.</p> <p>3. The ſtout and ever-thiſtly duke
 A vow to God did make
 His pleaſure within Cumberland
 Three live long nights to take.</p> <p>4. Sir Muſgrave too, of Martindale,
 A true and worthy knight,
 Eſtſoon with him a bargain made
 In drinking to delight.</p> <p>5. The bumpers ſwiftly paſs about,
 Six in an hand went round ;
 And with their calling for more wine
 They made the hall reſound.</p> <p>6. Now when theſe merry tidings reach'd
 The Earl of Harold's ears,
 And am I (quoſt he, with an oath)
 Thus ſlighted by my peers ?</p> <p>7. Saddle my ſteed, bring forth my boots,
 I'll be with them right quick ;
 And, maſter ſheriff,† come you too,—
 We'll know this ſcurvy trick.</p> <p>8. Lo, yonder doth Earl Harold come,
 Did at one table ſay :
 'Tis well, reply'd the mettled duke,
 How will he get away ?</p> <p>9. When thus the earl began. Great duke,
 I'll know how this did chance ;
 Without inviting me :—ſure, this
 You did not learn in France.</p> | <p>10. One of us two, for this offence,
 Under the board ſhall lie :
 I know thee well,—a duke thou art,
 So ſome years hence ſhall I.</p> <p>11. But truſt me, Wharton, pity 'twere
 So much good wine to ſpill,
 As thoſe companions here may drink,
 Ere they have had their fill.</p> <p>12. Let thou and I, in bumpers full,
 This grand affair decide.
 Accurs'd be he, Duke Wharton ſaid,
 By whom it is deny'd.</p> <p>13. To Andrews, and to Hotham fair‡
 Then many a pint went round ;
 And many a gallant gentleman
 Lay ſick upon the ground.</p> <p>14. When, at the laſt, the Duke found out
 He had the earl ſecure,
 He ply'd him with a full pint glaſs,
 Which laid him on the floor.</p> <p>15. Who never ſpake more words than theſe,
 After he downwards ſunk,
 My worthy friends, revenge my fall,
 Duke Wharton fees me drunk.</p> <p>16. Then, with a groan, Duke Philip held
 The ſick man by the joint ;
 And ſaid, Earl Harold, ſtead of thee,
 Would I had drank this pint !</p> <p>17. Alack, my very heart doth bleed,
 And doth within me ſink ;
 For, ſurely, a more ſober Earl
 Did never ſwallow drink.</p> <p>18. With that the ſheriff, in a rage,
 To ſee the earl ſo ſmit,
 Vow'd to revenge the dead drunk peer
 Upon renown'd Sir Kitt.</p> |
|---|--|

* A drinking glaſs belonging to the Muſgraves of Edenhall.—See p. 266.

† Machell, of Crackenſhorp. § Celebrated toaſts.

19. Then stepp'd a gallant squire forth,
Of visage thin and pale;
Lloyd was his name, and of Gang-Hall,
Fast by the river Swale,
20. Who said, he would not have it told,
Where Eden river runs,
That unconcern'd, he should sit by,
So, sheriff, I'm your man.
21. Now when these tidings reach'd the room,
Where the Duke lay in bed,
How that the squire thus suddenly
Upon the floor was laid;
22. O heavy tidings! (quoth the Duke,)
Cumberland thou witness be,
I have not any captain here
Of such account as he.
23. Like tidings to Earl Thanet came,
Within as short a space,
How that the under-sheriff too
Was fallen from his place.
24. Now God be with him (said the earl)
Sith 'twill no better be,
I trust I have within my town
As drunken knights as he.
25. Of all the number that were there,
Sir Bains, he scorn'd to yield;
But, with a bumper in his hand,
He stagger'd o'er the field.
26. Thus did this dire contention end,
And each man of the slain
Were quickly carried off to sleep,—
—Their senses to regain.
27. God bless the King, the Duchess fat,
And keep the land in peace;
And grant that drunkennels henceforth
'Mong noblemen may cease! &c.

THE PARISH OF SALKELD,

FREQUENTLY called Great Salkeld or Salkeld Regis, from its being parcel of the lands ceded to the King of Scots, and afterwards reassumed on the defection of John Baliol. It was granted by King William III. to the ancestor of the Duke of Portland. This parish is bounded by Edenhall to the south, Lazonby to the west and north, and the river Eden to the east. Here is a very picturesque view on the banks of the river, at a place called the *Force-mill*: the word *force*, though probably, a corruption only of the plural *foris*, is frequently used in this county to describe a waterfall or cascade; it has the same acceptation in other northern counties; the great fall of the river Tees is called the *force*. The western side is formed by lofty rocks, excavated and cut in niches, consisting of seats in a semicircular order for ten or twelve persons, like the stalls in ancient cathedrals. The river falls over a broken wear, or dam, or *force* by innumerable spouts, in various directions.—The opposite banks are rocky and over-grown with shrubs and trees; and in the stream is a singular column of masonry work, fifteen or sixteen feet in height, which appears like the pier of some ancient bridge.† The whole channel of

† Mr. J. Symphon, of Graimere to whom we confess our obligations in this article, informs us, “that he remembers part of another pillar on the same side of the river. That not far from these remains, is a quarry of fine white alabaster (gypsum) in the grounds of Samuel Lacey, Esq.” with which he conjectures the pillars were cemented; and he speaks, as from experience, “that when that alabaster is properly calcined and made into mortar, it will cement hard like stone under water.* That on the same side, about a mile below, there has formerly been a church, but which is now nearly washed away by the river; the situation is on a high bank, like that on which the church of Bampton, in Gillsland, stands. That
“ when

* The people say that all the goods that were carried between Newcastle and Penrith, passed over this bridge with pack-horses, no carriages being then in use; and the steepness of the banks, on each side, seems to confirm this idea.

of the river is rocky. In the year 1360, a bridge at Great Salkeld was taken away by floods, for the repairing or re-edifying of which, Bishop Welton published an indulgence of forty days. We have not been able to ascertain whether the bridge was rebuilt on the old situation. The present bridge is placed at some distance from the *force*, and is a singular composition of elliptic, semicircular, and pointed arches, one succeeding the other, perhaps, being in part constructed out of the remains of the old bridge. It was built about twenty years ago, chiefly of an open gritted red-stone, which doth not promise to be durable.

There is something singular in the form and construction of the church tower, which appears to have been erected at a different period from the body of the church: it has certainly been calculated for a place of defence, and used as the stronghold and retreat of the rector, his family, and parishioners, in times of public danger. Such, perhaps, was one of the original designs of all church towers; and severe censures have been pronounced against the parishioners, in other dioceses, particularly in Durham, for neglecting repairs. The door opens from the church, plated and defended with iron; the first apartment is vaulted, wherein a large table stands, that holds an iron helmet and the remains of coats of mail. Several funnels are carried up in the walls, as chimneys to void the smoke which has proceeded from fires made on the floor; a circumstance that points out its antiquity. The great hall in the tower of Bambrough in Northumberland, has funnels of the like nature, and other ancient places of strength. Our guide told us dreadful stories of an unhappy spirit, that visits those rusty remains of armour, which, perhaps, strengthened his misdeeds, and he trembled when the possessed head-piece was put on: Bishop Nicolson, supposed this tower was the work of Archdeacon Close, brother to the bishop of that name, who was translated from Carlisle to Litchfield in the latter end of Henry VI.'s reign; but he assigns no reason for such conjecture; Close lies interred in the quire.

Doctor Thomas Musgrave, whilst he was archdeacon, made great improvements to the parsonage house; and Mr. Nicolson made some additions.

The church is dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and is appropriated to the archdeaconry

“ when he visited the place last, only a small part of the church-yard remained; that human bones appeared in the bank and others by the side of the river. That all the information he could obtain of the place was, that they brought the dead out of Allton Moor, in the days of yore, to be interred there;—perhaps in the great mortality, in 1598.

This ingenious correspondent further informs us, “ that in that part of Great Salkeld called *the Duke*, on the right hand of the road to Purith, upon the fell, there is an encampment thrown up, about 1200 feet in length, and 12 feet high; close to the encampment is a basin of water, circular, and about 50 or 60 yards in diameter, and four or five yards deep; as all the ground near to the encampment is a plain, probably materials were dug out of that basin to form the vallum.—That—

“ A little more than a quarter of a mile further, towards the north end of the parish, close to the road, on the right hand, are considerable remains of a fortified station, inclosed with a vallum of rough stones and pebbles without mortar, now grown over with oak trees and brushwood; it is called *aka-burn*, and the old people say it was an ancient castle.† In some parts of it, are small square inclosures, fenced in the same manner; in one place the appearance of a fire place, or hearth, whose site had frequently been, was discovered. That at a little distance, in the same parish, is a tumulus of stones, called a *raife*, like to *Durmaile raife*; and at about a quarter of a mile further in Lazoaby is *another raife*, but not so large.”

† It has the name of Allton Castle

of Carlisle. It is conjectured that it has been annexed thereto, from the first foundation of the see. †

A free-

† This parish, in the year 1750, consisted of 71 houses; in 1781, of 61, which contained 274 inhabitants. From a calculation made of the deaths, on an average of ten years, viz. from 1771 to 1780, inclusive, it appears that *one* in 55 of all the inhabitants of this parish dies annually.

SALKELD RECTORY.

Dedicat. St. Cuthbert—Annexed to the archdeaconry of Cumberland.

DECANATUS CUMB.

Pope Nich. Val.	}	K. Edw. II.	}	K. Hen. VIII.
Eccel. de Salkeld archid. Karl. appo. 12l.		Eccel. de Salkeld Regis 2l.		Salkeld rectoria 22l. 10s. 8d.
Real value 9cl. 0s. 0d.				

RECTORIA ECCLIE P'OCIAL DE SALKELD.

Willmus Holgylle Clericus Rector ejusdem Eccleie de Salkeld habet Maus. et Glebam dict. } <i>℥. s. d.</i>	
Rector que valent coib. annis. — — — — — } 0 11 4	
Idem Willmus habet Grana decim dict. p'ochie que vale't coibus annis. — — — — — } 10 6 8	
Idem Willmus habet decim Feni Lini et Canobi dict. p'ochie que valent coibus annis. — — — — — } 0 16 0	
Idem Willmus habet decim Lani Agn. et Veller. que valent coibus annis. — — — — — } 6 0 0	
Idem Willmus habet Oblacon. Alterag. minut. decim. albe decim. cu. p'ficuis libri paschalis } 0 40 0	
que valent p. anni. coibs annis. — — — — — } 4 6 8	
Idem Willmus habet fenagiū. archidiaconale recept. singulis annis. — — — — — } 4 6 8	
Sm total valoris 24l. cs. 8d.	
Resolut Senag. } In Pens. annual. resolut. Celle de Wedderal. — — — — — } 0 15 0	
et Pens. } — — — — — } — — — — —	
In Pens. Priori Karlij ejusdem composicois int. eos fact. annuatim solut. — — — — — } 0 5 0	
Et in resolut. Epo Karlij p'fenagio annuatim solut. — — — — — } 0 4 0	
Et in resolut. dict. Epo live p'eucon visitacon de triennio in trienniū 18s.—Et sic annuatim } 0 6 8	
Sm deduct 30s.	
Et Rem. 22l. 10s. 8d. xma inde 45s. 1d.	
ECCLE. SURVEY, 26th K. HEN. VIII.	

EXTENT.] Three miles N. and S. three miles and a half E. and W.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] The arable land in general is light and gravelly; near to Eden, somewhat leamy. It produces good rye, barley, oats, peas, and potatoes.—Few turnips are grown.

SHEEP AND CATTLE.] Of the same kind as those of Edenhall; about 900 sheep, fewer in summer.

POOR RATE.] Amounts to about 70l. a-year.

TITHES.] Generally taken in kind.

ASPECT.] The lands incline to the east, the fields in general fenced with stone walls and much of the land lies in doles, which greatly retards improvement. Very little wood except about the dwelling houses, which are many of them shaded with trees. The arable land inclines regularly down to the river, is dry and capable of great improvement. There is a large tract of barren common land.

RENTS.] 17s. or 18s. per acre, on an average.

BUILDINGS.] In general are very good, several persons of good circumstances reside on their own estates. Hunter-Hall, the seat of Mr. Ricardson, is a neat mansion with good land about it.

MINERAL SPRING.] There is a spring of chalybeate water on the common.—HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

George Benson, a learned and eminent nonconformist divine, and author of several valuable theological works, was born here, of a good family, in 1699. His great grandfather left London towards the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and settled at this place; where he raised a considerable family.—From the eldest of his thirteen sons, the late Lord Bingley descended; and from the youngest, this George

A free-school was founded here in the year 1515, endowed with several small rents and manerial fines, it has been distressed with a long litigation touching its rights.

George Benson's grandfather. At eleven years of age, he is said to have been able to read the Greek Testament. And such was the seriousness of his temper, and his attachment to books, that his parents determined to educate him for the ministry. With this view, after having passed through a course of grammar learning, he was sent to an academy kept by Dr. Dixon at Whitehaven, where he continued about a year; and from thence was removed to the university of Glasgow, where he completed his academical studies. The principles in which he was bred up, were Calvinistical, and he believed in his earlier years, in the doctrine of predestination; but farther enquiry and examination led him to exchange his opinions on this point; the settling of which he thought essentially necessary, before he engaged in the ministry. This resolution, and this discussion, are highly creditable to his good sense and his candour.

About the close of the year 1721, Mr. Benson came to London, and having been examined and approved by several of the most eminent Presbyterian ministers, he began to preach first at Chertsey, and afterwards in London. The learned Dr. Calamy took him into his family, and treated him with great kindness and friendship. By the recommendation of that gentleman, he afterwards went to Abingdon, in Berkshire, and was unanimously chosen pastor of the congregation of Protestant dissenters in that town. He was ordained in 1723, Dr. Calamy and five other ministers officiating on the occasion. At Abingdon he remained seven years; and whilst there, appears to have had some thoughts of studying physic. But this design he laid aside, and devoted all his time to the study of the sacred writings, and in labouring to instruct and edify the people under his care. During his stay at this place, he preached and published three serious practical discourses, addressed to young persons; which were well received. But he afterwards suppressed them, as not teaching what he thought, on farther enquiry, the exact doctrine, in relation to some interesting points of Christianity. In 1726, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Hills, a widow; with whom he lived very happily, for fourteen years. In 1728, he received an invitation, which he accepted, to become minister to a congregation in King John's Court, Southwark; among whom he laboured with great diligence and fidelity for eleven years, and was greatly beloved by them.

The light which the celebrated Mr. Locke had thrown upon some of the most obscure and difficult parts of St. Paul's epistles, by his close attention to the original design with which they were written, and by carefully perusing the thread of the author's reasoning, induced and encouraged Mr. Benson, as it had before induced Mr. Price, to attempt the illustration of the other epistles of St. Paul in a similar method. Accordingly in 1734, he published, in 4to, "A Paraphrase and Notes on St. Paul's Epistle to Philemon, attempted in Imitation of Mr. Locke's Manner," with an Appendix; in which is shewn, "that St. Paul could neither be an enthusiast nor an impostor; and consequently that the Christian religion must be, (as he has represented it) heavenly and divine." It is well known, that the argument of this Appendix hath since been improved and illustrated with great force and elegance by the late Lord Lyttleton.

Mr. Benson's first publication on the epistles meeting with a very favourable reception, he proceeded, with great diligence and increasing reputation, to publish paraphrases and notes on the two Epistles to the Thessalonians, the 1st and 2d Epistle to Timothy, and the Epistle to Titus; adding dissertations on several important subjects; and particularly on inspiration. In 1735, he published, in three thin volumes 4to, "The History of the First Planting of the Christian religion, taken from the Acts of the Apostles, and their Epistles; together with the remarkable Facts of the Jewish and Roman History, which affected the Christians within that period."

In 1740, he was chosen pastor of the congregation of Protestant dissenters in Crutched Friars, London, in the room of Dr. William Harris; and in this situation he continued till his death. It appears that, about this time, he also received an invitation to become joint-pastor of the Presbyterian congregation at Birmingham with Mr. Samuel Bourn; but this he declined. In Crutched Friars, he had, several years, as his assistant, the very eminent and learned Dr. Lardner; and they constantly lived together in the greatest friendship. Nor was this in the least interrupted, when the increasing bodily infirmities of Dr. Lardner obliged him to desist from the public exercise of the ministry. In 1742, Mr. Benson married Mrs. Mary Kettle, daughter of Mr. William Kettle, of Birmingham; a lady of a very amiable character; his former wife having been dead about two years. In 1743, he published in 8vo, "The Reasonableness of the Christian Religion, as delivered in the Scriptures;" and in 1744, in consideration of his great learning and abilities, the university of Aberdeen conferred on him the degree of D. D.

Dr.

rights. There is a parish stock of 9l. 6s. od. and a poor stock of 34l. 4s. 4d. Two thirds of the tithes anciently belonged to Wetheral priory, and one third to the

Dr. Benson having finished those Epistles of St. Paul, of which he intended to write paraphrases and notes, proceeded to explain, after the same manner, the seven epistles, commonly called Catholic Epistles, viz. the Epistle of St. James, the two Epistles of St. Peter, the Epistle of St. Jude, and the three Epistles of St. John. Of the first edition of this work, he sent a copy to his namesake, Dr. Benson, Bishop of Gloucester. That amiable writer wrote him a letter of thanks on the occasion; which we insert, because, as Dr. Amory justly observes, it breathes so truly a Christian spirit:

SIR,

Berry-street, Westminster, January 10, 1748-9.

“ I received, at my coming to town upon Saturday last, what you are pleased to stile a small, but “ must allow me to esteem, a very valuable present; your Paraphrase and notes on the seven Catholic “ Epistles. I have not yet had time to peruse them; but I could not, till I had, delay to return my “ thanks for the great favour you have done me. And to which I wish I could think myself entitled, “ upon any of the other accounts you mention, besides that only of wearing a name, to which you, by “ your learning, have done honour.

“ I can only say for myself, that I have a sincere desire to do all the good, which my abilities will “ capacitate me for, in the station in which it has pleased Providence to place me; and a sincere delight “ to see virtue and religion defended in an age which so much wants it, by able hands. And no one can “ be more ready than myself to acknowledge how much upon this account we are indebted to the learned “ labours and admirable writings of several of those, whom we have the unhappiness to have differing “ from us in some less important particulars.

“ I beg of God to bless your and their labours for his service, and to unite us all in love and charity “ here, and glory hereafter. And yourself I beg with much regard to believe me to be,

“ Sir, your faithful and much obliged humble servant,

“ M. GLOUCESTER.”

His labours in sacred literature met with a very favourable reception in foreign countries, as well as in Great Britain and Ireland, from many distinguished men of learning; and procured him the esteem and friendship of many eminent persons of the established church, as well as among dissenters. Among his friends and correspondents, were Sir Peter King, Lord Chancellor of England, Lord Barrington, Bishop Hoadly, Bishop Butler, Bishop Conybeare, Dr. Duchal, and Dr. Leland, of Ireland, Dr. Jonathan Mayhew, of New England, Professor Michaelis, of Goettingen, Dr. Withart, of Edinburgh, Mr. Samuel Bourn, of Birmingham, Dr. John Taylor, of Norwich, and many other learned and ingenious persons — Dr. Law, the late learned bishop of this diocese, was also his particular friend; and as a proof of his friendship, at Dr. Benson's request, permitted his Dissertation on Mark ix. ver. 49, 50. to be inserted in the Appendix to the Life of Christ, though not prepared by him for the press. Dr. Benson appears likewise to have been upon very friendly terms with Dr. Watts, though their difference of sentiment in some points was considerable. They occasionally corresponded together; and some of Dr. Benson's earlier pieces were submitted to Dr. Watts's perusal.

In 1747, he published a volume of sermons on several subjects, a copy of which he sent to Dr. Thomas Hening, Archbishop of Canterbury, with congratulations on his elevation to that see. The archbishop's acknowledgment of this letter is so mild, polite, and Christian, that we cannot resist the temptation of inserting it:

REV. SIR,

Knoxington, February 2, 1747-8.

“ I cannot satisfy myself with having sent a cold and common answer of thanks, for your volume “ of most excellent and useful sermons. I do it in this manner with great esteem and cordiality. I thank “ you at the same time, as becomes me to do, for your very obliging good wishes. The subject on which “ my friends congratulate me, is in truth, matter of constant anxiety to me. I hope I have an honest “ intention, and for the rest I must rely on the good grace of God, and the counsel and assistance of my “ friends.

“ I think it happy, that I am called up to this high station at a time when spite and rancour and “ narrowness of spirit are out of countenance; when we breathe the benign and comfortable air of liberty “ and

the rector. At Bishop Nicolson's visitation, the school rents were 3*l.* and the poor stock 20*l.* annually.

“ and toleration ; and the teachers of our common religion make it their business to extend its essential influence, and join in ever supporting its true interest and honour. No times call more loudly upon Protestants for zeal, and unity, and charity.

“ I am, Rev. Sir, your assured friend,

“ T. CANTUAR.”

Dr. Benson's indefatigable application to his studies, and his constant preaching, at length impaired his constitution : and he found it necessary to quit the public exercise of the ministry. But it was too late to reap all the benefit so ardently prayed for by his friends, even from rest and retirement. He died in a very composed and resigned manner, on the 6th of April, 1762, in the sixty-third year of his age.

He was a man of great piety and learning ; intensely studious ; and unwearied in his researches after theological truth. This was the great business of his life. His temper was naturally serious ; but in the company of his friends, he was cheerful ; and loved the conversation of men of letters, especially those whose studies were similar to his own. He was short-sighted ; which was some inconvenience to him in the public delivery of his discourses ; but his appearance was grave and venerable ; and the earnestness of his manner made ample amends for the inconvenience of his short-sightedness.

He was of no ordinary service to good learning and piety, by directing and assisting young divines in the critical study of the scriptures ; and for many years he had one or more living with him, who applied to this study under his eye. Several of these have done honour to their tutor ; two of whom it cannot be improper particularly to mention, because of their eminence in the republic of letters, Dr. Macknight, author of “ the Harmony of the Gospels ;” and the Rev. Mr. John Alexander, a young divine among the dissenters, of the most promising talents and character. He went to bed on the 28th of December, 1765, in perfect health, between eleven and twelve o'clock, just after finishing a sermon which he intended to preach next day ; but at six next morning was found dead in his bed, with the sermon in his hand, in the 29th year of his age. Mr. Palmer, soon after his death, published “ a paraphrase upon the xvth chapter of the 1st epistle to the Corinthians ; with critical notes and observations, and a preliminary dissertation, a commentary, with critical remarks, upon the 6th, 7th, and part of the 8th chapter of the epistle to the Romans. Together with a sermon on Ecclesiastes ix. 10. composed by the author, the Rev. John Alexander, the evening before his death.” The subject of this sermon, the merit of his critique, together with the striking co-incidence of extraordinary circumstances, all concur to render this an interesting publication.

Dr. Benson left behind him in MS. “ the History of the Life of Jesus Christ, taken from the New Testament, with observations and reflections proper to illustrate the excellence of his character, and the divinity of his mission and religion.” To this, several critical dissertations were added. In 1764, Dr. Amory published the whole in one volume 4to. prefixing a good metzotinto of the author ; together with sundry memoirs of his life, writings, and character ; from which we, as well as the authors of *Biographia Britannica*, have compiled the greatest part of this article. Dr. Newcome, then bishop of Ossory, afterwards bishop of Waterford, and now archbishop of Armagh, hath inserted Dr. Benson's manner of harmonizing the accounts of Christ's resurrection, from his *Life of Christ*, in the appendix of his lordship's *Harmony of the Gospels*, printed at Dublin in 1778. In the appendix to the first volume of the *Theological Repository*, 2d edition, are inserted two curious letters from Dr. Shaw to Dr. Benson, relative to the passage of the Israelites through the Red Sea.

Dr. Benson was a remarkable instance of the happy effects of a learned industry. It is well known, that he was not a man of great original genius ; that he had small powers of invention and fancy ; and that he had not applied to the cultivation of elegance and taste in composition. When at the university, we are assured that he was thought to be but a dull lad by his fellow-students, and that they expected nothing considerable from him. But, by the force of application, he out-stripped his more lively companions, and produced works of real and lasting utility and merit.

THE PARISH OF LAZONBY.

QUASI *Leafing-town*, or town of *Leys*, or *Leas*, is the next adjoining parish, bounded by the parishes of Penrith and Hutton, on the west and southwest, Helket on the northwest, and the river Eden on the east and northeast.

The manor of Lazonby † lies within the forest of Inglewood: it was anciently the property of the Stotvills, and by marriage passed to the Morvills, and from them

† A mixed manor, held under the Duke of Devonshire—Free-rent 2l. 7s. 1d. halfpenny—Indenture rent 9l. 15s. 7d. halfpenny—Arbitrary rent 3s. 2d.—A rent called the potter rent (supposed for the right of working clay for pots, of which there is a fine white stratum) 1l. 4s.—Improved rent 3s. 11d.

LAZONBY VICARAGE.

Ded. St. Nicholas.—Pr. and Conv. Carl. prop.—Bp. Carl. patron.

DECANATUS CUMBR.

Pope Nich. val.		K. Edw. II.		K. Hen. VIII.
Ecclef. de Lasynby	6 13 4	-----	1 0 0	Vicaria 13 1 2
Vicaria ejusdem	7 6 0	-----	1 0 0	

Small tithes.—Withe, slack payment 4s.

INCUMBENTS.—1300, William de Haloghton—1316, Adam de Ottely, p. m. Haloghton—1376, William de Threlkeld—Richard de Whitton, p. m. Threlkeld—John de Castr. Barnardi—1477, Edward Rotham—1484, John Boon—1588, Edward Denton—1614, Anthony Haydock, p. m. Denton—1637, Jonathan Goodwin, p. m. Haydock—1661, Robert Simpson p. ref. Goodwin—1668, John Simpson, A. B. p. m. Simpson—Robert Hume—1703, George Parker, A. M. p. ref. Hume—1737, Erasmus Head, A. M. p. m. Parker—1739, William Wilkinfon, A. M. p. ref. Head—1752, John Brown, A. M. p. m. Wilkinfon—1757, John Brown, p. ref. Brown—1763, James Evans, A. M. p. m. Brown—1771, Joseph Blain, p. m. Evans—1789, Thomas Myers, B. L. L. p. m. Blain.

VICARIA DE LASYNGBY.

Rolandus Threlkeld clericus ejusdem Eccleie de Lasynby cujus Rector. appropriata unita et annexa est Religiosis viris p'ori et co'vent de Lanercoik, habet Mansionem et Glebam ejusdem que valent annuatim coib. annis.	— — — — —	£. s. d.
Idem Rolandus habet div's terr et ten ibm que valent coib annis.	— — — — —	0 14 0
Idem Rolandus habet liber. firm unius ten jam in tenura Willka Scot. q val p. ann.	— — — — —	0 16 6
Idem Rolandus habet Herbagiu. de Plumton, infra p'ochia predicam que val't coibus a'is.	— — — — —	0 10 0
Idem Rolandus habet dimidia. decim. Garbat. novi cultur. infra dict. p'ochia et val p. ann.	— — — — —	0 20 0
Idem Rolandus habet decim. Aga. et Lan. 6l. et decim feni lini et Canobi 24s. q val. p. ann.	— — — — —	0 6 8
Idem Rolandus habet Oblac. minut. cum albe decim. et p'ficuis libr paschalis que val coib a'is.	— — — — —	7 4 0
Idem Roland. habet 2 Eskpeps Haverri ferr. solut p. priorum et co'ven de Lan'coik p'compicoes q. valent p. annu. coib. annis.	— — — — —	0 42 0
		0 12 0

Sum total valor. 13l. 6s. 2d. de Quibs.

Resoluc. Senag. } In resoluc. Epo Karlij p. Senagio annuatim solut. — — — 0 2 0
et subid. }

Et in cons. p'uecon viftacon dict. Epi de triennio in trienniu 6s. et sic p. annu. — — — 0 2 0
cum deduct 4s.

Et Rem. 13l. 0s. 14d. xma inde 26s. 1d. halfpenny.

Eccle. Survey, 26th K. Hen. VIII.

Extent] Five miles from N. to S. and three and a half from E. to W.

Soil and Produce.] Nearly four parts in five are common and heath. The arable land lies on the banks of Eden to the east, and on the banks of Pettrell by the side of the great road to Carlisle to the west;

them to the Multons, and so to Dacres. It was settled upon the issue male of a younger branch of the Dacres, with limitations over to the heirs general of that family, which carried the inheritance over to the lords Dacre of the fourth. Leonard Dacre, whilst he was seized, with his Brothers Edward and Francis, were attainted 12th Queen Elizabeth, for their adherence to Mary Queen of Scots. It has been conjectured that their execution was respited, to preserve those limited estates to the crown and prevent their immediate reversion to the next in remainder. On the death of Leonard, 21st Queen Elizabeth, a commission issued to inquire of his estate and effects; and on the inquisition it was returned, that Philip Earl of Arundel in right of Anne his wife, and Lord William Howard in

in which is comprehended great part of Plumpton. The land towards Eden is light with a mixture of gravel, producing a few ternips, (which for want of proper culture was not a third part of what the soil would bear) pretty good barley, rye, oats, and peas, and little wheat; with proper attention wheat would do well. Near Swatnawate, the soil is strong and bears good wheat—Artificial grasses would be productive, but are neglected. Towards Peterel the soil is strong and loamy, and in summers when there are moderate rains, produces heavy crops of grain; but the chief part is held in pasturage and meadow, which are more profitable than corn, from the number of droves of cattle that pass, and want refreshment, for which a high price is paid.

COMMONS.] Particularly the northern tracts, called the Low Plains, afford excellent dry pasturage for sheep.

ASPECT, WOOD &c.] On the banks of the Eden the lands incline towards the east, on Peterel towards the west.—At the northern extremity is a large forest of oaks, called baron wood, belonging to Sir Philip Mufgrave; very few trees are standing in the inclosures, which are chiefly fenced with walls.—There is a considerable quantity of holme-land near Eden, by negligence a mere swamp; if drained would be of great value.

BUILDINGS] Chiefly of stone and slated, freestone being had at a small expence.

RENTS.] The average on Eden side is about 16s. per acre, on Peterel about 18s.

FISH.] Salmon, trout, eels, &c. in Eden, trout in Peterel.

ROADS.] The great road from London to Scotland, leads through the western side of this parish, on the line of the old Roman road.

TITHES.] Are drawn in kind.

SHEEP AND CATTLE.] About 2500 sheep of a small size; wedders sell for 9s. or 10s. a piece, about 9 fleeces go to a stone, which sells for 8s. 6d. About 200 sheep belonging to this parish are summered on Aldon Moor, of a much larger size. Several Scotch cattle are bought for summering upon the commons, and fold off the same season.

ANTIQUITIES.] Besides the station called Old Penrith, and the great Roman road extending from north to south, there is another road leading to Salkeld bridge—urns were found about twenty years ago on the hill, by a person winning stones, they contained bones and ashes. Several cairns are on the commons, and at a place called Cattle Rigg the ruins of a building appear, moated round. In Baron Wood is a very high rock, in which is a cave of considerable size, apparently artificial; it is called the *giants chamber*; † a name common to those hiding places, where out-laws and men who lived by rapine, the terror of the country were secreted, in those wretched times when little security was known to the inhabitant. Such beings had the same horrible denomination in other ages and countries; it was an appellation given to every monster of tyranny and violence.

HOUSEMAN'S NOTES.

POPULATION.] From 1700 to 1719, there were christned 250, buried 227.—From 1772 to 1792, there were christned 263, buried 168.—Here is an increase of 13 christned and a decrease of 59 deaths, Amongst the dates for these last 20 years, there were 4 died at the age of 80—2 aged 81—1 aged 82—2 aged 83—1 aged 84—2 aged 85—1 aged 86—1 aged 88—1 aged 90—1 aged 93—1 aged 94—1 aged 95—in 1750, there were 109 families, and in 1781, 108.

† I have always heard it called Sampson's cave. The rock rises perpendicularly from the River Eden, and is entered by a small hole, at a very considerable height from the bottom; it lies immediately opposite to the Nunnery woods.

right of Elizabeth his wife, held all the estates of the Dacres, save only those in the hands of the crown; and that Francis Dacre was living, having issue male. Ranulph the grandson of Francis, the last male issue of that line, died 10th King Charles I. yet the crown continued in possession of Lazonby, until 1657, when Francis Lord Dacre of the south, under the before-mentioned limitation, recovered in the exchequer, with the profits that had accrued from the time of the death of Ranulph. From that time this manor continued in the possession of the family of Dacres, until about the year 1716, when it was bought by Sir Christopher Musgrave from the coheiresses of Thomas Earl of Suffex.

There is a small mesne manor within Lazonby, the property of Timothy Featherstonhaugh, Esq. of Kirkoswald.

The church of Lazonby was given by Sir Hugh de Morvill to Lanercost priory, and was soon afterwards, in the Year 1272, appropriated. A dispute in 1484, arising between Boon the vicar, and the prior and convent, about small tithes, Bishop Bell being sole referee, awarded to the vicar. In this vicar's time, the bounds between the Parishes of Penrith and Lazonby, were ascertained by a jury, as set forth in the note.‡

Upon the dissolution, the rectory was granted by King Edward VI. to Sir Thomas Dacre, knight. It was afterwards purchased by Dr. John Barwick, dean of St. Paul's, and given to the chapel and poor of Wither Slack, in Westmorland, paying thereout yearly, forty shillings to the vicar.

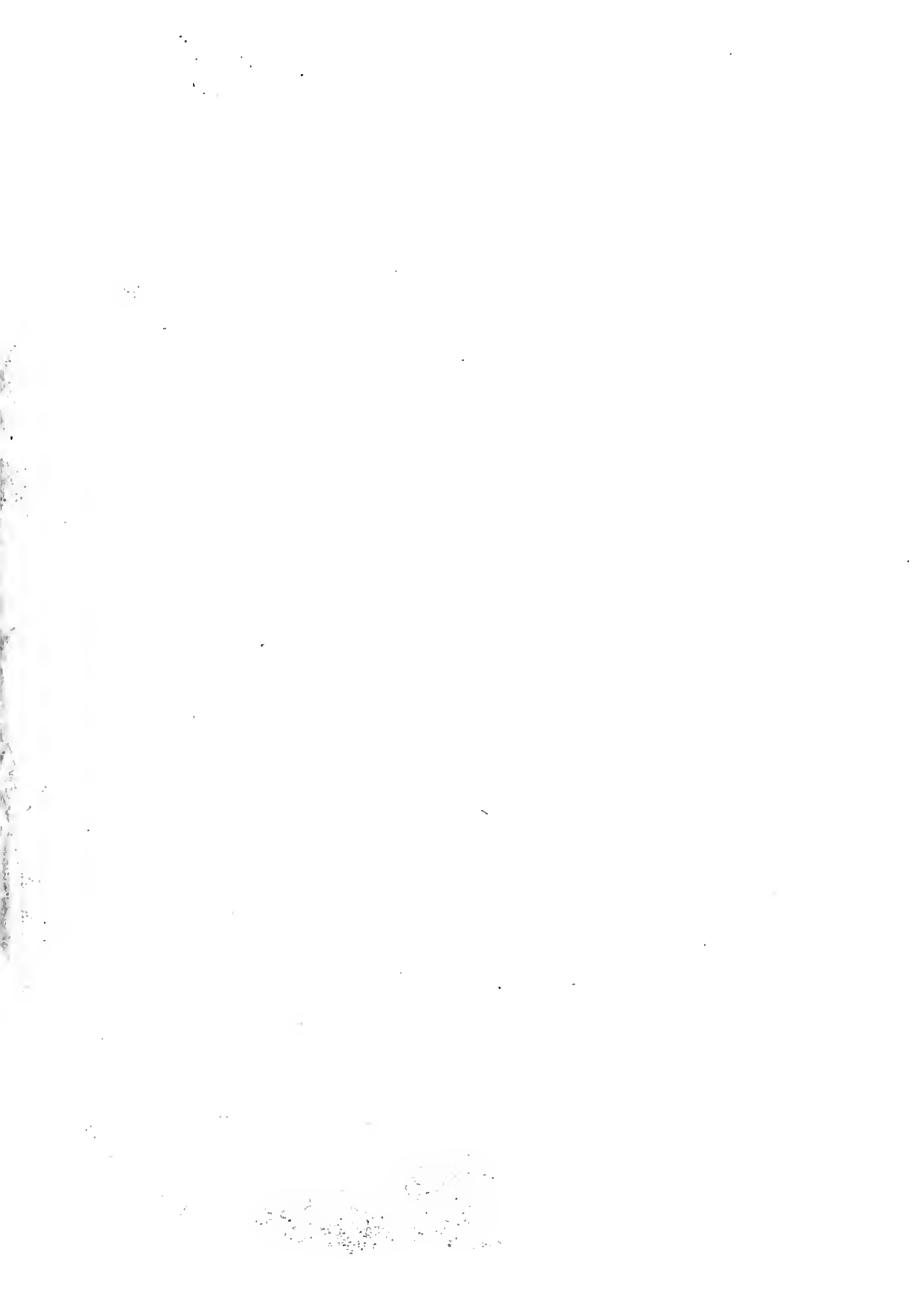
Sir Hugh de Morvill also gave lands here to the Abbey of Holm Cultram, viz. pasture at Lazonby for 500 sheep, 10 oxen, 10 cows and their followers of one year, one bull, and two horses, and divers parcels of arable and meadow ground.† And he afterwards gave unto them, with his body, other parcels of land; * which land King Henry VIII. by his letters patent, dated July 9th, in the 37th year of his

‡ Per cloacam putei in pariete paræ de Plumpton, vulgariter the *Waldobbe*; et sic extendendo linealiter et directe usque ad rivulum de Petrel, habittando directe a cloacâ prædictâ ad locum vocatum usualiter the *Narrys* ultra ripam præfati rivuli de *Petrel* infra Paræam de Plumpton.

† Universis sanctæ matris ecclesiæ filiis, Hugo de Morvill salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et dedisse et hac præfenti charta mea confirmasse, Deo et ecclesiâ sanctæ Mariæ de Holmeultram et monachis ibidem Deo servantibus, pro salute animæ meæ et uxoris meæ et pro animabus omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum, in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosynam pasturam de Laylingby quingentis ovibus, et decem bobus, et decem vaccis et lectæ earum unius anni et uni; tauro, et duobus equis; et quatuor acras terræ arabilis, videlicet, illas super quas edificia sua sunt inter ovile suum et viam regiam, et novem acras prati insimul ad Keldesfelde inter pratum domini H. et meum de Salychild; et communem pasturam ipsi averiis et omnibus suis, in omnibus locis ubi mea dominicia averia et averia prænominate villæ pascunt; et ayimenta in bosco ad omnia necessaria sua facienda. Quare volo, ut prænominati monachi prædictam elemosynam habeant et teneant de me et hæredibus meis liberam et quietam ab omni seculari servicio, consuetudine et exactione. Et ego et hæredes mei warrantizabimus prædictis monachis prædictam elemosynam contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Testibus; Thoma filio Cospatrickii, &c. *Registr. Holme.*

• Universis sanctæ matris &c. Hugo de Morvill Salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse et hac præfenti charta mea confirmasse, voluntate et consensu uxoris meæ Helewise et heredum meorum, cum corpore meo, Deo et beatæ Mariæ et Monachis de Holm Cultram, pro salute animæ meæ et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum in puram et perpetuam elemosynam, totam terram illam in territorio de Laylingby, quæ jacet inter quatuor acras terræ quas prius dedi eis et rivulam qui est divisa inter Laylingby et Salkild, et extendit se a via regia usque ad vultum domini regis. Testibus, &c.

Registr. Holme.





Outside View of

The Giant's Cave

reign, granted (among other particulars) to Thomas Dalston, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife.

☞ *Plumpton Park, in this parish, being a distinct chapelry, in which lies Old Penrith, the Petriana of Camden, and Bremetorvacum of Horsley, will be treated of in the further progress of this work.*

CAVES CALLED ISIS PARRIS.

As we are now to pass the boundary of the county, in order to view *Brougham, Arthur's round Table, and Maybrough*, on our way to Penrith,* we shall here give an account of the caves cut in the rocks impending over the river Farnont, opposite to Saint Ninian's, vulgarly called Nine churches.

These caves have often been visited, but their possessors or use have not yet been ascertained. This is the only place we know, in the neighbourhood, likely to have been the retreat of a hermit, or perhaps here was *Sir Hugh's Parlour*, mentioned in our account of Penrith. The caves are formed about the middle of a perpendicular rock, which rises immediately from the brink of the river, and only to be approached by passing along narrow edges of the cliffs, and holding by the shrubs. One is but a narrow recess, hewn in the cliffs for a day shelter or seat; the other is chiefly natural, and capacious enough to hold a great number of people. It has had a door and window, formed in the Jaws of the cave, by mason-work; a column, which has at once been the jamb of the door and window, remains standing, with the marks of iron gratings, hinges, &c. The opening, or mouth of the cave has lately been greatly altered in form, by the falling of some of the upper stones. There appears no marks of a tool in this cave, except on the right hand side of the entrance, where a recess or alcove is cut out; leaving a plain or bench about two feet above the level of the floor, capable of receiving a matras for the recluse to rest upon. The roof hangs in a shaken and tremendous form, and the whole is miserably dark and damp: there is no appearance of a fire place. The engraving annexed, will give the best idea of this cavern.

The editor of Camden speaks of this place in the following words:—Half a
 “ mile above the confluence of Eden and Eimot, on the very bank of the former,
 “ is a grotto of two rooms dug out of the rocks, and called *Isis Parris*, (in Mr.
 “ Gough's edition, *Isan Parris*) to which there is a difficult and perilous passage.
 “ In former times it was certainly a place of strength and security; for it had iron
 “ gates belonging to it, which were standing not many years since. To this we
 “ subjoin what other authors have related,—That the vulgar tell strange stories
 “ of one Isir, a giant, who lived here in former times, and, like Cacus of old,
 “ seized men and Cattle, and drew them into his den to devour them. But it is
 “ highly probable, that these subterraneous chambers were made for a secure retreat
 “ in time of sudden danger; and the iron gates, which were taken away not long
 “ ago, do not a little confirm that supposition.”

* See page 271: When the page referred to was printed, we intended to have proceeded to Penrith, before we visited this place.

Some writers have called this place the cave of *Tarquin*, and applied thereto the old ballad of Sir Lancelot du Lake. We should be negligent in the eye of some of our readers, if we omitted noticing this matter.

“Historie du S. Gaal, on Lancelot, transcribed soon after 1200.” MS. Brit. Mus. 20. c. vi. i. Wharton’s Eng. Poetry, vol. i. p. 13‡. “It was probably Henry III. who commanded the Romance of Lancelot du Lake to be translated into French, as the translator, Robert Borron, is placed soon after the year 1200.”

When Arthur first in court began,
And was approved king,
By force of armes great victorys wanne,
And conquest home did bring.

Then into England straight he came,
With fifty good and able
Knights, that restored unto him,
And were of his Round Table:

And he had juffs and turnaments,
Whereto were many prest,
Wherein some knights did them excell,
And far surmount the rest.

But one Sir Lancelott du Lake,
Who was approved well,
He for his deeds and feates of armes
All others did excell.

When he had rested him a while,
In play and game and sportt,
He said he would go prove himseife
In some adventrous fort.

He armed rode, in forest wide,
And met a damsel faire,
Who told him of adventures great,
Whereto he gave good care.

Such wold I find, quoth Lancelott;
For that cause came I hither.
Thou seemest, quoth she, a knight full good.
And I will bring thee thither,

Whereas a mighty knight doth dwell,
That now is of great fame;
Therefore tell me what wight thou art,
And what may be thy name.

“My name is Lancelott du Lake;”
Quoth she, it likes me than
Here dwelles a knight who never was
Yet matcht with any man.

Who has in prison threecore knights,
And four that he did wound:
Knights of King Arthur’s court they be,
And of his Table Round.

She brought him to a river side,
And also to a tree,
Whereon a copper bason hung,
And many shields to see.

He struck so hard the bason broke,
And Tarquin soon he spyed:
Who drove a horse before him fast,
Whereon a knight lay tyed.

Sir knight, then sayd Sir Lancelott,
Bring me that horse load hither,
And lay him downe, and let him rest;
Weel try our force together:

For as I understand, thou hast,
So far as thou art able,
Done great despighte and shame unto
The Knights of the Round Table.

If thou be of the Table Round,
Quoth Tarquin speedilye,
Both thee and all thy fellowship
I utterly desye.

That’s over much quoth Lancelott,
Defend thee by and by.
They sett their speares into their steeds,
And each at other sye.

They coucht their speares, (their horses ran,
As though there had been thunder)
And stricke them each amidit their shields,
Wherewith they broke in funder.

Their horses backes brake under them,
The knights were both afound;
To avoid their Horses they made haste,
And light upon the ground.

They took them to their shields full fast,
Their swords they drew out than;
With mighty strokes most eagerlye,
Eache at the other ran.

They wounded were, and bled full fore,
For breath they both did stand,
And leaning on their swords a while,
Quoth Tarquin hold thy hand,

And tell to me what I shall aske ;
Say on, quoth Lancelott. tho'
Thou art, quoth Tarquin, the best knight
That ever I did know.

And like a knight that I did hate :
So that thou be not hee,
I will deliver all the rest,
And eke accord with thee.

That is well said, quoth Lancelott ;
But sith it must be foe,
What knight is that thou hatest thus ?
I pray thee to me shew.

His name is Lancelott du Lake,
He slew my brother deere ;
Him I suspect, of all the rest :
I would I had him here.

Thy wish thou hast, but yet unknowne,
I'm Lancelott du Lake,
Now knight of Arthur's Table Round ;
King LIAND's son of Schuwake ;

And I desire thee do thy worst.
Ho, ho, quoth Tarquin, tho'

Y
One of us two shall end our lives,
Before that we do go.

Y
If thou be Lancelott du Lake,
Then welcome thou shalt bee ;
Wherefore see thou thyself defend,
For now desye I thee.

Y
They buckled then together so,
Like unto wild boares rushing,
And with their swords and shields they ran,
At one another flashing :

Y
The ground besprinkled was with blood :
Tarquin began to yield ;
For he gave back for wearinesse,
And low did bear his shield.

Y
This soon Sir Lancelott espyde,
He leapt upon him than,
He pulled him down upon his knees,
And rushing off his helm,

Y
Forthwith he struck his neck in two,
And when he had so done,
From prison threecore knights and four
Delivered every one.*

In the " *Affertio incomparabilis Arturii auctore Joanne Lelando antiquario,*" all the monastic evidence of the finding King Arthur's remains, at Glassonbury, are noted: and in the chapter entitled " *Translatio reliquiarum Arturij, ex Archivis Gleffoburgensis.*"—" *Anno D. 1276, Eadueardus rex, Henrici tertii filius, venit cum regina sua Glefconiam. Die vero Martis proxima sequente fuit rex, et tota curia, acceptus sumptibus monasterii. Quo die in crepusculo fecit aperiri sepulchrum inclyti regis Arturij, ubi in duabus cistis, imaginibus et armis eorum depictis, ossa dicti regis miræ grossitudinis separata invenit. Imago quidem reginæ coronata. Imaginis reginæ corona fuit prostrata cum abscissione sinistræ auriculæ, et velligiis plagæ unde moriebatur. Inventa est scripta super his singulis manifesta. In crastino videlicet, die mercurii rex ossa regis, regina ossa reginæ in singulis pallis pretiosis revoluta in suis cistis recludentes, et sigilla sua apponentes, præceperunt idem sepulchrum ante majus altare celeriter collocari, re-tentis exterius capitibus utriusque propter populi devotionem, apposita interius scriptura ejusmodi; *Hæc sunt ossa nobilissimi regis Arturii quæ anno dominicæ incarnationis 1278, decimo tertio calend. Maij, per dominum Eadueardum, regem Angliæ illustrem hic fuerunt sic collocata, præsentibus Leonora, serenissima ejusdem regis consorte, et filia domini Ferrandi regis Hispaniæ, magistro Gulielmo de Middleton, tunc Norwicensi electo, magistro Thoma de Beck, archidiacono Dorsetensi, et prædicti regis Thesaurario, Domino Henrico de Lacey, Comite Lincolnæ. Domino Amadio Comite Sabaudie, et multis magnatibus Angliæ.*"*

* Vol. I. Reliques of ancient Poetry.

BROUGHAM CASTLE.

THAT extensive ruin, situated on the banks of the river Eamont, graces the landscape viewed from Carleton-Hall.

The entrance is by a michicolated gateway and tower, a short covered way leads to an inner gateway, with iron-grated gates: the dungeon tower, or *keep*, rises in the midst of the area, a stately edifice of excellent masonry; all the inner apartments are destroyed, except one vault, which, we conceive was the dernier retreat for the family in time of assault; the roof of this vault is formed of groined arches, supported by an octagon pillar in the centre; the whole is elegantly finished with chiseled work, and ornamented with sculpture, such as was the taste of the Norman architects, viz. faces and distorted figures. To this apartment you descend by several steps, and, as there are no apertures to admit the light, several rings are fixed in the roof for lamps; the out-works are in such a ruined state, that it is not possible to trace what offices they consisted of; to the south-west angle of the outward wall is a bulwark, or strong tower, all the inner chambers of which are also destroyed; the outward gateway is vaulted with common arches, having a port cullis; the arms of Vaux (Chegny, Or, and Gules) still remain on the tower. The inner gateway is also vaulted, but is formed of groined arches, with a port-cullis; by the difference of the architecture, it seems as if the outward gateway and tower had been added to the work, they appear of a more modern date. To the north the river Eamont washes the face of the castle wall.

The most ancient owner of Brougham Castle that history points out, was John de Veteripont; but the instruments wherein his name is mentioned call it only the *house of Brougham*, so that probably it was not at that time castellated. We have certain evidence that the first Roger Lord Clifford built many parts of this castle; above the inner gateway is placed this inscription:—" *This made Roger,*" " which some would have (says Bishop Nicolson's MS. p. 240) to be understood not so much of *his* raising the castle, as of the castle raising *him*, in allusion to his great advancement of fortune by his marriage, this castle being part of his wife's inheritance." By an inquisition, post mortem, taken of the possessions of Robert, son of the before-named Roger, we find he died seized of this castle, with 160 acres of land, worth yearly, according to the estimate of that time, fourpence per acre, and 40 acres of meadow, worth 12d. per acre; that he held also three cottarrels, (the old word in Doomday book for cottage) and a mill there.

Roger de Clifford, grandson of Robert, built the chief parts of the castle, to the east, which comprehend the *keep*, and parts facing the river Eamont; there he placed his arms quartered with the Warwicks, in right of Maud his wife.

In the 4th year of the reign of Henry IV. this fortress, with the demesne, were so ruined and desolated by the Scots, that on inquisition then taken, they were returned worth nothing, by reason of the devastation made by the enemy. How long this fortress lay in ruin is not known, but it is most probable it did not undergo a speedy repair; for the first mention made of it in history from that
period,

period, is at the distance of two centuries, when Francis Earl of Cumberland entertained King James I. there on the 6th, 7th, and 8th days of August, 1617, on his return the last time from Scotland. It is supposed the Castle had been injured by fire soon after the royal visit; for in 1651, and 1652, the countess of Pembroke restored it, and put up the following memorial, cut in stone in capital letters:—
 “ This castle of Brougham was repaired by the Ladie Anne Clifford, Countesse
 “ Dowager of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery, Baronesse Clifford, West-
 “ morland and Vescie, Ladie of the Honor of Skipion in Craven, and High
 “ Sheriffe, by inheritance, of the countie of Westmorland, in the years 1651 and
 “ 1652, after it had layen ruinous ever since, about August 1617, when King
 “ James lay in it for a time in his journie out of Scotland towards London, untill
 “ this time.”. Since her time it has gradually gone to decay, and much of the interior walls have lately been removed also, for the purposes of building houses for the adjoining farmhold.

WHINFIELD PARK is in view from hence—the ring, or fibula, of which we have given a representation and description, † was found by a person following the plough on some lands lately taken up in tillage there. When the drawing of it was made, the antique was in the possession of Mrs. Atkinson, of Temple-Sowerby, who set a great value on it.

The road here leads directly along the old Roman way. The Roman antiquities found at Brougham, and in the neighbourhood, we have mentioned in the notes.*

It

† This was found in the Year 1778, in *Whinfeld Park*, turned up by the plough, is of pure gold, and weighs 19 dw. The clasping hands are neatly executed, and the letters of the motto are raised to admit a ground of enamel; it being groved in, apparently for that purpose. It has been a *fibula*. There is a notch to receive the point of the tongue, and the ring has been cut through on the opposite side: in the ends, holes for receiving a centre pin appear.—From the motto, it must have been for female use:

To ye then my trought I plig' t,
 And to ye Mary, his *moder* bright.

This comprehends a vow of troth and marriage, of which the ring has been the pledge. The words *his moder bright* want some elucidation, to shew they correspond critically with the vow, and prove the gift was for female use: but what part of a woman's garment was clasped by a fibula, is difficult to determine. The words *his moder bright* mean *his excellent maiden or virgin: bright* is an old English word of common acceptation. *Moder* is a corruption of the Danish word *moer*, “signifying a *virgin* or *maiden*; the “people of Norfolk in some measure retain the word to this day. Norfolk was given to the Danes by “King Alfred 876; it was totally inhabited by them, and their customs, laws, and speech were there “used. They call virgins and young maids *moer*, as Olaus Wormius testifies *Sax. Dan. lib. i. ca. 6.*— “This, by the ignorant rustic, is corrupted, they pronouncing, instead of *moer*, *moder.*” Dr. Cowel's *Glossar. Manly's NOMOETHES.*—Miscellaneous plate, No 2.

* “As soon as the military way, which comes from Carlisle, has well entered this county, it comes “to Brougham castle, where, as appears by all the usual evidences, there has been a station; the present “castle now also in ruins, standing within it. Some coins and urns have been found here as also some “Roman stones and inscriptions.”

N. B. The station appears to have been 140 paces in length, and 120 in breadth, within the vallum—the road which now turns to the west, has in the time of the Romans, led forward in a direct line, and either gone through the camp, or just without the ditch.

See Miscellaneous Plate, No. 1.—“*Pro se et suis libentissime merito.* This is a fragment of a small “imperfect altar, which has little curious on it; for the person's name by whom it has been erected for “himself and his, is broken off at the top. The form and size of the stops may deserve observation.”

Do.

It may be necessary here, consistent with our plan of this History, to settle the true etymology of this name of Brougham, and rescue it from an error hitherto adopted; not indeed without some plausibility, from its similitude in the old way of writing it (Burgham) to names of Saxon origin.

Nicolson

Do No. 2.—“*Imperatori Cesari Valerio Constantino piensissimo Augusti.* This belongs also to the same station, as appears from Camden’s account of it. The stone which I have given the draught of is at present at Appleby; but I will not vouch for its being the original, which Camden saw, or at least mentions. It was found in the year 1602, near the confluence of the rivers Loder and Uinot, near this station. It is in honour of the Emperor Constantine the Great, and of a later date than that which was found upon the wall, and may be seen in this collection (lxxi Northumberland) as is manifest from the title Augusto.”†

To this same station must be referred another inscription, whose original I would gladly have recovered, but could not. According to Burton and Gale, it was found near Louthier, or at least was to be seen there. But I was told of two or three stones, with inscriptions upon them, which the mason had lately destroyed at Appleby, and perhaps this might be one of that number. The copy of the inscription is doubtless incorrect, which runs thus;

*Deabus Matribus
Tramari vex. Germa
P. V. R. D. pro salute
R. T. V. S. L. M.*

Dr. Gale’s remark upon it is this,—“I read,” says he, “*Bramae vexillatio Germanorum.* The *Deae Matres* were in great esteem among the Germans, as appears from many inscriptions in Gruter and Remeus.” But it is evident from the inscription now at Great Salkeld, in Cumberland, that the true reading must be *Deabus Tramari*, for *Tramarinis*. The letters and stops in the beginning of the third reading are certainly wrong, and perhaps it has been no more than *Norum*, that is, *vexillatio Germanorum*; and the *F* in the last line ap, so that the whole inscription has stood thus:

<i>Deabus Matribus Tramari vex. Germa Norum pro salute R. P. V. S. L. M.</i>	}	<i>Deabus Matribus Tramarinis vexillatio Germa norum pro salute Reipublicae votum selens libens merito.</i>
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The words *vexillatio Germanorum*, may serve to illustrate, and may be illustrated by a passage or two in Suetonius and Tacitus. For we have *vexillatio Germanorum* in the one, and *Germanorum vexilla* in the other. Some read *Germanicorum* or *Germanicorum* in Suetonius: but I think the evidence that appears here is decisive in favour of *Germanorum*. Excepting the Germans, we seldom or never have the *vexillatio* of any but legionary soldiers, either in the Roman historians, or any of our Roman inscriptions in Britain. I remember none in this collection, but the *vexillatio Verdulorum Craneorum*, which is not altogether certain, and if it was, sure must be horse. The Germans seem to be spoken of, and fit for expedition, and are particularly on several occasions famed for their swimming. Tacitus tells us, “*That the Roman soldiers being loaded with their arms, were afraid to swim, but the Germans were accustomed to it, and not afraid for it, by the lightness of their arms, and tallness of their bodies.*” If the notion of *vexillarii* and *vexillatio*, which I have already endeavoured to establish, be right, we may hence be furnished with good reason why there should be vexillations of Germans, rather than of any other auxiliary forces.”

N. B. We have added to this collection the inscriptions discovered at Crawdendale, as being adjacent to this station. They are differently represented by the editors of Camden and Mr. Horsley, and therefore we shall present them to the reader as they are charactered and defined by those learned antiquaries.

† Antoninus’s *Trobonacae*, which Gale places at Kendal, and makes the same with *Dreacorum*, is by Ward removed to Kirby-Thor, or Whelp Castle.—Stukely vol. ii. *Galesae*. He says the Roman city lies on the east side of the Louthier, just by the castle, and is very easily traced. He saw many fragments of altars and inscriptions at the hall; and in the wall, by the Roman road beyond the castle, and near the Countess of Pembroke’s Pillar, a pretty busto, part of a funeral monument, and farther on another bas-relievo, much defaced. He imagined the high ground, by this pillar, where most of the inscriptions were found, was the site of the city, rather perhaps of the *Pemaranum*, or cemetery.

Mr. Gough’s Additions to Camden.

Nicolson and Burn say *Burg-ham*, quasi *Castle Town*; but here it is not clear to which part of the word uncompounded, *castle* or *town* is meant to apply; for *Burb*, in the Saxon, signifies *town*; thus *Brough*, formerly written *Burb*, under Stanemore, is the *town* under the hill of that name; here is a positive Saxon word corrupted only from *Burb* to *Brough*; but *ham* also, in the Saxon, signifies indiscriminately

“Crawdunalewaith there appear ditches, rampiers, and great mounts of earth cast up: among which was found this Roman inscription, transcribed for me, by King and Bainbridge, schoolmaster of Appleby. It was cut in a rough sort of rock; but the fore part of it was worn away with age.

No. 3.—“As I read it, “*Varronius prefectus legionis vice prince valentis victricis...Zelius Lucanus prefectus legionis secunde Auguste castrametati sunt*,” or some such thing. [The two upper lines are cut very deep; but the two lower with a lighter hand, and in a much finer and more polite character. For which reason one may conclude them to be different inscriptions; and the rudeness of the character in the first, must needs argue it to be of much greater antiquity. And what may the more induce us to believe them two distinct inscriptions, is the writing of the letter A, which, in *Varronius*, wants the cross stroke; whereas all the three in the two last lines, are according to the common way of writing.] The Legio Vicentina valens Victrix garrisoned at Deva, or West Chester; as also the Legio Secunda Angulla, which was in garrison at Ilea, or Caer-Lleon, in Wales, being both detached against the enemy in these parts, seem to have fixed and pitched their camps for some time in this place; and it is probable that the officers, in memory thereof might engrave this in the rock. Or what if one should say, that this was the place which afforded the Romans a supply of stones for their buildings hereabouts; and that upon this account the inscriptions were left here? The truth of the fact appears, from the stones dug up out of the foundations of Kirkby Thore, most of which did certainly come from hence; and that upon these occasions they used to leave inscriptions behind them, is confirmed by the like instances, both in Hellbeck fear, by the river Golt; Von-lege-brag, near Naward Castle, in Gilliland, from whence they had their stone for the Piet’s wall. Doubtless there have been more letters here, though now defaced. Mr. Machel discovered the following inscription, not observed before:

LEG II AVCO XXIV.

“When this was done is hard to determine; though to signify the time, these words were engraven in large characters, and are still to be seen in a rock near it:

CN. OCT. COT. COSS.

“But I do not find in the Fasti, that any two of that name were consuls together. This observation however I have made, that from the age of Severus, to that of Gordianus, and after, the letter A, in all the inscriptions found in this island, wants the cross stroke, and is engraven thus A, as it is in the first of those inscriptions.”

According to Mr. Horsley, these inscriptions stand thus: No. 4. “*Gaius varronius ... officis Legionis vice prince valentis victricis Zelius Lucanus Tribunus Legionis secunde Auguste castrametati sunt*.” “In Mr. Bainbridge’s copy at Appleby is added in a line at the bottom what was taken to be the names of the consuls, but is almost effaced upon the rock. In Camden the words are

CN. OCT. COT. COSS.

And in Mr. Bainbridge’s copy they are the same. But by Camden’s account they seem to have been on another different rock near to this. However I suppose the names have been taken for Octavian and Cotta; but neither the time nor prenomens will answer; nor can I find any consuls of the like names, that will come within due compass of time; so that I cannot but suspect there has been a mistake in the transcript. The two inscriptions are both but rude, and the upper one especially, seems to have been worked with a common pick, or some such tool. They are now upon two distinct pieces of the rock, that have fallen off from the grand one, and are laid one upon the other, as here represented. In Camden, the first word of the second line is read *praefectus*, which differs from his copy. Indeed in the copy upon the stone at Appleby, it is F. C. T. U. S.; but this is taking much too great a liberty, when it is ESU; so distinctly in the original.* I therefore rather take this to be a part of another

* The C, in the first line, is now scarce legible; the word in the second is plainly *Effur*, perhaps *Legur*, a name in Gruter 1661. 10. The fourth line begins with T for *Tribunus*. *Castrametati sunt*, or *Castrametatus est*, as Horsley, are not probable.

Mr. Gough’s Additions to Camden.
name

criminally, a *caufe*, *home*, a *borough* or *village*, and Leland exprefsly in this instance applies the firft fyllable of that name to the word *caſtle*, and not to the word *town*; he ſays, vol. VII. p. 63.—“ There is an old *caſtle* on the ſide of Eden water, called *Burgh*, about a line from the caſtle is a village called *Burgham*.”—*Ham*, in this inſtance, would therefore ſignify town, in order to produce the word *Caſtle-Town*, according to the above author; but it is evident that every town, ſituated as this was, near a caſtle, would alſo have received the ſame name, whereas there is not another inſtance of the name of *Brugham*, or *Brougham*, in the whole iſland. Neither of the above arrangements of two Saxon words is, in truth, juſt; this name is not a compound, but a collective corruption of *Brovoniacum*, the Roman name, ſo called long before the Saxons came over to Britain, which was not till the year 449. Had the Saxons been the firſt comers, the caſtle, conſidered as ſuch, might indeed have continued its name from Saxon etymology to this day; but Julius Cæſar’s firſt expedition to Britain was 54 years before Chriſt, the iſland had been reduced to an entire and civilized province of the Roman empire in the 4th year of Domitian’s reign, 138 years after Cæſar’s firſt entrance, A. D. 85, but it was not till 449, that Vortigern, King of the Britons, ſent for the Saxons, with the concurrence of a grand council, which he aſſembled, to aſſiſt him againſt his enemies, *after the Romans had retired*. The Saxons too were no builders of caſtles; Malmsbury tells us, p. 102, that “ the great diſtinction between the Anglo-Saxons, and the French and Normans, was, that the *latter* built magnificent and ſtately caſtles, whereas the *former* conſumed their fortunes in mean houſes.” It is well known alſo, that the Roman ways and ſtations continued to retain through the iſland their names, with ſome changes only of the original word in general; in ſome inſtances indeed the name has been ſupplied by another, yet that ſubſtitute has been Roman. An inſtance of near retention of the ancient name, is the *Aballaba* of the Romans, now called *Appleby*; Mt. Horſley doubts indeed whether the *Appleby* of *Weſtmoreland* was the true *Aballaba*, thinking that to be the *Gallacum* rather of the Romans, and ſays it is not peculiar to that place, as there is an *Appleby* in *Derbyſhire*, in *Leiceſterſhire*, and alſo in *Lincolnſhire*; Mr. Burn goes as high as Hebrew origin for this name of *Appleby*, ſuppoſing the Romans

name of *Varronius*, perhaps *Leſſus*, which we have in *Gruter*.—The *C*, which, in *Camden*’s copy, is prefixed to *Varronius*, is now ſcarce diſcernible. It does not appear to me from the inſcription, what office this *Varronius* bore in the Legion, or whether any at all; unleſs the *C* that ſtands before the name ſhould be read *Centurio*. The ſhape of the *E*, at the beginning of the ſecond line, is remarkable. *Aelius Iuanus* is alſo made *Præfeſtus Legionis* in the reading in *Camden*; but in the original it is neither a *P*, as in the copy at *Appleby*, nor an *R* only as in the copy in *Camden*, but *T. R.* which I think muſt ſtand for *Tribunus*. The *C*, at the end, is read in *Camden*, *Caſtrametati ſunt*. If that be the word, I ſhould rather chuſe the ſingular *Caſtrametatus eſt*, and ſuppoſe them not only two inſcriptions, but alſo cut at different times.

No. 5. “ *Centurio Legionis ſecunde Auguſtæ et vicetiſimæ valentis victricis*.” “ This is upon the face of the grand rock. The *C*, and other imperfect letters below, have perhaps been the names of the conſuls taken notice of in *Camden*, and ſo they muſt have belonged to this, rather than the former inſcription. But I have already ſpoke to this matter.

“ It is not improbable theſe inſcriptions were cut, when the Romans were getting ſtones here for ſome of the buildings. And ſome have imagined, from the nearneſs of the place, and the nature of the grit of the ſtone, that the Roman fort at *Kirby-Thore* was built and repaired as there was occaſion, with ſtone brought from this place, which perhaps might occaſion the cutting of theſe inſcriptions upon the rock, like that on the rock near *Gelt*.”

found a name something like it at their coming, and modified it, as was their custom, according to their own idiom; whether however fundamentally Roman or not, and conjectural as this is as to the precise Aballaba, or the Gallacum of the Romans, it is certainly an appellation given by them, and from that changed to Appleby, as Brovoniacum is to Brougham, and it is as certain that there is no family of the name of Brougham, but of this county; in confirmation of this true etymology of the name, Camden, in his Brittan. (art. Westmorland) says,—“Eden runs along not far from Howgill, a castle of the Sandfords, but the Roman military way runs directly west through Whinfield, a large park, thick set with trees, to *Brovoniacum*, 20 Italian miles, but 17 English, from Verterax, as Antoninus has fixed it: he calls it also *Brocovum*, as the Notitia Broconiaco, from which we understand the company of the *defensores* had their abode here. Though age has consumed both its buildings and splendour, the name is preserved almost entire in the present one of *Brougham*; the antiquity whereof have been further confirmed of late years by discovery of several Roman coins, altars, and other testimonies;” and indeed the name has not been anciently written without exception *Burg-ham*, according to the supposed Saxon origin; for among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, it appears *Brubam*, *Broham*, and also *Brugam*, and in Bishop Nicolson’s MSS. in Carlisle library, vol. vi. p. 40, the family arms of this name are delineated as of “*Browham de Browham, now de Scales*,” the residence of the family at that period; which brings us to make mention of this

FAMILY OF BROUGHAM, OR DE BURGHAM,

As having been for a length of time considered of Cumberland, though, in truth, no otherwise than temporarily so. This family of *Brougham*, may be said to stand unusually eminent in point of antiquity; it originally assumed the name of the Roman station. This station forms an area to the south of the castle, the vallum and outward ditch are yet very distinguishable. The family annexed the particle *de* to the baptismal name, the assumption of name from locality being much in use in early times, as Roger de Clifford, before mentioned, among innumerable others; he was the first of that name who settled in Westmorland, and added that part of Brougham Castle to the east, and took his name from Clifford Castle, in Herefordshire, which castle was so named from being placed on a rock or cliff, near the ford, says Bishop Nicolson’s MS. This family was resident at Brougham, says Dr. Campbell, the historian, before the conquest. In the time of Edward the Confessor, Walter de Burgham was in possession of the estate and manor, which was held, *after the conquest, per drengagium*, consequently must have been held free from that tenure, the drenges, or those holding by drengage, were *tenentes in capite*, (as the old law authorities shew) such as, at the coming of the conqueror, being put out of their estates, were afterwards restored thereto, upon application made to the conqueror, and on shewing they were *before owners thereof*, and were *nec in auxilio, nec in concilio*, against him.

In the 22d Henry II. Odard de Burgham was resident here, was lord of the manor of Brougham, and was third in command of those officers who were fined for delivering up Appleby Castle to the Scots.

Gilbert de Brougham, son of Odard, in the next reign, that of King John, was in possession not only of the estate, but of the village of Brougham, half of which village he gave up to Robert de Vetricont, of whom he held in drengage, that the other half might be freed from that service.

In 35th Edward III. John de Burgham possessed and was Sneriff of Westmorland, or Subvice Comes under Lord Robert Clifford.

In 2d Richard II. John de Burgham possessed the estate.

In 7th Richard II. John de Burgham was knight of the shire, with John de Kirby, for the county of Cumberland.

In 13th Richard II. John de Bergham was member for Carlisle.

In 20th Richard II. John de Burgham was re-elected member for Carlisle.

In 15th Henry VI. John de Burgham and William Stapilton were members for Cumberland.

In 31st Henry VI. John Burgham (the *de* being then dropped) possessed the estate.

In 10th Henry VII. John Burgham died and was succeeded by his son John.

In 18th Henry VIII. Christopher Burgham possessed the estate.

In 1st and 2d Philip and Mary, Thomas Burgham possessed.

In 5th Elizabeth, 1562, Henry Brougham was in possession of the family estate, and had a suit in Chancery with a Thomas Bird concerning some lands called Newlands, and by a deed, dated 11th December, 1567, (now in possession of the family) he conveyed some lands to the said Thomas Bird.

In 27th Elizabeth, 1562, Thomas Brougham, son of the above Henry, was in possession, having at that time sold certain lands at Brougham to Thomas Anson, and was then in the commission of the peace for Cumberland. The next year also he sold some land to James Bird, and in the 5th of James I. he died, leaving two sisters coheiresses, one of whom has a monument in the church of Kirkoswald, a copy of which ascertains the family-residence in *Westmorland*:

Memoriæ Sacrum

In memoria carissimæ uxoris Margretæ
(Unæ sororum et coherid's Thomæ Brougham de Brougham in comitatu West-
merland)

Thomas Bertram generosus vir tristissimus

Hoc pro monumento posuit.

Obiit v die Mensis Octobris, Anno Domini 1609.

In 6th William III, Henry Brougham was Sheriff for Cumberland.

In 2d George I. Thomas Brougham was Sheriff for Cumberland.

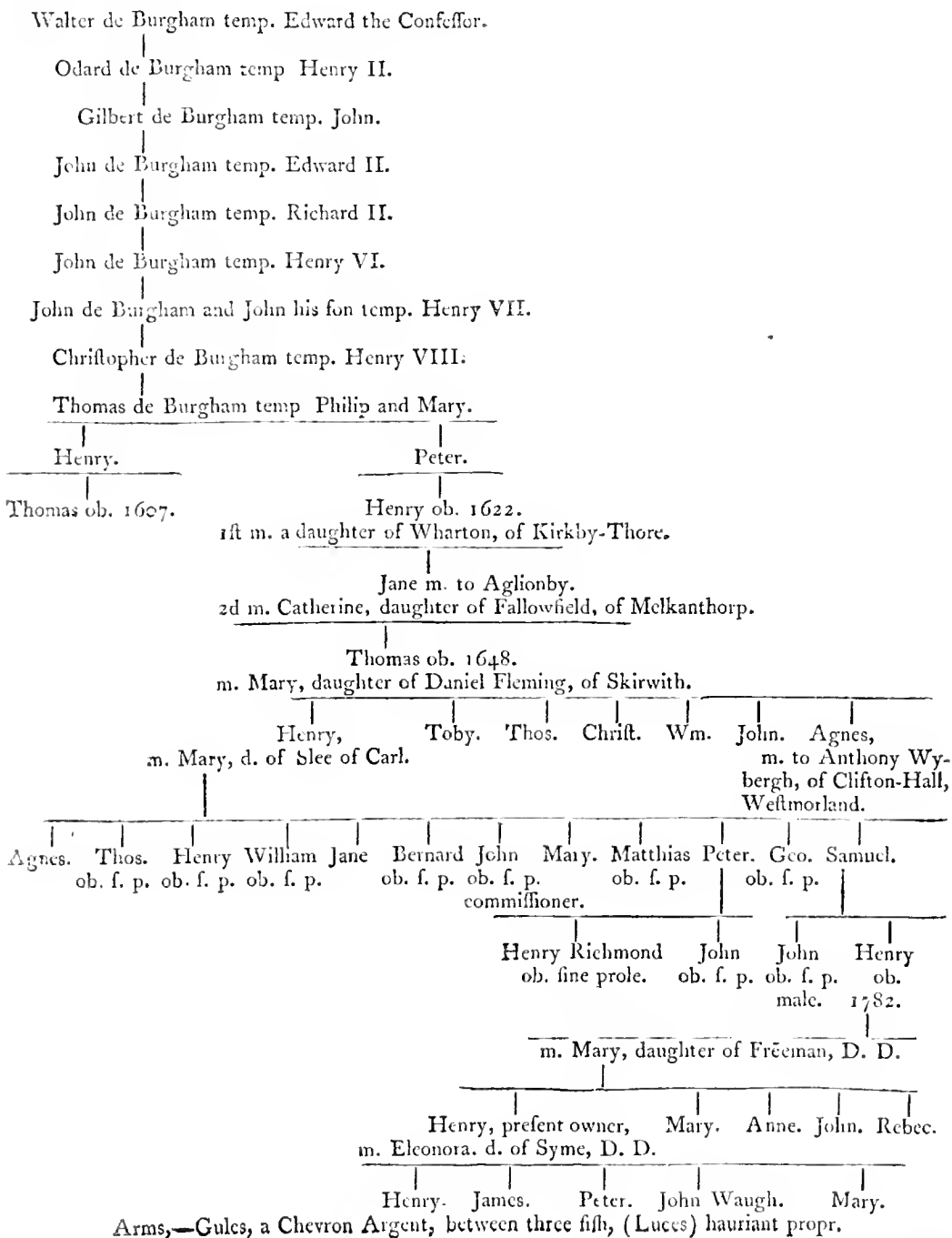
In 9th George I. Peter Brougham was Sheriff for Cumberland.

In 22d George II. Henry Richmond Brougham was Sheriff for Cumberland.

Having traced the possessors of this estate from early times, to the reign of George II. we proceed to collect from such documents as are in our possession, those connexions we are enabled to do of later times down to the present, reducing the whole *ab origine* to a table which may more properly be called an account of this ancient family, than a regular descent: the family papers afford-

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ing us little light as to the point of succession in the right line, as well as respecting collaterals, for some generations, from the first Walter, in the time of Edward the Confessor.



Of the above account, Henry, who died in 1622, was the first of this family possessing property in Cumberland. The estate of Scales, in this county, was then a small farm only, and was, according to Dr. Todd's MS. purchased by that Henry, son of Peter, of the family of Southaikes, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, in the 34th of whose reign, John Southaike, Esq. was sheriff for Cumberland; this small property was extended by additional purchases, when Henry, grandson of the first purchaser erected the house there, since called Sales-Hall, concerning which, as well to substantiate the fact of his being the first of the family resident there, as to exhibit a specimen of the simplicity and the precision in detail but little more than a century back, we shall give it in the words of the author, from Bishop Nicolson's MSS. p. 564. of "a cursory relation of all the antiquities and families of Cumberland, writ about the year 1675. Next adjoining, "Squire Browham, antient heir male of all the Squire Browhams, of Browham-Hall, in Westmorland, built him a very fine house at Scales, and lives there. "His grandfather, Henry Browham, married Jane Wharton, daughter of Squire "Wharton, of Kirkby-Thore, in Westmorland. His father, Thomas, married "Mary, daughter to Squire Daniel Fleming, of Skirwith, and cousin to Squire "Fleming, Lord of Ridall, and this Squire Browham married fair Miss Slec, "daughter of Mr. Slec, of Carlisle, a jovial gentleman, and of estate 300l. "a-year."

John seventh, child of the above Henry, who was commonly called the Commissioner Brougham, and who had resided at Scales since his father's death, purchased the ancient family possession in Westmorland of the Birds, then owners of it, and entailed it in the male line; but this Cumberland property not passing under the same entail of the commissioner, the late possessor, Henry, devised it to his younger children, who sold it to Peter Lamplugh, of Dovenby, Esq. the present gentleman having declined to purchase it, not considering it to be any part of the *ancient possessions* of the family: upon the purchase of Brougham-Hall, the commissioner, attended by some friends, rode from Scales to take possession, and had the satisfaction of being presented with a square block of stone found the same morning by the workmen who were digging there, on which were the arms of the family, and which he caused to be fixed on the front of the house at Brougham, where it yet remains.

Having mentioned the name of *Bird*, it is necessary to say, that for a length of time this estate had been in the possession of a James Bird, usually known by the name of Lawyer Bird, whose family came from Berdeswald, in Gilliland, and were settled at Clifton Dykes, about a mile from Brougham-Hall; he had property in the neighbourhood of Brougham, and by purchase of the heiress of the then owner of one-third of this estate (for it had, previous to that, been divided by marriage connexions) he first got a footing at the hall, having before lived at his *own house*, near it, as very particularly detailed in Bishop Nicolson's MSS. p. 118. "Then the great Roman way brings you to the castle of Browham, near which "was a Roman camp, having on the left Browham, and Browham-Hall, the seat "of the Browhams. From this castle you have the prospect of Lowther-Hall, "Clifton-Hall; and likewise of Penrith, Penrith castle, and Carleton-Hall; "likewise

“likewise of Browham-Hall, Browham chapel, and *Mr. Bird's House*, all which “lye in the way, if you go by the bridges from hence to Penrith.” This James Bird was a steward to the Earl of Thanet, and being already in possession by the above purchase, of *one-third* of this estate, he afterwards purchased *another third*, the *remaining third*, having also been purchased before of *its possessor* by Anne, Countess Dowager of Pembroke, was now conveyed to him by her grandson, the Honourable John Tufton, of Bolebrooke, in the county of Suffex, by indentures, bearing date 1676, conveying, *inter alia*, “to the said James Bird, all that the manor or *third part of the manor* of Brougham, which the late Anne, Countesse Dowager of “Pembroke, had purchased,” &c. &c. of which more will be said in its place. Thus the three parts of this estate and manor, which had long been separately enjoyed, were now united in the name of Bird: the hall, when he came to reside there, obtained the name of *Birdnest*, which he called it partly on account of his name, and partly from the appearance of the house at that time, which was almost hid by trees, the chimneys only being in view, and even to this day many old people in the neighbourhood know it by no other name. This Lawyer Bird however was under the necessity of passing it to his grand children by its ancient name, the conveyance of it being recited in his will, (now in the possession of the present owner) by the words, “*my mansion of Brougham-Hall.*”

John Brougham, the commissioner, repurchased the estate and manor of these grand children of James Bird, in 1726, and entailed it, as has been said, on his family in the male line. It is now enjoyed by his grand nephew, Henry Brougham.

THE MANOR OF BROUGHAM.

Of which little more need be said, than that it has *aborigine* been in this family, was sometimes in the hands of one, as in Odard de Burgham, in the reign of Henry II. and at others divided: in the reign of Edward I. for instance, a William de Crackenthorp and Henry Rydin were lords, who had married two sisters of the house of de Burgham, and thus it continued changing its proprietors till the reign of Henry VII, when, by an inquisition on a *quo warranto*, it was found that John de Burgham died seized of the manor, and was succeeded by his son John; the manor had no connection with the castle; “this castle of Brougham (as Burn “rightly observes) was separate from and independant of the manor.” Robert de Veteripont (says Sir Matthew Hale) “had a grant from King John of the “liberties of *free warren* and *free chase* only over the whole forest of Oglebird, in “which this manor is included; but it was not till Oliver Cromwell’s time that “the famous Countess of Pembroke possessed any part of the manor or estate in “fee; and she then purchased of its owner *one third only*, which she appropriated, in 1654, for the maintenance of her hospital at Appleby, at that time “endowed, and also to pay 4l. yearly to the poor of Brougham, reserving to herself certain rights also, and two years after, she caused a pillar to be erected on “the road side, with this inscription,—“This pillar was erected A. D. 1656, by “the Right Honourable Anne, Countess Dowager of Pembroke, and sole heir of “the Right Honourable George, Earl of Cumberland, for a memorial of her last
“parting

“parting in this place with her good and pious mother, the Right Honourable “Margaret, Countess Dowager of Cumberland, the 2d day of April, 1616, in “memory whereof she also left an annuity of 4l. to be distributed to the poor “within this parish of Brougham, every 2d day of April, for ever, upon the stone “hereby. Laus Deo.”

But in 1676, her successor sold to James Bird, as before-mentioned, this her only property in the manor, together with all her rights, as recited by an indenture, (still in the possession of the family at Brougham) between James Bird, of Brougham, gentleman, of the one part, and the Honourable John Tufton, of Bolebroke, in the county of Suffex, grandson of the said countess, John Dallstone, of Milrigge, in the county of Cumberland, Esq. and Samuel Grafty, of Brougham, clerk, of the other part, of date 1676, setting forth that, whereas the said John Tufton had granted to the said James Bird all that the manor or *their part of the manor* of Brougham, which the late Anne Countess Dowager of Pembroke, had purchased, and also divers customary messuages, with *all mines, q. orries, rents, mices, boons, services, and other appartenances*, (excepting the hospital lands) he the said James Bird grants an annuity or rent charge of 4l. payable out of certain lands at Yanwith, to be paid on March 25th, at the chapel of Brougham, and distributed by the minister and churchwardens of the parish of Brougham, on the 2d day of April yearly, among the poor people of the said parish, at a certain pillar lately erected in a place called Winter Close, by the said countess deceased. And it is to be noticed from this authentic document, that this property of the countess, conveyed by her successor to James Bird, was not burthened with payment of the 4l. to the poor, he covenanting to pay from *his* estate at Yanwith, which estate is no part of this manor, but customary under the house of Lowther, and it continues to this day a rent charge on that farm, which was afterwards purchased of Bird's family by the ancestors of the present owner, John Nicolson, who pays it annually, according to the covenant. By the above purchase, therefore, of James Bird from John Tufton, of this remaining third of the manor, two thirds of which he before enjoyed, the whole became *entire* and *undivided* in himself, and has, since that time, been *so* handed down to the present possessor of the estate, by Commissioner Brougham, who repurchased, (as has been said) this ancient family property of the grand children of James Bird.

BROUGHAM CHAPEL,

From its vicinity to the hall, (as represented in the annexed plate) commonly occasioning enquiries as to its use, it may be satisfactory to our readers to account for its making a part of the *coup d'œil*; the ground on which it stands was part of the purchase formerly of Anne, Countess of Pembroke, who held the advowson of the living of Brougham, by inheritance from Robert de Vetricpont, her ancestor, to whom Gilbert de Burgham sold it in the reign of King John, or the beginning of Henry III. and the church being three miles distant from the west end of the parish, she erected 1658 and 1659, for the convenience of the inhabitants on that side, this chapel; but the village of Brougham being long since demolished, and the lands, according to Burn, “swallowed up in the demesne, the owners of *it* are
“now

“ now accommodated alone by the chapel,” in which afternoon service is performed, when the family are resident, by the rector, who does duty in the forenoon of Sundays only at the *parish church*, and who having long since received land nearer to the rest of his glebe, and more to his convenience, in exchange for this ground, from the family, it is now their property. The late Mr. Brougham provided a new set of necessaries for the chapel, viz. books fringed cloaths for the communion table, pulpit and reading desk, surplices &c.—Burials were never performed there, though baptisms were, and the font is at this day as entire as when first erected; but the chief of the family have been baptized and buried in the *parish church* of Brougham, as appears by the register there, at least by so much of it as remains entire, which is from the year 1558, and in which is the entry of an order signed *Henry Carlhol*, (the then Bishop of Carlisle) to the churchwardens of *Brougham*, to appoint a convenient place in the *parish church* for Mr. Thomas *Brougham* and his family, according to an order made by his majesty’s court ecclesiastical, dated 17th August, 1607. This order concludes thus, as certification of entry; “ The above is certified by Humphry Close, clerk, to be a true “ copy of the order which was decreed for ending of the controversye for place in “ the chauncell, betwixt Mr. Thomas Brougham, and Mr. Braidlye, parson.”

We next visited the seat of the family, which has last claimed our attention,

BROUGHAM-HALL.

This delightful mansion, from its conspicuous situation on a steep declivity, arrests the eye and occasions the enquiry of all travellers, as every one must necessarily pass in view, whether going by the great York road, or that of Lancashire, to Penrith, which must be a circumstance also of no small account to the family residing there, as it affords a scene of uninterrupted gaiety, too generally wanted in country residences; as this well-known situation must be familiar to most of our readers, passing in a *general view* of it, we shall give a more *particular* one of its various beauties, which can be critically judged of only by visiting the place itself.

It has not improperly been stiled by painters, in their excursions, *The Windsor of the North*, as well from its elevation, as its extensive and varied prospects from the *terrace*; the house has a long front to the west, much of the ancient part is still remaining, with mullioned windows, and an embraured parapet. The late owner erected a new building to the south, the apartments of which are octagonal, and in good taste. In the old part of the house the rooms have squared ceilings, ornamented with coats of armour in stucco work, carved mantle pieces, with foliage, fruit, and arms. The hall, which is lofty, has five Gothic windows, each completely fitted up with painted glass, some of which is of the old stain, and has anciently been there, (particularly the arms of the family over the door) some is of the modern painters, and placed there by the late Mr. Brougham, the whole was completed and arranged, as it now is by the present gentleman; the subjects are of various kinds, scripture pieces, Dutch figures, landscapes, fruit and flowers, and the *tout ensemble* produces an admirable effect. The terrace runs from north to south in front of the house, passing which, it becomes of considerable breadth, making a return to the east of some length; from this ter-

race you have the following views, for *variety* as well as *extent*, scarcely any where to be equalled, and however short of the appearance of nature a description must fall, the scenery will be recognized by all who have at any time visited the place.

To the south are seen the irregular banks of the river Lowther, which here and there are concealed by trees enriching the scene; at the distance of two miles, are the extensive woods of Lowther-Hall, which vie with any of southern growth, the manufactory house, where carpets are made* after the manner of Goblins, a large white building of several stories, rising amidst the wood, makes at that distance a conspicuous object, from this end of the terrace; nearer to the eye, you have the village of Clifton, the tower of Clifton-Hall, the residence anciently of the family of the Wyberghs, and the high road from Penrith to Kendal.

To the west you look down on a level of rich meadows washed by the river Lowther, and have a complete view of the bridge, the road to which from London to Penrith by Yorkshire passes through the Grounds of Brougham; on the other side of this river, at a little distance, you have in view the grove which encircles the druidical remains of Maybrough, or Mayburgh, the centre stone of which, eleven feet in height, and twenty-two in circumference, is an object from hence. This relique will be more particularly treated of in our progress to Penrith. In the more distant view, you have the village of Yanwith, the Hall of Yanwith, an ancient tower, battlemented, belonging to Lord Londale, the hills of Ullswater, about five miles distant, and a variety of different objects, to the extent of eighteen miles, where the whole is bounded by a chain of most stupendous mountains, beautifully diminished by their distance, varying in shape and lifting their heads to the clouds, with that irregular grandeur noticed by those who have poetically described them in their visits to the famous Lakes of Keswick, from which these hills arise, the mountain called Saddleback being the lord of this group, which happily bounds the west view on that great extent from the terrace.

To the north, the nearest object is the village and river of Eamont, with the bridge which separates the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland; the delightful grounds of Carleton-Hall form, as it may be said, the right wing of this scenery; in the centre division you have the town of Penrith, the church and its tower, whilst the horizon is shut in upon the left by the ruin of the ancient castle; beyond the town of Penrith arises the moor, across which you distinguish the high road to Carlisle, the race ground on one side, and on the summit of the hill the beacon house, a stone building of two stories, with a stair from the lower to the upper one; this formerly was lighted up in times of danger, as a signal of the approach of the enemy, and at present, though useless as to its original purpose, is seen around the country, and from hence in particular is a pleasing obelisk.

This place has an uncommon advantage from these varied landscapes at each point of view, viz. that the whole is taken in, (the last to the north only excepted) from every room in the house; and in addition to these prospects of nature, is the constant passage of travellers on the two great roads from London.

* The private property of Lord Londale.

The pleasure grounds are extensive, consisting of shrubberies and woods; the former, the first of the kind in this country, and at present of the greatest extent and variety, was planned by the late possessor, and executed under the eye of Mr. Edow, the chief gardener at Lowther-Hall; this completely covers the high bank, of which the terrace forms the top, and extending a considerable way round, is on a much greater scale than it appears to be at a distance; walks are formed in every direction, and here and there, to obviate any inconvenience from the steepness of the declivity, steps are constructed of turf.

In a recess, well adapted to the purpose, being near a fine spring, inclosed with stone, over which is placed a bench with arms, you enter a hermit's cell, a circular thatched building, lined completely with moss of various kinds, the seats round it matted, and the windows, which are small, of painted glass, the subject of each, a saint; in a niche are the usual characteristics of a hermit in his retirement from the world, the hour glass, cross and beads, and the *memento mori*, a skull, the whole supported by a large tree in the centre, lopped for the purpose, to the upper part of which the rafters are fixed for the thatching, the trunk in the inside of the cell being covered also with mosses, and lamps hung round it for nightly contemplation; on the table is painted, from the *Penferoso* of Milton,

<p>“ And may at last my weary age, “ Find out the peaceful hermitage, “ The hairy gown and mossy cell, “ Where I may sit and rightly spell.</p>	<p> </p>	<p>“ Of every star that heaven doth shew, “ And every herb that tips the dew; “ These pleasures melancholy give, “ And I with thee will chuse to live.”</p>
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And in another part of the hermitage is fixed a scroll, with these lines:—

“ Beneath these moss-grown roots, this rustic cell,
 “ Truth, liberty, content, sequestered dwell:
 “ Say you who dare our hermitage disdain,
 “ What drawing-room can boast so fair a train?”

The wood adjoining, which is of several acres, is a continuance of the beauty of this place, and is also in character with the other parts of the situation, so much so indeed, that in every representation of it the painter has considered it as a necessary member of the whole on his canvass. The form is the segment of a circle, covering a bank which rises gently from the meadows below, to a level with the terrace, and this circular form or slope gives it, when in foliage, an air of much grandeur; it has been rendered useful as well as ornamental by the present owner, who has formed several new walks through the whole, from the top to the bottom, covered the old ones with gravel, and placed rustic seats, of various forms, in the different parts. When through this wood, we crossed the high road to Kendal from the north, passing through iron gates of a Gothic form, corresponding with the windows of the mansion-house, and entering a field railed off, and planted with shrubs, were conducted by a winding walk to a thatched building upon the edge of the river Lowther, which consists of two rooms, one an octagon, finished with prints bordered and fixed on the wall, which is of a lemon colour, and various specimens of natural history, &c. &c. are

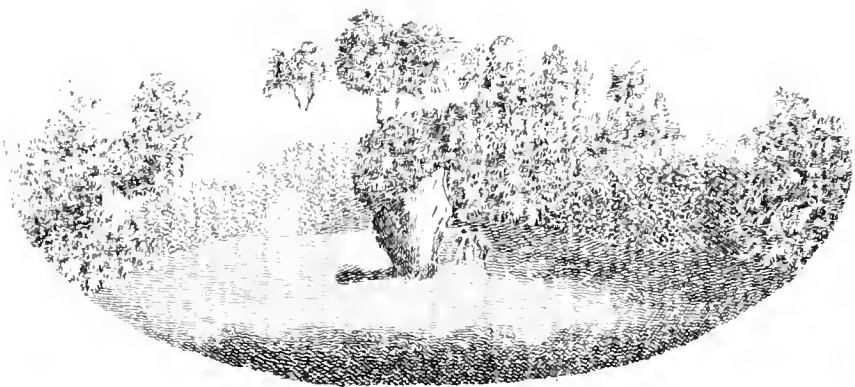
arranged on shelves, the whole furniture of this place being in character as a cottage *ornée*; here is also a gallery or balcony, which is entered from the room, for the convenience of fishing, the river running underneath it. The other apartment is small, and occupied by a person who resides there for the purpose of taking care of the poultry, &c. The whole is encircled by a railing, and in the centre of the inclosure a venerable spreading oak, surrounded by a seat composed of branches, gives the finish of rusticity to this delightful retreat; from hence you have at one view the most advantageous prospect of the hall, the shrubberies, and wood already described. The various objects of taste disposed on different points of view in the grounds of this place, to great advantage, as antiques, pedestals supporting vases, &c. &c. we do not enter into a particular detail of; but we have endeavoured to give our readers a more exact idea of this last mentioned-retreat, and of the hermitage also, as they are quite out of the common stile, (indeed the only things of the kind in the county) and seldom seen by strangers.

At the north end of this field, by the side of which flows the river Lowther, is Lowther bridge before-mentioned, as viewed from the terrace, of three arches, over which we passed; and at the distance of about two hundred yards from the bridge foot, a little off the road side, came to the ground where we viewed the circular trench called

ARTHUR'S ROUND TABLE.

Camden and his editor mention this and the adjacent monuments of antiquity, thus:
 " A little before Lodore joins the Emot, it passes by a large round intrenchment,
 " with a plain piece of ground in the middle, and a passage into it on the other side:
 " it goes by the name of King Arthur's Round Table, and it is possible enough it
 " might be a justing place. However, that it never was designed for a place of
 " strength, appears from the trenches being on the inside. Near this is another
 " great fort of stones, heaped up in form of a horse shoe, and opening towards it;
 " called, by some, King Arthur's Castle, and by others *Mayburgh*, or *Maybrough*.

" Emot may be called the Ticinus of the two counties of Westmorland and
 " Cumberland, falling in a clear and rapid stream out of the Ulfswatet, as the Tessin
 " does from the Lago Maggiore, and will yet be more remarkable, on account of
 " this and the neighbouring remains of antiquity upon its banks; if we believe them
 " to be, as I think we may, monuments of that treaty of peace and union which was
 " finished by King Athelstan, in the year 926, with Constantine, King of Scots,
 " Hacval, (Howel) King of the western Britons, or Sratcluid-Welch, of which
 " Simeon Dunelmensis (and from him R. Hoveden, in the same words) gives us this
 " account. *All these finding that they could not make head against him, and desiring peace*
 " *of him, met together on the fourth of the Ides of July, in the place which is called*
 " *EAMOTUM, and entered into a league, that was confirmed by an oath.* The very name
 " also of *Mayburg* extremely favours this opinion; for in the old islandish writers,
 " we have *mogur* and *mogu*, in the plural, for son and sons. But in the Islandick
 " Lexicon of G. Andreas, *Magr* is rendered *Affinis*, *Gener*, *Socer*; and *Margel* is
 " *Affinitas*. The same thing Dr. Hicks observes of the Saxon word *Wazo Wazu*, &c.
 " and faith Junius, from this relation of blood, the word came by degrees to be
 " transferred.



VIEW OF ALLEBROUGH.



Section of Maybrough

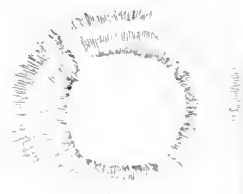
Plan of Maybrough



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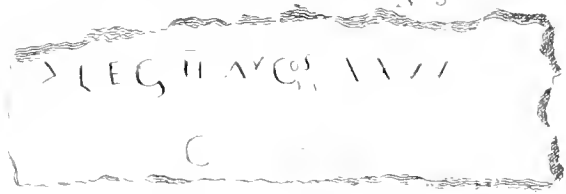


Whinfield Park



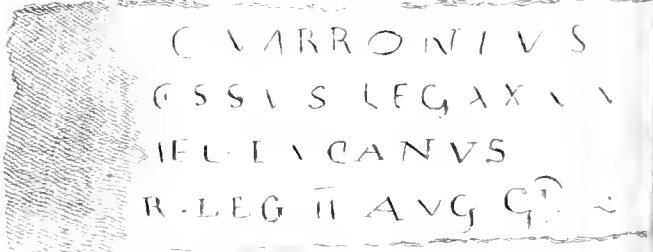
King Arthur's Round Table

Breunovacum. Antiq. N^o 3



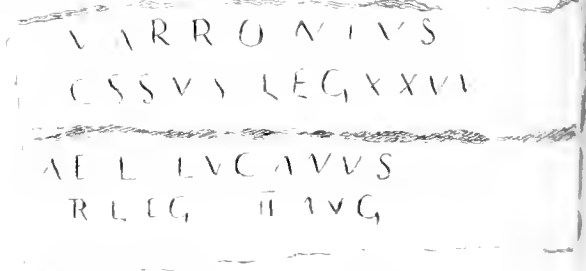
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C VARRONIVS
CSSVS LEG XXXV
MELICAVVS
R. LEG II AVG^{VS} IIII

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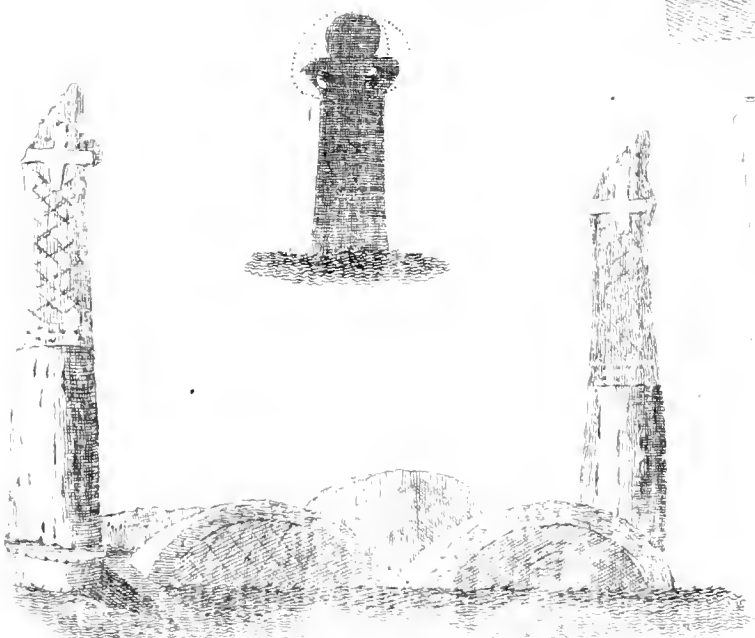


VARRONIVS
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N^o 8

PROSETVS
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“ transferred to any intimate union or friendship among men or societies; who observes, that in the old Cumbrian or Runic language *Mag* signifies *Socius*, a companion. So that Mayburg seems to have been (on occasion of the aforementioned treaty) so called, as if one should say, the fort of union or alliance.”

We have thrown together these several remarks as they stand in our author; but we must attend to each subject singly; and first of Arthur's Round Table. ‡ Mr. Pennant describes it “ Consisting of a high dyke of earth, and a deep fosse within, surrounding an area twenty-nine yards in diameter. There are two entrances exactly opposite to each other; which interrupt the ditch, in those parts filled

‡ *Extract from the 5th vol. Archaeologia.*

In an adjacent field, without Mr. Morgan's garden, is the hollow circular spot, known at Caerleon by the name of Arthur's Round Table, which is generally supposed to be a Roman work, and to have served by way of amphitheatre. In this case it must be considered as one of the Caerleonian kind, like that at Richborough castle, not far from Sandwich in Kent, and many others. Stukely † mentions one at Silchester, and another three miles from Redruth in Cornwall. Probably the round entrenchment between Penrith and Shap in Westmorland, described by Salmon, ‡ and compared by him to a cock-pit, or wrestling ring, is of the same kind. It also goes by the name of Arthur's Round Table, as does that on the castle wall at Winchester. Such temporary amphitheatres were probably the only ones used by the Romans in the distant provinces; since their more pompous edifices of this kind seem to have been confined to Italy, France, Spain, the coasts of the Adriatic, and the neighbouring provinces of Helvetia, &c. Lipsius has given us a list of such of these superb buildings, of which there are any remains, in his learned book *De amphitheatris extra Romam*. But it seems rather extraordinary, that in the preceding treatise *De amphitheatro*, where he particularly treats of the origin and nature of the Roman amphitheatres in general, he should entirely omit even to mention those of the Caerleonian kind; especially since there is great reason to suppose that in their first origin, other amphitheatres also resembled them. For it is well known that the Romans originally stood at games,* till luxury introduced sitting; and it is observable that the Caerleonian amphitheatres in general preserve no signs of the subsellia, or seats; so that the people must have stood on the grassy declivity. I saw no signs of seats in that of Caerleon, nor in the more perfect one near Dorchester, as Stukely † has also observed; nor do I recollect that any such have been discovered in any other Caerleonian amphitheatre, in our island, where they seem to have been rather numerous. For, considering the frequency and importance of the Roman stations with us, and the nature of such amphitheatres, which are easily hidden or disfigured, it may reasonably be supposed, that there were many more of them in Britain than what are known to us at present, though the number of the latter is by no means inconsiderable. The learned author, whom I have just quoted, rightly observes, *Si aedificium aut publici operis ullum genus crebrum in Italia et provinciis fuit, reperies hoc fuisse quod ad ludos spectat*; and further, *audeo adfirmare, raram aliquam sive coloniam sive municipium fuisse, in quibus non et ludi isti et ludorum simul sedes*. It is also reasonable to imagine, that the first use of seats was in these campestrial or turf amphitheatres. Ovid in his poetical rhapsody *de Arte Amandi*, expressly says, *In gradibus sedet populus de cespite factis*. It is also further probable, that the appellation *cavea*, which was often applied to amphitheatres in general, † may have been originally derived from the simple form of these primitive ones dug upon the turf. Though the others of a superior class were commonly superstructures built with brick, hewn stone, or marble; yet Lipsius ‡ describes a very remarkable Roman amphitheatre at Donè, on the confines of the provinces of Anjou and Poitou in France, which is entirely formed from the solid rock of a mountain excavated for that purpose by an effort of human labour, worthy of the Romans. It is very remarkable that so singular a monument of antiquity should never have been taken notice of before Lipsius's time; especially being situated in so civilized a country. But it is time to quit this subject: I shall therefore only observe further, that the amphitheatre at Caerleon is placed without the walls of the camp, according to the custom of the Romans upon such occasions.

† *Iter. Curiosum*, l. p. 156. ‡ *Survey*, p. 627. Pennant's *Tour*, 1769, p. 256. pl. 19. Stukely, II. 43, pl. 84. Gibbon's *Camden Brit.* * *Cic. de Amicitia*, cap. 7. *Tacit. Annal.* 14. 20. *Valer. Max.* II. 4. § *It. Cur.* l. p. 169. Lipsius *de Amphitheatris extra Romam*, cap. 1. ¶ *De Amphitheatris*, cap. 2.

“to a level with the middle. Some suppose this to have been designed for tilting matches, and that the champions entered at each opening.”

This place is represented in the annexed plate: the trench by which it is formed, is near ten paces wide; the foil which has been thrown up outwardly, forming an outward banking like a theatre; the approaches are ten paces wide, and the whole circle within the ditch is one hundred and sixty paces in circumference. It seems most reasonable to determine this was a tilting ground, † its vicinity to Penrith makes it highly probable that such was its use; either allowing that Penrith, in its highest antiquity, was a seat of royalty; or in more modern times, the place of residence of the Duke of Gloucester; whose magnificent manner of living allows us no doubt, such spectacles and exhibitions would be used: for it was common in those days to celebrate grand festivals with a tournament.

At a little distance from the Round Table, and nearer to Lowther bridge, is another circular ditch, with a very low rampart, but of much larger dimensions, being seventy paces diameter, without any apertures or advances.*

The next place to be noticed is Maybrough; it lies about half a mile to the west of Arthur's Table, consists of an eminence which rises gradually from the plain, for about one hundred and forty paces, forming the lower section or base of a regular cone: the ascent is every where covered with wood, and the remains of timber trees of great size appear on every side. The plate represents an interior view of part of the circle, and of the column which stands near to the centre of the circus.

The summit of the hill is fenced round, save only an opening or entrance, twelve paces in width, to the east; the fence is singular, being composed of an immense quantity of loose pebble stones and flints, which perhaps were gathered from the adjoining rivers. No kind of mortar appears to have been used in this work, the stones lie uncemented, piled up to a ridge, near twenty paces wide at the base, and in height about twelve feet from the interior plain. Here and there time has scattered a few trees and shrubs over the pebbles, but in other places they are loose and naked both on the inside and outside face of the fence. The space within consists of a fine plain of meadow ground, exactly circular, one hundred paces diameter: inclining a little to the westward from the centre, a large column of unhewn stone is standing erect, (placed with the smaller end in the earth) an ash tree grows at the bottom of the stone; it is twenty-two feet and some inches in circumference near its middle, and is eleven feet and upwards in height. The traditional account given of this place, is in no wise to be credited: “That it was a Roman theatre, where men were exposed to combat with wild beasts; and that such stones were placed for the refuge and respite of the miserable subject in his unhappy conflict.”

Mr. Pennant says, “There had been three more (stones) placed so as to form, with the other, a square. Four again stood on the sides of the entrance, viz. one

† Admitting this conjecture, we must be induced to believe, that the knights of Arthur's Round Table were not the companions of Arthur's banquet, but those who had proved their dexterity in tilting, and feats of chivalry. * This perhaps was used in pedestrian exercises.——THE EDITORS.

“ on each exterior corner, and one on each interior: but excepting that at present remaining, all the others have long since been blasted to clear the ground. The use of this accumulation seems to have been the same with that called *Bryn Gwyn*, at *Trev-Dryw*, in Anglesea,* a supreme consistory of druidical administration, as the British names import. That in Anglesea is constructed in the same manner with this; but at present there are no remains of columns in the interior part.”†

If to the generous reader it doth not appear arrogant, after quotations from such learned authors, we would offer some thoughts on this place; which we presume is as great a curiosity in its nature, as the Salkeld monument; and is the only one of its kind in the northern parts of Britain. We presumed to declare our opinion of the Salkeld monument, that it was the place of druidical judicature; that there the assembled delegates met in congress, and that the criminals suffered execution there. We conceive that Maybrough was appropriated solely to religious rites, and that here the pupils received their documents in the mysteries of that religion.‡ Its similitude with that in Anglesea confirms this opinion; and that Maybrough was the place (for the northern regions) of the supreme consistory in religious matters: it was calculated for study and contemplation: it was shut in by a solemn grove, and perhaps in its original state, was fenced about with a lower and outward wall, to set bounds to the vulgar. After the Romans

* *Mon. Antiq.* 2. Ed. 90.

† “ The large obelisks of stone, found in many parts of the north, such as those at Rudstone (*Archæologia* v. 5.) and near Burrough-bridge. in Yorkshire, belong to the religion before treated of; obelisks being, as *Pliny* observes, sacred to the *Sun*, whose rays they represented both by their form and name. (*Hist. nat.* Lib. 36. sec. 14.) From the ancient solar obelisks, came the spires and pinnacles with which our churches are still decorated, so many ages after their mystic meaning has been forgotten ”

Knighl's Account of the Worship at Ifernia, in the Kingdom of Naples, p. 115.

Further to illustrate the difference insisted upon between this monument and Long Meg, we beg leave to add the following notes to what has been already advanced on that subject.

“ *Pausanias* speaks of a temple at *Sicyon*, built by *Adrastus*, (Lib. 2.) who lived an age before the Trojan war; which consisted of columns only, without wall or roof, like the Celtic temples of our northern ancestors, or the *Pyraethia* of the Persians, which were circles of stones, in the centre of which was kindled sacred fire; (*Strab.* Lib. 15.) the symbol of the Deity. Homer frequently speaks of places of worship consisting of an area and altar only (*τεμενος βωμος τε*) which were probably inclosures like these of the Persians, with an altar in the centre.—*Ibid.* 109.

The *Orpic Temples* were, without doubt, emblems of that fundamental principle of the mystic faith of the ancients, the solar system; fire the essence of the Deity, occupying the place of the sun, and the columns surrounding it, as the subordinate parts of the universe.—*Ibid.* 112.

From a passage of *Hecatæus* preserved by *Diodorus Siculus*, (Lib. 2.) we think it is evident that *Stonehenge*, and all the other monuments of the same kind found in the north, originally belonged to that general religion, which appears at some remote period, to have prevailed over the whole northern hemisphere. According to that ancient historian, the *Hyperboreans* inhabited an island beyond Gaul, as large as Sicily, in which *Apollo* was worshipped in a circular temple, considerable for its size and riches. *Apollo*, we know, in the language of the Greeks of that age, can mean no other than the sun, which, according to *Cæsar* (*de B. Gal.* Lib. 6.) was worshipped by the Germans, when they knew of no other deities, except fire and the moon. The island here alluded to, can, we think, be no other than Britain, which at that time was only known to the Greeks, by the vague reports of Phœnician mariners, so uncertain and obscure, that *Herodotus* the most inquisitive and credulous of Historians, doubts of its existence.—*Ibid.* 114.

‡ Dr. Stukely supposed it a British *Cursus*. Mr. West derives its name *Mysirion*, a place of study and contemplation.—*Mr. Gough's Additions to Camden.*

had

had totally repressed this tribe, and conciliated the minds of the inhabitants to their religious rites, by adopting local and topical divinities, no doubt the people still retained their old affection for the sacred places, and they were still used for convocations and assemblies on important occasions. The Saxons would necessarily encourage this custom, as bearing an intimate similarity to their own. All we can gather from the name of Maybrough, leads us not far in antiquity, but yet in some measure confirms our positions: for if we conceive this to be a corruption of *Mayberie*, or *Maleberge*, we find authors of great note defining them thus: Lord Coke says, "*Berie* is the name of a plain or vale, surrounded with groves and forests, and held sacred by the ancient Britons," so that probably the name came of *Magi-barie*, or *the sacred plain of the magi*, or wise men. Du Cange tells us that "*Maleberge* signifies *Mons placiti*: a hill where the people assembled at a court like our assizes, which by the Scotch and Irish are called *Parley-hills*."—To these we will add Spelman's construction:—" *Collis vallo plerumq. munitus in loco campestri, ne insidiis exponatur, ubi convenire olim solibant centuriæ aut vicinæ incolæ ad lites inter se tractandas et terminandas. Scotis reorq. Grith-hail, mons pacificationis cui asyli privilegia concedebantur.*"

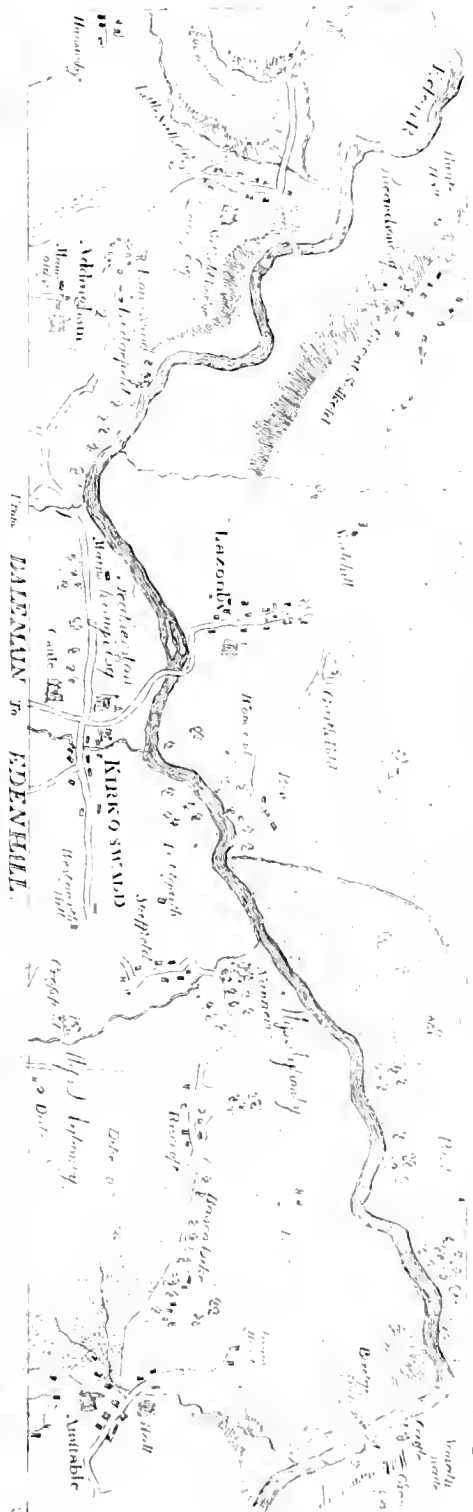
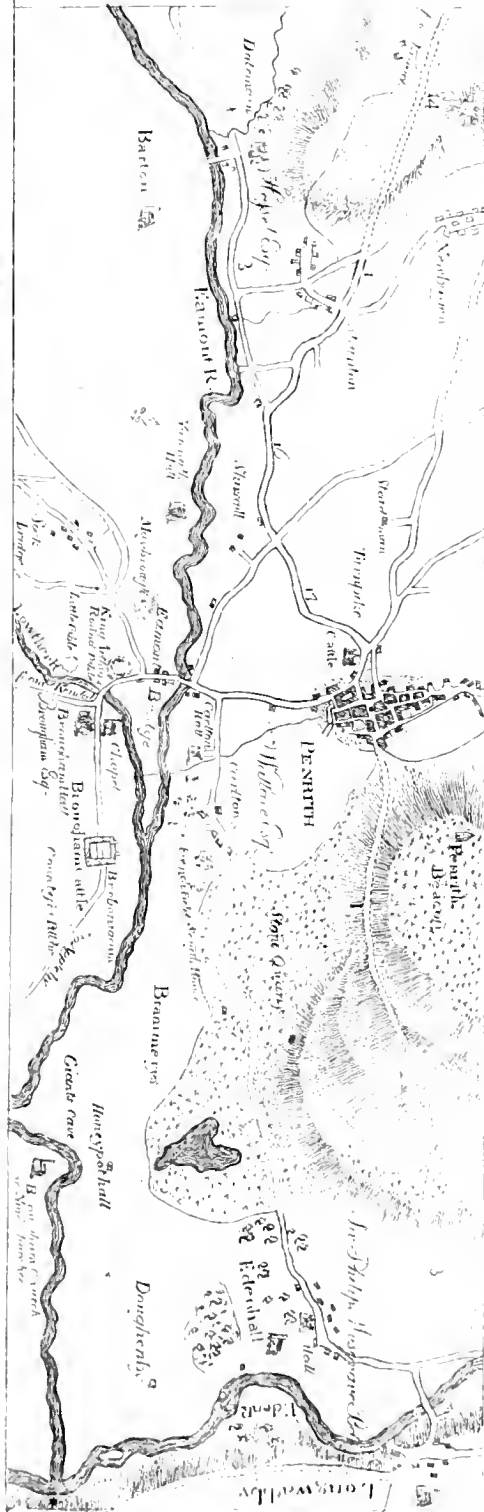
Opposite to Maybrough, on the Cumberland side of the Eamont, is a large tumulus, or cairn, called *Ormsted-hill*, formed of pebbles, which appear where the turf is broken: it is set round with large grit stones, of different sizes, some a yard square, the circle being about sixty feet diameter.

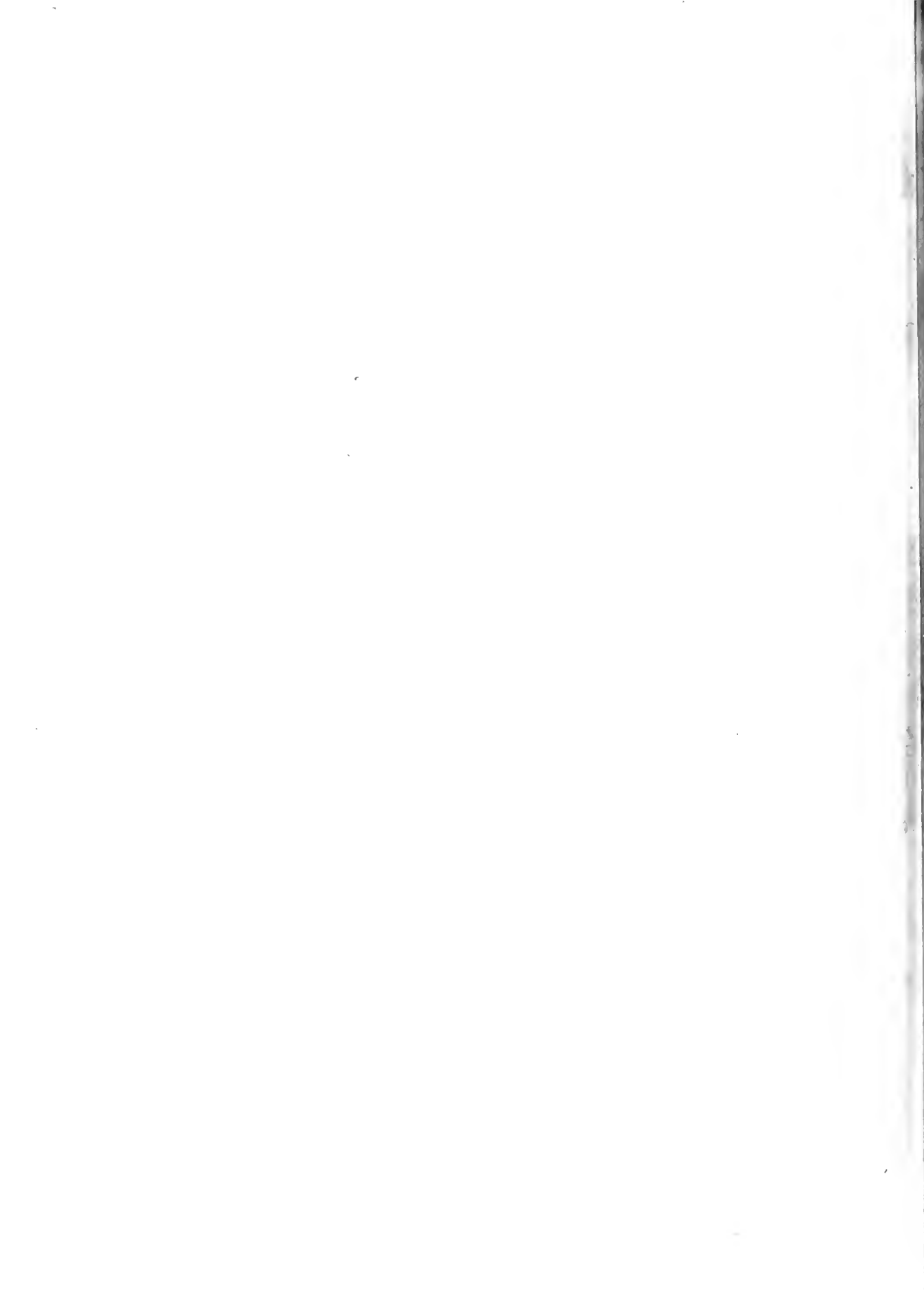
A new stone bridge was built over the river *Eamont*, † about the year 1425.—Langley, then Bishop of Durham, granted an indulgence of forty days, to all persons truly repenting of their sins and confessing, who should contribute any of their goods given them by God to the building a bridge over the river Amot, in the parish of Penreth. Given at the manor of Aukland, April 5th, 1425. E. Reg. Langley, p. 126.

† Emonte, an easy derivation of the name of a river flowing from the mountains that surround Ulfwater.

In this place we beg leave to acknowledge our obligations to several gentlemen, who will not permit us to publish their names, for their local descriptions, and other communications, which embellish this work.—To render our publication more entertaining to several of our readers, we were induced to pass the boundaries of the county of Cumberland, to describe the scenes that ornament its environs.——THE EDITORS.

N. B. The CONTINUATION proceeds with Penrith.





PENRITH.

WE now re-enter Cumberland by Eamont Bridge, which is one mile from this place. PENRITH is a small market town, lying on an easy inclination of the ground: it chiefly consists of one long street, stretching north and south.—The market-place is small, and much encumbered by very ugly shambles, covered with slates. An open space or area, leading to the castle, is best calculated for the market; but, tenacious of custom, though inconvenient, it is held in the ancient place. There are many modern, well-built houses, in a good taste here; and the inhabitants are wealthy, courteous, and well-bred.*

Various opinions have been given, as to the etymology of the name of *Penrith*:† Bishop Gibson's edition of Camden has it, "Penrith, in British, a *red hill* or *bead*; "for the ground thereabouts, and the stone of which it is built, are both reddish: " [this, according to Dr. Gale, is the *Veroda* of Antoninus] it is a noted little "market town." And though this etymology differs from that given in the Latin edition, and quoted in the notes, we are inclined to adopt it. The hill immediately above the town, which is a very conspicuous land-mark, to be seen at a great distance, is actually, to this day, a *red hill*. Dr. Todd would derive it from the *Petriana* of the Romans, a station distant from the town about three miles, in Plumpton Park, where the *Æla Petriana* lay in garrison; out of whose ruins, he says, the town was built. But it is not very probable, that they should bring materials from thence, even stones ready squared, when they could easily have them immediately at hand.

PENRITH lies within the forest of Inglewood, on its southern extremity; and is bounded by Barton, Dacre, Newton, Heiket, Lazonby, Salkeld, Edenhall, and Brougham. It is an honour or paramount manor of the Duke of Devonshire's, by purchase from the Duke of Portland, once a royal franchise, and from thence endowed with extensive and peculiar privileges. In consequence of the several changes this part of the country underwent, during the long and various debates between the two crowns, Penrith has experienced a variety of fortunes. Long before the conquest, it is noticed as a place of chief consequence in the county. In the introduction, we have sketched out, from that dark æra of history which preceded the Norman accession, the possessions of the Britons, and their long and bloody conflicts. We must now descend to ages more immediately antecedent to our own, and confine our attention, for the present, solely to the town of Penrith.

* It is said the Duke of Devonshire proposed to remove the shambles.

† *Haud multo superius, parum etiam ab Eivoli ripa abest Penrith, id est, si è Britannica lingua interpretaris Primarium Vadum, vulgo autem Perith dicitur. Quondam ad episcopos Dunchmenses spectavit, sed cum Antoninus Becus Episcopus nimia opum affluentia inflatus insolens, abstulit ei Edwardus Primus, (ut in Dunchmeni libro legimus) Werk in Tividalia, Perith, et ecclesiam de Simondburne. Nunc emporium celebre est castro Regio satis firmatum in cujus ulum R. Strickland Episcopus Carloliensis incede duxit e Petterill, id est è Petero fluviolo, qui ad sumam ripam prope Plumpton Park, diruta urbis reliquias multas ostendit, quam illi Antiquum Penrith nunc vocant, Petrianas fuisse judicari ego, ubi alam Petrianam, in presidio locat provinciarum Notitia, &c.*

LAT. EDIT. CAMD.

At the time of the Norman conquest, Penrith was in the possession of the Scots, who claimed it, together with Westmorland, Northumberland, and part of Richmondshire, as fiefs of Scotland.—William dispossessed them of Cumberland, though they still persisted to alledge the justice of their claim.—King John consented to cede to William, King of Scotland, those several territories, on receipt of 15,000 merks: and he also covenanted, that Henry, or Richard, his sons, should marry Margaret, or Isabella, the Scots King's daughters: but neither marriage took effect.—The claim was also agitated between King Henry III. and Alexander, King of Scotland, and was compromised by the pope's nuncio; when Henry agreed to grant to Alexander two hundred librates of land in the counties of Northumberland and Cumberland, if the same could be found in any of the townships where no castle stood: if not, the deficiency was to be made up in parts adjacent to the said counties. The same was to be held of the crown of England, on the yearly payment of a foar hawk at Carlisle, to the constable of the castle there. This agreement was so singular, that the following extracts from it, cannot, we trust, be deemed either impertinent in this place, or in itself incurious.*

Nicholas Farnham, then Bishop of Durham, as nominee of King Henry, in the year 1244, assigned the manors of Penrith and Sowerby to the King of Scotland, in consequence of the noted agreement.

Alexander dying in the year 1251, was succeeded by his son, Alexander the Third, who espoused Margaret, King Henry's daughter, and received confirmation of the above lands; which occasioned them to be called the *Queen's Hainis*, or demesnes.

By an affize taken in the sixth year of the reign of King Edward I. it is stated, that the King of Scotland held Penrith, Longwaldeofby, Scorby, Salkeld-magna, and Carleton: and by an inquisition post mortem, taken 21st King Edward I. 1292, on the demise of Alexander, King of Scotland, it appears he was seized of the same at his death, worth yearly 200l. and that John Baliol, then thirty years of age, was the next to inherit.

On Baliol's suing for livery of the Cumberland lands, as heir of Alexander, it was found, Penrith and Sowerby were granted to Alexander and his heirs, Kings of Scotland, and not generally to his heirs only: therefore not till after Baliol's accession to the crown, had he livery of this place, with its lands and appurtenances.

On the defection of Baliol, King Edward seized these demesnes, and in the 26th

* " Quod dictus Alexander, Rex Scotiæ, remisit, et quietum clamavit, pro se et hæredibus suis, dicto Henrico Regi Angliæ et heredibus suis in perpetuum, dictos comitatus Northumbriæ, Cumbriæ, et Westmorlandiæ, &c. Pro hac autem remissione et quietâ clamantiâ, predictus Henricus Rex Angliæ dedit et concessit dicto Alexandro Regi Scotiæ ducentas libratas terræ in predictis comitatibus Northumbriæ et Cumbriæ, si predictæ ducentæ libratæ terræ in ipsis comitatibus extra villas ubi castra sita sunt possunt inveniri; et si quod inde defuerit, ei perficeretur in locis competentibus et propinquieribus dictis comitatibus Northumbriæ et Cumbriæ: Habendum et tenendum et in dominio retinendum eidem Alexandro Regi Scotiæ et hæredibus suis regibus Scotiæ, de dicto Henrico Rege Angliæ et Heredibus suis: Reddendo inde annuatim unum oulturcum forum ipsi Regi Angliæ et Heredibus suis apud Karliolum per manum Constabularii castri Karlioli quicumque fuerit, in festo assumptionis Beate Mariæ, pro omnibus servitiis, &c."

year of his reign, granted them to the insolent and avaricious Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham, as a gratuity for his services at the battle of Falkirk, where his troops chiefly contributed to the glory of the day. Camden says, "but when he was grown haughty and insolent, by reason of his excessive wealth, King Edward took from him (as we read in the book of Durham) Penrith, &c."—But this was effected by a parliamentary inquiry and interposition, in the 33d year of that reign, when assembled at Carlisle, and the bishop not appearing to support his title, Penrith was restored to the crown.

In an incursion of the Scots, to the number of 30,000, Penrith was pillaged and burnt in the 19th year of the reign of King Edward III. and many of the inhabitants were carried into captivity. This, it is said, was an attack made on the English territories, at the instigation of the French king. Sir William Douglas had the chief command upon this expedition; and, with unremitting severity, wasted the greatest part of Cumberland. The English, commanded by the Bishop of Carlisle, Sir Thomas Lucy, and Sir Robert Ogle, not being in force to oppose them, formed an army of observation, which served greatly to check their depredations. A detached party of the Scots, under the command of Sir Alexander Strachan, who were out foraging, was cut off; and Sir Alexander was run through the body, Sir Robert Ogle was also grievously wounded in the conflict. The bishop signaled himself, and had a narrow escape; he was dismounted, and in great danger of being made prisoner.

In the thirtieth year of the same reign, the inhabitants, in their petition to the crown, set forth an account of their calamities, that the lands and tenements which they held under a heavy rent from the crown, were wasted by the Scots: and that their corn was often destroyed by the beasts of the forest: in consequence of which remonstrance, the king granted to them and their heirs common of pasture for all their cattle within the whole forest, in as ample a manner as the prior of Carlisle and other tenants had by grant of the king †

† The letters patent are in the following form, "Edwardus Dei gratia rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ et Aquitaniæ, omnibus ad quos presentes literæ pervenerint salutem. Supplicaverunt nobis homines et Tenentes maneriorum de Penrith Sakeld et Soureby, quæ sunt de antiquo dominico coronæ nostræ infra Forestam nostram de Inglewoode habitantes, per petitionem suam coram nobis et concilio nostro in præsentî parlamento nostro, exhibitam. ut cum ipsi pro eo quod terræ et tenementa sua pro quibus magnam ferinam nobis solvere tenentur, per inimicos nostros Scotiæ, ac blada sua in terris suis ibidem crescentia per Feras nostras Forestæ prædictæ sæpius destruuntur et devastantur, ut ferinam suam prædictam nobis solvere non possunt, nisi alias subveniatur eisdem velimus eis in auxilium ferinæ suæ prædictæ concedere, quod ipsi communam pasturam ad omnia animalia in Foresta prædicta habere valeant sibi et hæredibus suis in perpetuum: nos consideratione præmissorum, et pro eo quod coram nobis in eodem parlamento testificatum existit præmissa veritatem continere, volentem eisdem hominibus et tenentibus gratiam facere specialem, concessimus eis pro nobis et Hæredibus nostris, quod ipsi et hæredes sui habeant et teneant communam pasturam ad omnia animalia sua in Foresta prædicta in perpetuum, prout prior Carloli et Willielmus English ac alii tenentes, infra Forestam prædictam communam pasturam ibidem habent, ex concessione nostra et progenitorum nostrorum, sine occasione vel impedimento nostri vel Hæredum nostrorum, Infliciorum, Forestariorum, veredariorum, Regardatorum, Agitatorum Ballivorum et ministrorum nostrorum forestæ quorumcunque. In cujus rei Testimonium, has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium vicefimo sexto die Octobris, anno regni nostri tricéfimo septimo."

During the civil dissensions between King Richard II. and his parliament, the Scotch troops entered England in two divisions, the smaller by the East March, whose retreat was rendered famous by the battle of Otterburn; the larger division entered by the West March, and made their progress as far as Penrith, which they plundered and sacked, but spared the inhabitants from captivity. † In consideration of which calamity, King Richard II. in the eleventh year of his reign, confirmed the grant made to the tenants of Penrith by his grandfather.

Penrith, from the time of John Baliol's defection, continued a royal demesne, until the 19th year of the reign of King Richard II. when by a grant from the crown, this manor and Sowerby were given to John Duke of Bretagne and Earl of Richmond: but how long he possessed the same, or for what cause such grant was rescinded, we are not informed: but it was not long before letters patent were granted thereof, to Ra. de Nevill Earl of Westmorland and Johanna his wife. Some authors have asserted, that Richard de Nevill Earl of Warwick, the heir of Ralph, being slain in the battle of Barnet, in the eleventh year of the reign of King Edward IV. this estate, by extinction of male issue of the grantee, reverted to the crown. But, we are rather inclined to coincide with Mr. Pennant's opinion, that the feignory of Penrith was part of the great estate, which King Richard III. whilst Duke of Gloucester, had in marriage with his Dutchess. For this opinion Mr. Pennant quotes Buck's life of King Richard III. ‖

Penrith continued to be a royal demesne, until granted by King William III. to William Bentinck, afterwards by him created Duke of Portland; in whose noble descendant it remained until the year 1783, when he sold all his Cumberland possessions to the Duke of Devonshire.

Having taken a cursory view of the most material parts of the ancient history of Penrith, we will now give the best account we can of its present state.

In the view from the Beacon-hill, is comprehended the fine fertile vale, in which Penrith stands, consisting of as rich meadows, as any in the north of England. But the cultivated tract being narrow, is chiefly occupied for the use of the inhabitants of this town. Advancing northward two miles down the valley, the lands are much inferior in quality.

† In the 6th year of King Richard II. the Scots passed through the forest of Inglewood and entered Penrith at the time of the fair; where they made much bloodshed and pillaged the town. But with the merchandize, it is supposed, they carried the pestilence into their country, by which one third of the people died. The English, to retaliate, passed over Solway Frith, and took great booty, but in return fell into a defile, where four hundred were slain; and many in their precipitate flight were drowned,

REDPATH'S BORD. HIST.

‖ In 1472, he married Ann the daughter of Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, the widow of Edward, son of King Henry VI.

CUMBERLAND. TERR IN PENRITH.

24th Skin.

NEENON tot. ill. messuag. ac o'es illi viginti quatuor acr Terr. cum pertin. vocat *one bondage land in Penrith* in com n'r Cumbr. annual redd. five valor. xiijs. xd.

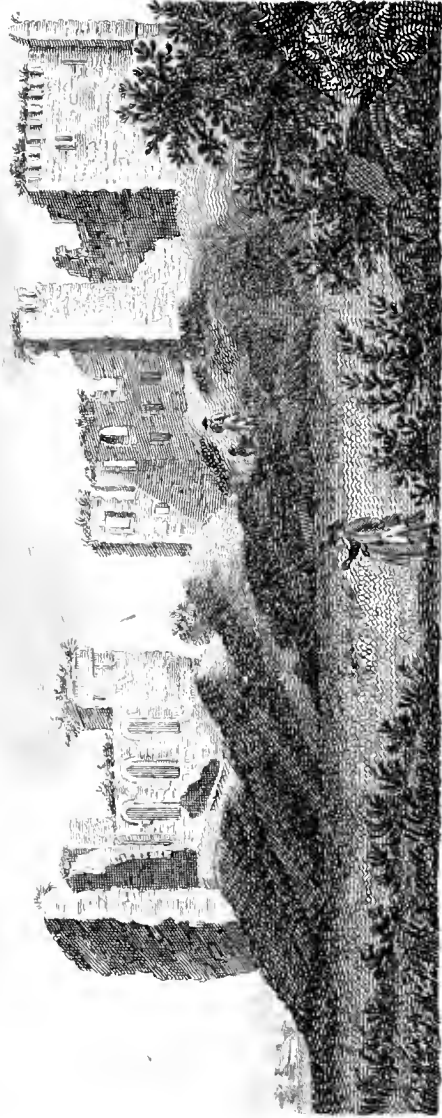
Neenon tot ill le Toststed, &c. annual redd. &c. xiijs. xd.

Neenon tot. ill. Ten. cu. p'tin. vocat. Thewished als Theyvsid in Gatestale ward &c jacen. et existen. infr. Forest. de Inglewood &c. ac sunt parcell. honor. de Penrith &c. annual redd. viijs. iiijd.

Que oi'a premiſſ. in pd. com. Cumbr. &c. ante hac fuisse parcell possession. Ricci nup. Ducis Glouc.

From the deed of conveyance to the citizens of London, Temp. Ja. I. in trust for prince Charles.

The



Penrith Castle.

The OLD CASTLE, of which some noble remains are still standing, overlooks the town from the west, and gives it a majestic appearance. In Bishop Gibson's edition of Camden, the description is, "Fortified on the west with a royal castle, " which, in the reign of King Henry VI. was repaired out of the ruins of *Mayburgh*, " a *Danish* temple hard by." By a marginal note, it is observed, that as to the time of such repairs, "it is a mistake," and the place which furnished the materials is called "a Roman fort." But this, we doubt not, will appear in the sequel, to be a complicated error; there are no marks of Roman workmanship to be discovered on any of the stones in the castle, to support a conjecture, that the stones for erecting this building were stripped from Old Penrith, the fort *Petriana* of the Romans. The castle stands on a natural eminence, of no great elevation. It is formed on a parallelogram, fortified with a rampier and a very deep outward fosse, or ditch: the only approach was on the side next to the town, where an opening through the works still appears; which, it is presumed, was kept by a draw bridge. There is a considerable platform between the walls and the ditch. The erection is of a red freestone, with which the country abounds; it has nothing antique in its members or ornaments; the form of the windows and other parts doth not discover any thing to carry our idea much beyond the time of King Edward V. But we confess there is little left from whence we might determine the age of the building, with any degree of precision. It is evident, from the historical circumstances, that in the reigns of King John and King Henry III. there was no castle here. When these demesnes were seized by King Edward III. and afterwards granted to Anthony Beck, no such fortress is named; and had such existed at the time of the Scotch incursions, before related, the depredations would have been checked, or the inhabitants would have had a place of refuge. In the latter end of the fourteenth century, after the grant was made to the Duke of Britany, perhaps this fortress might arise; and this is the earliest æra, in which we conceive, there is any probability of dating its foundation. From our own opinions, we are inclined to state its rise, after Penrith was granted to Nevill; and that it was first erected by that family; But be that as it may, it is the general opinion, that Richard, Duke of Gloucester, resided here, that he might be more at hand to oppose the Scots, who were incessantly turbulent: but the most probable cause of such residence, was to keep the adjacent country in awe, the inhabitants being chiefly attached to the Lancastrian party: Mr. Pennant says, "By his residence here, and his magnificent mode of living, he gained great popularity in the north, " and he seemed to depend greatly on the troops from that part: for he caused five "thousand to march from thence to London to support his coronation." To which we may reasonably add, the vast influence of the Nevills, in the northern counties. Whilst the duke was here, if he was not the original builder, he certainly added several works to the castle, constructed some new towers, and greatly strengthened the whole fortress. The report of the materials being taken from an old ruin at *Maybrough*, is without the least probability; for the south and east fronts are of ashler work, well jointed, and of excellent masonry; and there is not the least appearance of hewn-stone, or a quarry of freestone, in or near *Maybrough*. If the tradition of this castle's being erected out of the ruins of any old building, has

has any foundation, it may have arisen from its being built of ashler-stones of the rampier of a Roman fort, which, probably, stood on the very spot: the ground on which the castle stands having the strongest marks of an ancient camp, of square figure, an outward fosse and agger, with an inward walled rampier, of which the distinct remains are now to be seen. Its contiguity to Petriana and Brovoniacum indeed argue powerfully against the position, but it is not possible otherwise to reconcile the tradition with the present circumstances. Penrith castle, with the honour or paramount dominion, continued from the time of King Richard III. in the crown, till they were granted to the Duke of Portland's ancestor; and, like many other royal fortresses, in the time of King Charles I. this place was seized by the rapacious adherents of the commonwealth, dismantled, its chief strength thrown down, and the lead, timber, and other materials sold by the spoilers. There are some large vaults laid open, which are said to be the ancient prisons; and the chief singularities in the present remains, are the projecting corbels in the east front, which have supported open galleries: there are few ornaments about the whole building.*

In Gibbon's edition of Camden, it is said, "Penrith has a large market-place, with a town-house of wood, for the convenience of the market people; which is beautified with bears climbing up a ragged staff, the device of the Earls of Warwick." This town-house, some few years ago, was occupied by a set of players, and, by some accident, burnt to the ground; which event has opened out and rendered more airy several very good houses: it was a fortunate accident to the town in general, as it was thereby deprived of an ugly obstruction and a nuisance, as all shambles and town-halls erected in this Scotch mode almost always are.

The botanical paintings executed by the late Miss CALVIN, † a native of Penrith, highly merit the attention of the curious: for delicacy of colouring and taste in the

* The common opinion of the people about Penrith is, that Da. Raby, Earl of Westmorland, made much of the castle that now standeth at Penrith. LEL. ITIN. 6. 7.

† Her brother painted several subjects of natural history for Mr. Pennant, with tolerable good effect.

The measures, by which different grains are sold at Penrith, vary greatly. One bushel, by which barley and oats are sold, contains 83 quarts:—another by which wheat, rye, peas, and potatoes are sold, contains 64 quarts:—three bushels are called a load.

Penrith is a great thoroughfare for those who seek for miserable marriages at Greta Green.—Not one happy contract in a thousand has been derived from that forge of shackles, made by the hands of Hymen's blacksmith.

Penrith church is ornamented with gilt chandeliers, bearing the following inscription,—“These chandeliers were purchased with the 50 guineas given by the most noble William, Duke of Portland, to his tenants of the honor of Penrith, who, under his grace's encouragement, associated in the defence of the government and town of Penrith, against the rebels in 1745.”

A perambulation of the forest of Ingleswood was made in the 29th year of King Edward II.

It is said, the repairs and additions made to the castle of Penrith, by Richard, when Duke of Gloucester, consisted of a tower, a porter's lodge, and some detached buildings.—That there is an arched subterraneous passage from the castle to a house in Penrith called Dockwray-Hall; distance 300 yards and upwards, contrived for the purpose of receiving supplies, and effecting escapes, when ever the fortress was in imminent danger. Under the terror of the incursions made by the Scotch, it seems that the inhabitants of Penrith frequently concealed the little money they possessed; for in pulling down old houses,

the disposition of the foliage and flowers, together with the scientific accuracy of the work, her finished pieces vied with any paintings of the kind in Europe.— After Mr. Pennant visited this great artist, he could not forbear noting—

“ Full many a gem of purest ray serene
 “ The dark unfathom’d caves of ocean bear ;
 “ Full many a rose is born to blush unseen,
 “ And waste its sweetness in the desert air.”

“ For in this town lives Miss Calvin, of exquisite skill in painting plants and
 “ flowers, with equal elegance and accuracy : a heaven-born genius, obscure and
 “ unknown.”

houses, money is frequently found, but in such poor pittances, as sufficiently describes the state of the owner.

The water, which Bishop Strickland brought to the town, is said to have been purchased by one of the family of Vaux, who possessed Catterlin, to be drawn from the brook Pettrell, in no larger stream than would flow through the eye of a millstone.

Mr. Gilpin, in his preface to “ Observations relative chiefly to Picturesque Beauty,” the third edition, 1792, to which we have made frequent application in some notes, speaking of the drawings which illustrate the work, says, “ the ideas are taken from the general face of the country ; not from any particular scene. “ And indeed this may perhaps be the most useful way of conveying local ideas. For a portrait characterises only a single spot. The idea must be relinquished, as soon as the place is passed. But such “ imaginary views as give a general idea of a country, spread themselves more difficultly, and are carried “ in the reader’s imagination, through the whole description ”

“ Before we arrived at Penrith, one of these fortresses, which is known by the name of Penrith Castle, “ presented us with a very noble ruin ; and under the most interesting circumstances. The sun, which, “ through the length of a summer day, had befriended us, with all his morning, noon, and evening “ powers ; preparing now, with *farewell sweet*, to take his leave, gave us yet one more beautiful “ exhibition”

“ A grand broken arch presented itself first in deep shadow. Through the aperture appeared a part “ of the internal structure, thrown into perspective to great advantage ; and illuminated by the departing “ ray. Other fragments of the shattered towers and battlements were just touched with the splendid “ tint : but the body of light lasted on those parts, which were seen through the shadowed arch.

“ In the offskip, beyond the castle, arose a hill, in shadow likewise ; on the top of which stood a lonely “ beacon. The windows answering each other, we could just discern the gloomy horizon through them, “ —a circumstance, which, however trivial, has a beautiful effect in landscape. This beacon is a mo- “ nument of those tumultuous times, which preceded the union ; and the only monument of the kind “ now remaining in these parts ; though such beacons were formerly stationed over the whole country, “ and could spread intelligence, in a few seconds, from one end of it to the other.

“ At this later day, these castles and posts of alarm, adorning the country, they once defended, raise “ pleasing reflections on a comparison of the present times with the past—those turbulent times, when no “ man could sleep in safety, unless secured by a fortress. In war he feared the invasion of an open enemy : “ and in peace a mischief still more formidable, the ravages of banditti ; with whom the country was “ always at that time infested. These wretches were composed of the outlaws of both nations ; and “ inhabiting the fastnesses of bogs and mountains, used to sally out, and plunder in all directions.” Vol. II. page 84, &c

The public approbation bestowed on this author, made it incumbent upon us to note his remarks on the subjects, which occur, as we traverse this county. He is a descendant of the Scalby Castle family of Gilpins, of which some account will be given.

THE EDITORS.

She

She was the daughter of Mr. William Calvin, who followed the business of a painter, in the humbler lines of that profession; was at length patronized by Lady Londale, and removed to London, where, soon afterwards she departed this life, without reaping much public fame.

The church revenue somewhat exceeds 100*l.* a-year. It was given by king Henry I. to the see of Carlisle, on its original institution. The body of the church of Penrith was rebuilt in the year 1722. † The outward fronts are constructed after a plain but neat plan, and connected with the old tower; but the inside of the edifice, for convenience and propriety, exceeds most churches in the north of England.

† The whole expence of this erection amounted to 2253*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* halfpenny.
 Received from the collection of 944*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* }
 by Brief — — — — — only } *£.* 344 1 5
 From the Parish — — — — — 1673 11 5 *h.*
 From voluntary contributions — — — — — 236 4 0
£. 2253 16 10 *l.*

PENRITH VICARAGE.

Dedic. St. Andrew—Bishop of Carlisle Patron

	Pope N. Val.		K. Edw. II.		K. Hen. VIII.
Eecl. de Penryth	<i>£</i> 40 11 0 . . .		<i>£</i> 6 13 4	Penrith Vic.	<i>£</i> 11 9 1
Vicaria ejusd.	. . . 9 6 8 . . .		2 0 0	Comtaria fei. andrea in Eecl. de Pen.	6 0 0

The clear yearly value 100*l.*

INCUMBENTS—1223, Walter de Cantilupe, p. the King,—Thomas de Kirkofwald—1318, Allan de Horncastle p. m. Kirkofwald—1323, Gilbert de Kirley, p. res. Horncastle—1355, John—1428, John Hawekin—1477, Thomas Best—1535, Henry Beneman—1565, Thomas Ellerton—Robert Pearson—1574, Robert Robson, p. res. Pearson—1575 William Walleis, cl. p. res. Robson—1600, John Hailie, A. M. p. res. Walleis—Baldwin, an usurper—on the restoration of King Charles Hailie returned—1661, Simon Webiler, p. m. Hailie—1663, Robert Fiher, A. B. p. res. Webiler—1665, Charles Carter, p. m. Fiher—1667, Marius D' Assigny, S. T. B. a Frenchman, author of several Tracts, p. ces. Carter—1668, Joshua Bunting, A. B. p. res. D' Assigny—1669, John Child, A. M. p. res. Bunting—1694, Alexander Farrington, p. mort. Child—1699, Hugh Todd, S. T. P. p. m. Farrington, 1728, John Morland, A. M. p. m. Todd—1748, Gustavus Thompson, A. M. p. m. Morland—1749, Battie Worfop, L. L. B. p. m. Thompson—1750, John Cowper, A. M. p. res. Worfop—1790, James Fletcher, A. M. p. m. Cowper.

VICARIA DE PENRITH.

Henricus Beneman vicari ejusdem Eeclie de Penrethe cuj. Rectoria appropriata unita et annexa est Epo Karlij habet decim. Lactic. et Vitul. cu. anc. et aliis que valent coib } annis.		0 40 0
Idem Henricus habet mans cu. uno Cottag. ibm que valent p. annu. — — —		0 12 0
Idem Henricus habet oblac. alterag. decim minut. cu. p'ficuis libri paschadis que val. coibus } annis.		8 16 5
Sm total. Valoris 11 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> de Quibs.		
Resolut fenag. et subsid.—In Resoluc. Epo Karlij p. fenagio annuatim resolut.		0 4 0
Et in resolut p'cucon vilitacon Epi de triennio in trienniu 8 <i>s.</i> et sic annuatim — —		0 4 4
Sm deduct. 8 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>		
Et rem. 11 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> xma inde 22 <i>s.</i>		

CANTARIA SCI ANDREE IN ECCLIA DE PENRITH.

Richardus Graves Capellan. Cantarista ejusd. habet diversas terr. et ten. jae. in dev'is loc. } infra Com. Cumbre que valent p. annu. coib. annis		6 0 0
Sm valoris 6 <i>l.</i> xma inde 12 <i>s.</i>		

ECCLES. SURVEY, 26th K. HEN. VIII.

EXTENT.

England. It is uniformly stabled with oak, and divided by a centre aisle, and two side aisles, well lighted by spacious windows. The body of the quire is left open to a lofty ceiling, but the side aisles are covered with galleries, which unite at the west end, where is the general entrance to those galleries by a stair-case leading to each wing. The galleries are supported on rows of excellent Ionic columns, ten on each side, each column formed of one intire stone, brought from the quarries of Crawdendale, in the county of Westmorland, lying at the distance of about seven

EXTENT.] Four miles N. to S.—three miles and a half from E. to W.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] In the inclosed lands, the soil, in general, is a light red mould; towards Carleton, Eamont Bridge, and the eastern part, the soil is deep, a little loamy and very fertile; the western part upon a limestone, is the greatest part of it good land. Nearly half of the land in the parish is common, lying towards the north, which is dry, clear of heath, and producing much fern makes a good and sound pasture for sheep. Near the town, meadows and pasture lands; about Carleton, tillage, and turnip land; potatoes are there produced in great perfection. Towards Plumpton, oats and barley, in dropping seasons, bring heavy crops. Towards Dacre, the lands pay best in pasturage.

FARMS AND RENTS.] Farms in general are small, few exceeding 40l. a-year. The value of lands is very various, some bring 5l. an acre, whilst others do not reach above 10s.—The average price is about 30s.

SHEEP.] The flock upon the common is about 3800; the average weight of their wool, is seven fleeces to the stone, which sells for 7s. 6d.—Wethers are worth 10s. or 11s. a-piece.—There have been instances of sheep from the common weighing 18lb. a-quarter, but the present flock is of the small sort, they weigh only 10lb. or 11lb. a-quarter.

HORSES AND BLACK CATTLE.] Horses in general are near 16 hands high in this parish, and about 50 are bred annually, which is a much greater number than produced a few years ago; the young horses are depastured at a distance, chiefly in Westmorland.—Of cattle, the number bred yearly, is about 200, of which one fourth are kept from the slaughter.—Cows weigh, when fat, about nine stone a-quarter, which are of the larger size.

FUEL.] Coals from Warnell and Talkinell, brought about 20 miles.

QUARRIES.] Of fine red freestone and slates.

GAME.] Some few grouse, partridge and hares in great abundance.

TITHES.] In kind

TENURE.] The Duke of Devonshire is Lord Paramount; the lands, &c. are chiefly freehold.

POOR RATE.] Amounts yearly to about 2s. in the pound, and makes up 400l. or thereabout.

RIVER.] Eamont terminates this parish towards the south.

MANUFACTORIES.] One of checks, belonging to Messrs. Jameson and Co. in which about 200 men are employed.—Another carried on by Messrs. Delap and Thompson, said to be more considerable.—One of fancy waistcoats by Messrs. Fishers, in which 150 people are employed.

ANTIQUITIES.] Half a mile north of Penrith is a square of 20 yards each way, cast up on the common, but no particular name given to it that we could hear; there is also similar ones on various parts of the common.

MARKET.] Abundant in corn, vegetables, and other provisions, about 1100 head of cattle and 5000 sheep, besides a great number of calves and hogs are slaughtered in the year for this market.—There are two fairs for cattle, one in April, the other in September.

ASPECT, &c.] As the lands lie in various situations, the aspect is different; south of the town, the land inclines to the south and east, and the eastern parts incline towards the west.—The lands being fertile, the general appearance is very pleasing; the fields are small and some of them inclosed with Quickwood. Wood is scarce except in the Carleton estate.

CULTURE.] Husbandry is improved of late years—the arable lands lie sheltered, and the cultivation of turnips is brought to great perfection; but the present high rents, and the great demand for grass lands, have caused the farmer to pay more attention thereto, than to plowing.

ROADS.] The great road from Carlisle to London, leads through Penrith, and the greatest part of the parish.

HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

seven miles: each column is ten foot four inches in height, and in the swell four foot two inches in circumference. The stone is drest to a good polish, and being red and finely veined, has the appearance of mahogany. The upper columns, from the galleries to the roof, are of wood; and what hurts the eye greatly, they are

The Remarks of Arthur Young, Esq; on the Culture of Lands, &c. here, from his six Months Tour through the North of England in 1768.

“About Penrith there are variations, which deserve noting.—The soil is of divers forts, clay, sand, gravel, loam, and black moory earth. The medium rent of that inclosed is 15s. the uninclosed, 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. Farms rise from 10l a-year, so high as 700l. but in general, from 80l. to 150l. Their courses are,

1. Turnips	}	4. Wheat
2. Barley		5. Oats
3. Clover.		
Another, 1 Oats on the grafs broke up		4. Oats
2. Barley		5. Peafe
3. Oats		6. Barley

“This is capital indeed! but very common; for much land, even within two or three miles of Penrith, hath been sown every year with either barley, oats, or peafe, for these seventy years. This information astonished me: I inquired the produce of such land, and found it reckoned as good, upon the whole, as other soils managed upon more modern principles; five or six for one of oats; and when wheat happens to be sown, ten or eleven for one. Fallowing is a new fashion, and not perfectly relished by the farmers yet.

“In a common way, they generally plough for wheat from three to six times, sow two bushels about Michaelmas, and gam, upon an average, about three quarters. For barley, they plough from once to thrice, sow two bushels and a half in April or May, and gain about 25. Sometimes barley is sown on new broke up land, and the produce 50 bushels. They give but one stirring for oats, sow four bushels before barley sowing, and get 28 in return. For peafe, they give but one earth, sow two bushels, and get in return about 16; generally use the grey rouncivals. They give from three to five plowings for rye, sow two bushels, the crop about 24.

“For turnips, they give three or four earths, never hoe, and reckon the average value, per acre, at 50s. use them for sheep and fatting of beasts. Clover, they sow with either barley or oats, generally mow it once, (three times have been known) and get two tons of hay per mowing.

“They prepare for potatoes by ploughing twice or thrice, dung the land with long horse dung; lay the sets in every other furrow, ten inches asunder, and hand-hoe between them; if weedy, sow eimes they horse-hoe them: If the land is designed for wheat, they lime it about midsummer, while the potatoes are growing. The crops rise to 200 bushels per acre, but the average about 120; price, about 2s. a-bushel. Lime is their principal manure, though but of a few years standing: They lay 90 bushels per acre on their arable lands; costs them from one penny halfpenny, to three-pence per bushel, besides leading; they lay it on every fallow: They likewise use it on their meadows, and find it to answer well. But dung they reckon much better for every thing. They pare and burn a little, at the expence of 24s. an acre. No folding sheep, nor chopping stubbles. Stack their hay in buildings.

“Good grafs lets from 15s. to 20s. an acre: they use it both for dairying and fatting beasts; reckon that an acre will summer-feed a cow, or feed five sheep. Their breed of cattle, the long horned, which they think much the best; their oxen they fat to about forty stone.

“The product of a cow they calculate at 4l. 10s. and generally have two skins of butter from each: the medium quantity per week, about 7lb. but sometimes 14lb. per cow. They keep but few swine in proportion to their dairies, not above two to ten cows. The winter food is straw and hay; of the latter about a ton a-head. They reckon a dairy-maid can manage ten cows, 25s. or 30s. the summer joust. In winter they keep them all in the house.

“They reckon 3l. the profit on summer fatting a beast of fifty stone. Swine fat from 50s. to 4l. 4s. a-head. Their flocks of sheep vary greatly; from 40 to 3000: the profit they reckon 5s. each; that is, lamb 4s. and wool 1s. They feed them both winter and spring on the commons. The average of the fleeces 3lb.

They

are painted white, and the capitals are garnished with gold. The pulpit and reading desk stand in the middle aisle, which is ornamented with two large gilt chandeliers, the gift of the Duke of Portland, in testimony of his regard to the inhabitants, for their loyalty and proper conduct during the rebellion in the year 1745, which is signified by inscriptions on the bases from whence the branches depend. The altar is inclosed in a semicircular recess, well illuminated, and adorned

“ They reckon six horses necessary for the management of 100 acres of arable land; use two or four in a plough, as the soil is, and plow three acres in two days. They account the expence of keeping a horse at 6l. a-year. The summer joist, 2l. 2s. They do not begin to fallow till after the barley sowing. The price per acre of plowing, 5s. and 5s. 6d. and the common depth four inches. They know nothing of cutting straw for chaff. The hire of a one horse cart 2s. 6d. a-day.

“ Three hundred pounds, they assert, is a sum sufficient for stocking a farm of a 100l. a-year. Land sells, in general, at about thirty years purchase. Tithes, in general, gathered. Poor rates at Penrith, 1s. 3d. in the pound. In the country parishes, 6d. and upwards; but in some, nothing at all. The employment of the women and children, spinning, and some knitting: all drink tea. Many estates from 40l. to 200l. a-year. The corn is generally brought to Penrith, and sent to Kendal by carriers.

“ The following are particulars of several farms.

2000 Acres, all grafs,—2000 Sheep	Another, 240 Acres in all—30 Young Cattle
200l. Rent—1 Man	120 Arable—200 Sheep
5 Horses—1 Boy	120 Grafs—1 Man
20 Cows—2 Maids	100l. Rent—1 Boy
40 Young Cattle—4 Labourers	8 Horses—2 Maids
Another, 100 Acres in all—24 Young Cattle	12 Cows—2 Labourers
40 Arable—100 Sheep	8 Fattling beafts
60 Grafs—1 Man	Another, 80 Acres in all—55 l. Rent
70l. Rent—1 Maid	60 Grafs—3 Horses
6 Horses—1 Boy	20 Arable—4 Cows
10 Cows—1 Labourer	10 Young Cattle—1 Maid
4 Fattling—	1 Boy”

For a comparison of the present state, see HOUSMAN'S Notes, page 321.

“ LABOUR.

In harvest, 1s. 6d. and beer.	Headman's wages, 12l. to 14l.
In hay-time, 1s. 3d. and ditto.	Next ditto, 9l.
In winter, 10d. and ditto.	Boy, of 10 or 12 years, 3l.
Reaping corn, 3s. to 5s. per acre.	Dairy maid, 6l.
Mowing grafs, 1s. to 2s. 6d.	Other maids, 3l. to 4l.
Ditching, 8d. a-rood.	Women per day, in harvest, 10d. and beer.
Threshing wheat, 1d. to 2d. halfpenny.	In hay-time, 8d. and ditto.
———— Barley, 1d. halfpenny.	In winter, 6d. and ditto.”
———— Oats, 2d. halfpenny.	

Labour nearly the same at present.

“ IMPLEMENTS, &c.

No waggons	A scythe, 2s. 6d. to 4s.
A cart, 4l.	A spade, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
A plough, 1l. 11s. 6d.	For ploughs the farmer finds his own iron
A harrow, 16s.	Shoeing, 2s.”
A roller, 10s. 6d.	The present prices is nearly the same.

T t 2

PROVISIONS.

adorned with suitable paintings, in a tolerable stile: the choral bands in the clouds, being encumbered with a large bafs-viol, is an absurdity derived from the work of a great master, which the painter copied, but would have done better had he corrected it.

In the walls of this edifice, are preserved, several of the inscriptions found in the old building: † From its antiquity, the church of Penrith, as we before observed, having been given to the Bishop of Carlisle by King Henry I. on the first creation of that see, one would conceive many more would have been obtained.

There is nothing in Penrith, or hardly any where else, that has exercised the curiosity or pens of antiquarians more, than an ancient monument in the church-yard,

“ PROVISIONS, &c.

Bread, oats, and barley, and rye mixed; cost a halfpenny, three farthings, and one penny per lb. Cheefe, 2d. Butter, 6d. 18 oz. Beef, 2d halfpenny. Mutton, 2d. halfpenny. Veal, 2d. Pork, 3d. Milk, 1d. three pints skimmed. Potatoes, 3d. a hoop. Candles, 7d. Soap, 7d. Labourers houlement, 20s. Labourers firing, 30s.”

PRESENT PRICES.] Bread, nearly the same as above.—Best cheefe, 5d. per lb.—Country cheefe, or skimmed milk cheefe, 2d. halfpenny to 3d.—Butter, 7d. lb. 18 oz.—Beef, 3d.—Mutton, 3d.—Veal, 2d. halfpenny.—Pork, 3d. to 3d farthing.—Skimmed milk, 3 pints, 1d.—Potatoes, 2d. halfpenny per hoop.—Candles, 7d. halfpenny per lb.—Soap, 7d.—Labourers house rent, for one room, 11 10s.—Firing for a labourer's family, 2l. per ann.

“ BUILDING, &c.

Bricks 11s. per thousand,	
Slate, 1s. 6d. per hundred, at the quarry.	
Per rood - - - - -	£. 0 12 0
Leading four miles - - - - -	0 12 0
Laying on - - - - -	0 12 0

£. 1 16 0

Stone walls, 6d. a-yard, work; and getting and leading 1s. 8d. Oak, 9d. to 3s. Ash, 6d. to 2s. Elm, ditto. A Mason, 1s. 8d. a-day. Carpenter, 1s. 8d. Thatcher, 1s 6d.” A. YOUNG.

At present, walling 6d. halfpenny to 7d. per yard.—Masons and Carpenters, 2s. per day.

‡ In the south wall are the following inscriptions on a blue ballard marble, in a very fine old black letter character.

Hic jacet Christophorus Moresby miles, qui obiit 26 die mensis Julii, A. D. 1499 Jesu Maria.

Orate pro anima Christophori Moresby militis et Elizabethæ uxoris ejus Quorum animabus propitiatur Deus.

Another,

Orate pro anima Christophori Pykryng militis; qui obiit 7^o die mensis Sept. Anno Dom. milles^o D^o XII^o.

Near to the former, cut in the character used in Law Courts, and perfectly preserved, is the following.

Orate pro anima Ricardi Coldall nuper de Plumpton in Comitatu Cumbrie armigeri qui obiit apud Plumpton 27 die mensis Decemb. Anno Domini millesimo cccclxii. cujus animæ propitiatur Deus Amen.

This was formerly on the south side of the east window, in the old church, and on the floor below was,

Cum Domini Coldall fecerunt fila sorores,
Excipe tres dies atque December abit,
Armiger ille fuit præclaro sanguine natus.
Terra tenet corpus, ivit at ille Deo.

Dr. Todd

yard, on the north side of the present church; though from its being so situated, some conjecture that it must have been removed from some other place, when the church was rebuilt, but that notion is refuted by Bishop Gibson, in his edition of Camden, published at the close of the last century; in which he notices these stones.

Dr. Todd says, this Richard Coldall was a famous warrior in those times, being the same that the country people still frighten children with, by the name of *Dick o' the Cow*. By the old song still remembered, which celebrates his achievements; he was one of those border heroes, who was continually making depredations; but it mentions his being a partizan with the good Lord Scroop of Greystock, and we do not find any of that family owners of that place; but as it was anciently a considerable strong hold, in some of the border wars, perhaps the fortress was under the government of one of that family: the song rehearves some of the enormities of those days, the ravishing of women and driving of cattle. — See Hutton.

On a Monument of white Marble.

Hic prope Thomæ filii cineres, jacet Jana filia e tribus lectissima Johannis Wharton de Kirby Thore arm. Filia parente, parens filia, quam dignissima! Fidelis confors et solamen vitæ Thomæ Dalston Hospitii Grayiensis armigeri. Cui per quinquennium marita, filius conjugii dedit pignora Johannem, Luciam, et Thomam. Summa pietate vel illa quoad Deum, singulari studio erga maritum, prisca simplicitate inter omnes, per dotes corporis et animi, olim hominum, nunc Dei, amata. O maritæ, ex illa describite maritam. O posterî, verum deserte damnum.

Obiit Christiane et pie } Ætatis xxvii
12 die Augusti anno } Salutis 1678
Amoris ergo posuit
Tristissimus
T. D.

On a Brass Plate.

Infra reconduntur duo parvuli Infantes, immatura morte abrepti, breves parentum deliciæ, Edvardus et Johannes, filii unici Hugonis Todd, S. T. P. et Lucie confortis ejus. Dum in ipso vitæ limine agebant, ingenium illis scitum, forma elegans, indoles blanda, futuræ virtutis et illatæ gratiæ specimina mira. Hos ad se præproprie transire voluit, qui dixit, Ex talibus constare regnum Dei.

Illi in portu pericrunt: Tu Lector, in alto navigas. Mors ubiq. in propinquo, Aude Sapere; et quum momenta, quæ legentem fugiunt, in incerto sint, æternitatem felicem cogita.

Edvardus natus est 14 Sep. A. D. 1702. mortuus, Feb. 13. 1705. Johannes natus festo S. S. Innocentium A. D. 1703. Innocens denatus Ap. 15. 1706.

On a Tablet of white Marble.

H. S. E.

Thomas Bolton, S. T. P.

Thomæ, rectoris olim de Graystock

Filius natu tertius.

Collegii Reginæ Oxon.

Socius dignissimus!

Et non ita pridem apud Algerenses

Sacellanus Regius.

Vir erat spectabilis

Procero corpore et venusto:

Vultu ingenuo

Honesti pectoris indice.

Moribus insuper suavissimus.

Sale conditis ac factis,

Adeo ut ubicunque gentium

Gratissimum se semper

Exhibuit hospitem

Amicos visendi studio

Huc proficiscens

Cognatorem inter amplexus

Repentina morte

Correptus est

Oh. 30 Sep. A. Dom. 1763

Ætat suæ 44.

Richardus Frater, P.

On a neat Tablet of Marble, placed near that to the memory of T. Bolton, S. T. P.

“ Sacred to the memory of

James Wallace, Esq; of Carleton Hall

near this place, who Died at Exeter

on the 11th of November, 1783.

in the 53d Year of his age.

And of his only Daughter

Elizabeth Wallace, who departed

this life at Bristol hot wells

May the 12th, 1792, aged 22.

Both deeply and justly lamented.

The Whelpdale's family formerly of Bishop Yards in this town, and the late J. Richardson, Esq; of the same place, are, with several of their family, interred in the Chancel of the church, but not any monument erected, or inscription to the memory of either.

stones having then been exactly in the same situation they now are. So much attention has always been paid to this monument, that we cannot but think it incumbent on us, to present to our readers, all that has been said on the subject, in order that their judgments may be left at liberty as much as possible. In the above edition of Camden it is said, " In the church-yard at Penrith, on the north
" side

In the old Church, but now defaced and gone.

Richard St. George, Norroy K. a arms 1615, in the pedigree of Hutton, says, The tomb of Thomas de Hutton and Helen his wife, who lived in the reign of King Henry V. was under the higher fourth window of the quire; their effigies painted in the window, with this motto, *Orate pro animabus Thomæ Hutton et Helenæ uxoris ejus.*

On a Brass Plate on the Floor.

Here lyeth Mary, daughter of Thomas Wilson, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, who was first married to Robert Burdet, of Bramcourt, in the county of Warwick, Esq; by whom she had Sir Thomas Burdet, Bart. and several sons and daughters: and afterwards was married to Sir Christopher Lowther, of Lowther, in the county of Westmoreland, Knight. Her daughter Elizabeth Burdet, married to Anthony Hutton of Penrith, in the county of Cumberland, Esq; with whom she lived, and died the last day of May, A. D. 1622.

On the north side of the Chancel, a monument inclosed with iron rails, with effigies of a man and woman, in plaister of Paris, in full proportion, were the following inscriptions.

Here lies interred Anthony Hutton, Esq; who was a grave, faithful, and judicious counsellor at law, and one of the masters of the high court of chancery; son and heir of that renowned, Knight, Sir William Hutton of Penrith, and was matched into the noble family of Sir Thomas Burdet of Bramcourt, in the county of Warwick, Bart. by the marriage of his virtuous sister, Elizabeth Burdet, whose pious care and religious bounty hath erected this marble tomb, to perpetuate the memory of such a worthy commonwealth's man, and of so dear a husband, who died the 10th of July 1637.

Here lies the portraiture of Elizabeth Hutton, the wife of the late deceased Anthony Hutton; who, though living, desired thus to be placed, in token of her union with him here interred, and of her own expected mortality.

Maritus	}	Multum dilecta conjux, vita et morte individua comes, non amisisti quem præmisisti.
uxori.		
Uxor	}	Unica cura mea sic vivere, ut te cum Christo fruar, et tuo lateri, in æternum sim conjunctior.
marito		

In the present Church, on a blue Marble.

Depositus

Richardus Hutton armiger qui
Obiit octavo die maii Anno Domini
1717. Anno Ætatis suæ 41.

Et deposita

Barbara filia sua, nata 26.
Die Octobris Anno Domini 1716
Quæ obiit 15 Junii, Anno Domini
1717.

" On one of the walls, is this melancholy record of a pestilence that wasted the country, in the latter
" end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

A. D. M,D,XCVIII ex gravi peste, quæ regionibus hisce incubuit, obierunt apud Penrith 2260.
Kendal, 2500. Richmond, 2200. Carlisle, 1196.

Posteris

Avortite vos et vivite.

" On consulting a very old register, kept in this parish, it appears that the plague raged here for fifteen
" months; from the 22d Sept. 1597, to 5th Jan. 1598, and that only 680 persons were buried in the
" parish during that time. It seems therefore probable, that Penrith must have been the centre of some
" particular district, and that the numbers recorded on the wall, must comprehend all that died within that
" space

“ side of the church, are erected two large pillars, of about four yards in height
 “ each, and about five yards distant one from the other : it is said that they were
 “ set in memory of one Ewain Cæfarius, Knight ; in old time, a famous warrior
 “ of great strength and stature, who lived in these parts and killed *wild boars* in the
 “ forest of Inglewood, which much infested the country ; he was buried here, they
 “ say, and was of such a prodigious stature, as to reach from one pillar to the
 “ other ; and they tell you, that the rude figures of boars, which are in stone, and
 “ erected two on each side of the grave, between the pillars, are in memory of his
 “ great exploits upon these creatures.” †

Mr. Pennant thus speaks of them : “ In the church-yard is a monument of
 “ great antiquity, consisting of two stone pillars, eleven foot six inches high, and
 “ five in circumference in the lower part, which is rounded, the upper is square
 “ and tapers to a point ; in the square part is some fret-work, and the relievo of
 “ a cross ; and on the interior side of one, is the faint representation of some
 “ animal. Both these stones are mortized at their lower part into a round one :
 “ they are about fifteen foot asunder ; the space between them is inclosed on each
 “ side with two very large, but thin semicircular stones ; so that there is left a
 “ walk between pillar and pillar of two foot in breadth. Two of these lesser
 “ stones are plain, the other two have certain figures at present scarce intelligible.

“ space. Penrith now contains about 2000 souls. At a medium, 63 have died annually, the last ten
 “ years, or 630 in the whole. In the ten years preceding the pestilence, there were only 686 funerals ;
 “ so that there was no great difference between the number of inhabitants at that and the present time.
 “ Some centuries previous to this, Penrith had another visitation of the same nature. When the Scots,
 “ under the Earl of Douglas, in 1380, made an inroad into Cumberland, they surpris’d this place at the
 “ time of a fair, and returned with immense booty ; but suffered severely in consequence, for they intro-
 “ duced into their country the plague contracted in this town, which swept away one third of the inhabi-
 “ tants of Scotland.” †

PENNANT'S TOUR IN SCOTLAND.

PRESENT STATE OF POPULATION.

Number of inhabitants, nearly 4000.—Burials, from 1756 to 1787, a series of 30 years ; on an
 average, 73 annually.—Ditto, from 1787 to 1792, a series of 6 years ; on an average, 93 annually.
 —Since Mr. Pennant's calculation, it appears the town has increased much, as there has no epidemical
 disorder raged ; on the contrary, inoculation has been generally adopted since he wrote.

‡ Many drawings of this monument have been published ; viz. in the 2d Vol. *Archæologia*, Mr. Pen-
 nant's Tour, &c. &c.—See ours page 308.

† “ It broke out in Carlisle, October 3d. That city, in all probability, was much more populous than Penrith, but
 “ being on the borders of Scotland, no notice of any deaths was taken, except those in the city, and places quite ad-
 “ jacent.”

“ On the north outside of the vestry in the wall, in rude characters, is this writing, for a memorandum to posterity.
 “ *Fuit Pylis*, &c. i. e. There was a plague, A. D. 1598, of which there died at Kendal, 2500 ; at Richmond, 2200 ; at
 “ Penrith, 2266 ; and at Carlisle, 1196 : and the church register, in the neighbouring parish of Edenhall, takes notice
 “ also of 42 persons dying the same year, of the plague, in that little village. These instances are the more remarkable,
 “ because none of our historians speak of any such general distemper in the kingdom at that time.”

GIBSON'S CAMDEN.

The above extract shews, that the present monument in the church is modern work, and not the old memorial fixed in
 the vestry wall.

It appears from the Register, that William Wallis was Vicar during the plague. There is the following entry,
 “ William Wallis, who was Vicar of Penrith about 26 years, was removed to the Vicarage of Thurstle, west of Carlisle,
 “ April 1601 :” He notes the beginning of the calamity, “ 1597, 22d day of September, Andrew Hodgson, a foreigner,
 “ was buried,” which is followed by this remark, “ Here begonne the plague (God punish in Penrith.)” And “ all
 “ those that are noted with the lre P. dyed of the infection ; and those noted with F. were buried on the 14th.” On
 December 14th, 1598. “ Here ended the visitation.”

† Hollinghead, 428.—Guthrie's Hist. Scot. Vol. III. 123.

“ These

“ These stones seem to have been monumental, and are evidently Christian, as appears by the cross on the capital : fable says, that they were to perpetuate the memory of Cæfarius; a hero of gigantic stature, whose body extended from stone to stone; but it is probable, that the space marked by these columns contained several bodies, or might have been a family sepulchre. I must here observe that since the publication of the former editions of this book, I have had opportunity of re-examining these stones, and comparing them with Dr. Todd’s figures engraven in my 13th plate, and am convinced that they are entirely fictitious; and such is the opinion of some gentlemen of the place, whom I consulted on the occasion.

“ Not far from these pillars is another called the Giant’s Thumb, five foot eight inches high, with an expanded head, perforated on both sides; from the middle, the stone rises again into a lesser head, rounded at top, but no part has a tendency to the figure of a cross, being in no part mutilated; so that it is difficult to judge the use or design of this pillar,”

In the *Archæologia* we find the following account of this monument, with the remarks of Mr. Gough, the director of the Society of Antiquaries.

“ In a tour I made the last summer, over part of the north of England, I met with a remarkable monument in Penrith church-yard, in Cumberland, an elevation of which I now do myself the pleasure of laying before you, it having never been yet engraved, or indeed accurately described by any author. It is called the Giant’s Grave; and we have an account of it in Bishop Gibson’s edition of the *Britannia*; communicated to him (as I am informed,) by Dr. Todd, of Carlisle.

“ This idle tale, which I found still universally credited by *the vulgar inhabitants of Penrith*, seems to have no other foundation, than the unusual length of the grave, and some very rude carving on the front of these stones, which in the foregoing account are described as figures of boars, and erected two on each side of the grave; whereas they are circular segments of stone about four feet in height, and six in length, enclosing a narrower space of ground than is usually taken up by a common grave. So far therefore are those stones from representing the figure of a boar, that it requires a pretty strong imagination to discover any regular figure in the rude sculpture which remains upon them.* In the same

* “ Mr. Pennant, at the end of his tour through Scotland, has published an account of these pillars, with two views of them. The oldest of Mr. Pennant’s drawings makes their shafts square, with transverse pieces, forming a perfect cross, and a human head carved on the inside, just below the centre of the cross. Not the least traces of the head at present, and scarce any of the transverses: but though they may have been destroyed by time, it is not conceivable that any man since that time, as Mr. Pennant observes, would have taken the pains to chip these pillars from a *round* shape, to one half round, half square. The greatest difficulty seems to be about the boars, said to be carved on the four semicircular stones below. From Dr. Todd’s description, one would suppose he meant that these stones were cut in the form of boars, instead of being charged with reliefs of those animals. His words, as cited by Mr. Pennant, from his *M. S. collections* are, “ *The space between the pillars, is surrounded with the rude figures of four boars or wild hogs.*” Bishop Lyttleton says, “ *It requires a strong imagination to discover any regular figure in the rude sculptures on them.*” “ Some rude figures

“ same church-yard, at about thirteen yards distance from this monument, is a
 “ single pillar, called *the Giant's Thumb*, which Dr. Todd does not even mention in
 “ the above description. But it is represented in the drawing now before you. What
 “ relation or connection this pillar has with the others, called the Giant's Grave,
 “ I will not pretend to determine; but from the shape of the upper part, I cannot
 “ think it to be the epistyle of an ancient cross, as has been conjectured by some
 “ learned persons in that neighbourhood.† Whatever therefore this pillar may
 “ be, the Giant's Grave is undoubtedly a sepulchral monument; but whether
 “ British, Roman, Saxon, or Danish, is the question.

“ That it is much too rude to be a work of the Romans, is evident; and with re-
 “ gard to the Saxons, I know of no monument of this kind remaining in England,
 “ which was ever attributed to those people. It must then be either British or
 “ Danish: now the Britons, it is well known, maintained their ground in these
 “ parts, for a considerable time, after the Saxons were in possession of the rest of
 “ England, and gave British names both to this county, and the place where this
 “ monument stands. The circular intrenchments, called Arthur's Round Table,*

“ not unlike those on the Danish obelisks in Scotland presented themselves to my imagination, on the
 “ outer face of the northwest stone, particularly two figures like men at the bottom. The inner face of
 “ all these stones is hatched with a chissel, as is common in hewn stones. They have lost much of the
 “ neatness given them in this plate, and the fourth western stone is almost broken away. They all origi-
 “ nally measured two feet in height, but were of different lengths. Dr. Todd supposes, the pillars were
 “ intended to place corpses on, at the north or death's door of the church, while prayers were offered
 “ for their souls. But the height of these pillars is against this supposition, even if we were sure of this
 “ ceremony or custom. The name of grave given to this monument by uniform tradition, plainly assigns
 “ its intention, tho' it may not be easy to trace the person buried under it. The distance of the stones
 “ only proves him to have been a person of eminence or distinction, as barrows are well known to exceed
 “ the proportions of the bodies deposited under them. Perhaps this grave might contain several bodies,
 “ and be a memorial of some battle lost in the darkness of history.”

R. GOUGH.

† “ The Giant's Thumb, a single stone, at the northwest end of the church-yard, has nothing to do
 “ with the other monument, but is plainly an ancient cross, whose base is sunk into the earth. It is six
 “ feet high, fourteen inches broad at bottom, contracting to ten inches upwards, and the circle of the
 “ cross eighteen inches in diameter. A cross of one stone, seven feet high, somewhat like it, stands on
 “ steps in Longtown church-yard,* in this county. *Penrith church has, within these few years, been in-
 “ tirely rebuilt of brick,† except the tower which is of stone.* The Giant's Grave, being very near the
 “ church, may have been damaged at this time by the workmen. Ibid.

* “ This earth work is 150 feet in diameter, with *two entrances* on the north and south; it has suffered
 “ a little *by being used as a cock-pit*: and the other earth work, which is contiguous to it on the north,
 “ is almost defaced by buildings.” Ibid.

• He must mean the church of Arthuret, in which parish Longtown is; but the cross there, has no similitude to those
 in many church-yards; also in villages, and on the tops of several hills in this county, there are crosses.

THE EDITORS.

† It is not without extreme reluctance, we can bring ourselves to point out the inaccuracies of so distinguished a writer
 as Mr. Gough: but, for the sake of the very respectable work (the *Archæologia*) in which these inaccuracies have found
 a place, we must notice them. There is, at least, confusion and obscurity in his speaking of the upright pillars as *half
 round and half square*. That all the stones are not *hatched with a chissel*, is proved by one of them being a natural pebble.
 Penrith church, he says, is *built of brick, all but the tower*. He might just as well have said that St. Paul's is built of brick.

Mr. Gough is pleased to speak contemptuously of the *vulgar inhabitants of Penrith*. That, in any considerable town,
 there should be many ignorant and *vulgar* persons, is not at all extraordinary. It has, however, never appeared to us,
 who cannot but know Penrith, and the people of Penrith, that they were remarkable for either *ignorance or vulgarity*.
 We know, and are bold to assert, that they are much the contrary. Little as they or we do really know of the piece of
 antiquity in question, it may safely be averred, that there are hundreds in the town, who could have given Mr. Gough,
 at least as good an account of it, as he has given the public.

“ about half a mile south of Penrith, described in Gibson’s edition of the Britannia;
 “ and a large stone circle, with a barrow in the centre, † about the like distance
 “ north of Penrith, another called Long Meg and her Daughters, are all, or at least
 “ the two last, undoubted remains of the Britons here; but if our monument be
 “ British, it is of much later date, than either the stone circle, or druid temple,
 “ being probably erected to the memory of some British prince or chief, after
 “ Christianity was established among them: and this I infer, from its being situ-
 “ ated in the church-yard, and from the rude representation of a cross, which
 “ appears towards the summit of one of the pillars. Its being denominated the
 “ Giant’s Grave, is perhaps a circumstance which strengthens the opinion of the
 “ monument being British; for our best writers on antiquity have observed, that
 “ both in England and Ireland, the vulgar ascribe every stupendous and very an-
 “ cient work of their British ancestors to giants; thus Stonehenge is called Chorea
 “ Gigantum, or the Giant’s Dance, by the old monkish writers. The vast
 “ fortification called Pen-y-gair-Llanderfell, in Merionethshire, is said by the
 “ neighbouring inhabitants to have been made by giants; and the like fabulous
 “ tradition occurs in many other places. But after all, this monument may per-
 “ haps be Danish, as the late learned Bishop Nicolson has proved that to be in
 “ Beaucastle church-yard, in this county, as is the stone cross in Eyam church-yard,
 “ in the county of Derby, which I formerly gave an account of to this learned
 “ society. Dr. Plot, in his natural history of Staffordshire, has given an engrav-
 “ ing of a remarkable sepulchral monument of this kind at Checkly, in that county,
 “ consisting of three upright pillars, about four feet high, (if I mistake not) two
 “ of which have a good deal of rude sculpture upon them, as the third probably
 “ had; but I was informed several years since, by an ancient inhabitant of the
 “ place, that the present plain pillar was placed there, in the room of one of the old
 “ ones, thrown down and broke by accident: the Dr. conjectures, that this monu-
 “ ment was erected by the Danes, from its similitude to that at Beaucastle, in
 “ Cumberland, before mentioned; and to many of the like sort, described by Olaus
 “ Wormius, in his fifth and sixth books of the Monumenta Danica. But I must
 “ observe, that the carving on the pillars at Checkly and Beaucastle, though rude
 “ enough, yet is much less so, than the monument under consideration.

18th Dec. 1755.

(Signed) C. LYTTETON.

Such is the confessedly great obscurity of the subject, on which so much has already been said, by persons of the highest eminence in the literary world, that little remains for us to add; nothing indeed, but to acknowledge our ignorance. Yet, as the matter is still open to investigation and discussion, we too, in our turn, beg leave to submit to the candour of the public, the very little that occurs to us on the subject. The pillars are of one intire stone, each; formed like the ancient spears; the shafts are round for about seven feet high, above which they run into a square, and appear to have terminated in a point: where the square part commences, there are the remains of a narrow belt of ornamental fret work. The remains of crosses raised near the points of the pillars faintly appear, and something

† “ This barrow is called Ormstead Hill, and surrounded by a circle of short stones.”

R. G.
like

like a wolf or a dog, may be discovered on one of them. The stones are so much injured by time, that it is not possible to ascertain, whether the squares of these pillars, were ornamented with other sculptures than what are mentioned: the most remarkable thing is, that the stone is not of a similar nature to any used in the adjacent buildings, or any quarry of stone in the neighbourhood of Penrith, being white and of a very open grit. Three of the side stones have been figured with a scrawl or running ornament of foliage, &c. and the fourth, which seems to have been placed to supply one decayed, is a natural pebble; they are rounded at the upper edge, in the section of a circle, and are about twenty inches above the earth, in the highest part: the other three are of red stone, with which this country abounds.

Thus much, we think, we cannot but allow to the tradition, which is of the remotest antiquity, that this was the tomb of some eminent personage. † It was much the fashion with our ancestors in distant ages, to express their ideas by symbols and allegories; and in particular to personate characters by such animals as men of note wore in their coat of armour. We see nothing, then, improbable in the supposition, that the personage here interred, had had, in his day, many conflicts on the borders, (and in the forest of Inglewood in particular,) with some of his warlike neighbours, who were perpetually making incursions, either predatory or hostile, into Cumberland: whether he was a king or a baron, is immaterial to our argument. The title of king of Cumberland, was not extinct till the beginning of the tenth century. The customs and manners of the Romans, were not then all forgotten; and we know, that the Romans used to distinguish their victories over the Scotch, in their sculptures and monuments, by the figure of a boar. This figure might be retained, for several centuries afterwards; and might be employed in this instance, to point out, that the valour of the hero here interred, had been signalized by his victories over that people; whom it was still the fashion to represent under the figure of a Caledonian boar. That Penrith is of great antiquity, admits of no doubt: this is sufficiently proved by the various unquestionably ancient monuments still in existence, in its neighbourhood. Perhaps, for we are left entirely to conjecture,) it was the place of royal residence. *Ewaine* or (as some authors write it) *Owen*, king of Cumberland, was a party in the congress held at *Dacre* and *Mayerough*, when *Constantine* of Scotland, the reigning prince of Wales, and he, did homage to *Albistan*; and entered into a league with him, to hold their kingdoms by fealty under his protection. Tradition calls this supposed giant, *Ewan Cefarius*. The former of these names is British; but the other Roman: and might be given to this *Ewan*, in its true and primary sense, not as a name, but as a title of office; as declaratory of his sovereignty. It can hardly be supposed, that such names were hit upon by accident; and they are not such, as an inventor of fiction would have thought of. The name of a large fortress, not far from Penrith, which we shall treat of hereafter, called *Castle-Ewaine*, countenances the idea, that a person of great note of this name, whether a *Czar* or a baron, resided in the neighbourhood; and if he lived here, here too he might die,

† See the extract from Leland's collectanea, note to page 85, under the title Bewcastle.

and here be buried; and the stones in question be his tomb, as tradition says they were. Perhaps too (to go on with our conjectures) he might be a remarkably tall man; for tallness was considered by the ancients as almost a *fine qua non* in the formation of an hero: perhaps he might be even seven feet high; and the upright shaft rounded to that height, to denote the human body, and thereby record that circumstance: perhaps too he had actually killed four real boars in the adjacent forest, of the size expressed by the rude delineations of boars in the four side stones; or, what is more probable, perhaps he had, in some of his warlike contests, slain four Caledonians, of redoubtable prowess, who were even taller than himself; and their nation, size, and fate be thus described by four prostrate boars, each of them upwards of seven feet in height. †

As to the stone called the Giant's Thumb, it is no more than the remains of an old rose-cross, rudely cut, and now broken; perhaps it was an ornament of the old church: we see many of those rose-crosses on old abbeys; there is a very fine one remaining on the west end of Lanercost. Mr. Pennant had overlooked, that the upper part of the stone was broken, and not chiseled: by examining it, it will, we doubt not, appear to demonstration, that the head of the stone was originally circular.—See our engraving, page 308. The dots express what we think has been broken off.

It is said, "That Mr. Sandford, in his manuscript account of Cumberland, declares, he was told by Mr. Page, who was schoolmaster at Penrith, from 1581 to 1591, that a stranger gentleman coming to an inn there, desired to have some of the considerable inhabitants to sup with him, whereupon this, Mr. Page, and some others attended him. The stranger told them, he came to see the antiquities of the place; and drawing out a paper, said, that Sir Hugh Cæfario had an hermitage some where thereabouts, called, Sir Hugh's parlour: and Mr. Sandford adds, that when he was at school at Penrith, *this place* was opened by William Turner, who there found the great long shank bones of a man, and a broad sword." The ambiguity of the expression "*this place*," leaves the reader in an uncertainty whether the tomb in the church-yard (the subject

† "*Gigantibus* hunc morem acta sua Lapidibus inferibendi, adscribere Ericum Upsalensem (Lib. I.) mihi videtur. Erant *Gigantes* in Terra (Gothorum, omniumque Septentrionalium Populorum, scilicet) *Viri potentes*, et famosi à Sæculo, qui, Corporis Elegantiâ, vel Virium Potentia, vel Utrouque, Cæteris *pre-eminebant*: et Hi sibi aliquid Domini vendicabant. Erant item et alii Consilii et Prudentiâ vigentes, et aliis, in agendis suis Consiliis, diligentiores, ut et Ipsi sibi Nomen facerent, sicut *Gigantes*; qui Gestâ sua Charactere quodam Literarum Lapidibus inferibebant; eoque Tempore magnificis actibus, et prudentibus Responis ac Consiliis studebatur."

Bartholinus, de Causis contemptæ Mortis a Danis. Lib. I, Cap. ix. p. 143.

Mr. Lamb, in his curious notes to the battle of Flodden, has favoured us with the following inscription on a Roman altar; which, we trust, will not be deemed quite foreign to our present enquiry.

Silvano Invicto sacrum.

C. Tetius Veturius Micianus Pref: Ale Sebastianæ, ob APRUM EXIMÆ FORMÆ CAPTUM, quam Multi Antecessores ejus prædari non potuerunt.

Votum Solvens lubenter posuit.

This altar, he says, was found in a rivulet, in the bottom of a *dean*, in Weardale: and it proves thus much at least, that there were large boars in the north, such as it was great merit to kill; and that it was not unusual to erect monuments to the memory of such public benefactors, as those who killed these tyrants of the forests.

immediately

immediately preceding) or Sir Hugh's parlour was opened, when Mr. Sandford was at school: but we are led to conceive, it was the tomb, The hermitage, probably was the cave, which we have described in page 291.

An ambition to extend one's name beyond the grave, is neither unnatural nor unworthy: it has prevailed in all ages and all countries, But, time, the great humbler of all human vanity, obliterates inscriptions, and defaces sculptures; and levels pyramids and mausoleums. We own, in our assiduous attempts to decypher, if we may so express ourselves, the monuments at Bewcastle and this place, we felt ourselves prompted by a sort of sympathy with the noble personages, whose names they were undoubtedly intended to perpetuate: the hoary headed monarch seems to smile at the impotency of our attempts; and our toils are fruitless. We have found this sentiment so well expressed in another part of the Danish poem before quoted, as we find it in Bartholinus, that we will transcribe the passage, and with that close the subject.

———“ quid Tempus edax, quid non longissima seculi
 “ Abfumat Caries? Iua sunt quoque Funera saxo;
 “ Et rigidæ Cautes cumulant sibi Clade Ruinas.
 “ Perpetui aurarum Curfus, Pluviæque Procellæque
 “ Et gravis Illuvies: tum sparfa Tonitrua Cœlo,
 “ Ac Tempestates, iterataque Jurgia Nimbis;
 “ Grando, Nives, et Equis Bobusque infixæ frequenter
 “ Ungula, et atroces jactataque Fulgura Venti,
 “ Ipsaque materies, per sese obnoxia multis
 “ Defluviis, Rerumque vices, et plurimus Angor
 “ Terrarum, ac filix sua per vestigia Rupes:
 “ Cautibus eradunt Artesque Notæque, profundis
 “ Sint licet inscriptæ, perductaque Grammata fulcis
 “ Ceu nunquam peritura.———”

The issues of the vicarage of Penrith were appropriated “*ad mensam Episcopi*,” so that the bishop had the tithes of wool and lamb, as appears by an inquisition taken thereof, A. D. 1326. Part of the revenue of the incumbent arose, from a lease granted by the dean and chapter of Carlisle, of tithes of Slegill. Dr. Smith, bishop of Carlisle, about the year 1702, gave 500l. by his will, for the augmentation of this living, with which sum, lands were purchased at Clifton. About the year 1740, one Mary Bell, of Penrith, gave 240l. to be placed out at interest, which should be paid to the vicar for reading morning prayers every day, and evening prayers during lent. In 1355, in penance for certain trespasses committed in the church-yard, several parishioners offered a wax candle of three pounds weight before the image of St. Mary, in this church.

William de Strickland founded a chantry in this church, in honour of St. Andrew, with a yearly stipend of 6l. to a chantry priest who should teach church music and grammar.

There was a house of grey friars, of the order of saint Augustine, founded in the time of King Edward II. or before. After the dissolution, in the 34th year

of the reign of King Henry VIII. the scite thereof was granted to Robert Tyrwhit, Esq. † In the 30th, King Edward III. they received a donation of ten shillings, by the will of Agnes Denton. In the 33d year of that reign, the bishop granted an indulgence of forty days, to such as should be present when the monks lighted their candles on Christmas-day, and gave them charity, *they being very poor.*

There was a very ancient school in this town. In 1340, it appears John Eskeheved, was licenced to teach the *art* of grammar therein. The Bishop of Carlisle was anciently patron. In 1361, Robert de Burgham was licenced to teach the psalter, *Priscianus* grammar, and singing; but it no where appears, what stipend the master had, or from whence it issued. After the dissolution of the chantry, founded by Strickland, Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent of the 18th July, in the 16th year of her reign, refounded the school, by the title of *The free grammar school of Queen Elizabeth in Penrith*, and endowed it with the revenue of the dissolved chantry: to have a master and usher, and be governed by five of the chief inhabitants. The school appears, by much evidence, to have been deprived of many bounties, now irrecoverably lost. The following still subsist. In 1661, William Robinson, of London, grocer, † gave out of his lands 10l. a-year, to this school, and he also gave 20l. a-year, to be applied by the churchwardens for educating and bringing up poor girls in a free school, to learn to read and do seamstrey work, or other learning, suitable to the sex. Mrs. Joan Lafcells, in 1671, gave by will 100l. the interest thereof, to be applied towards employing the girls in the school founded by Mr. Robinson, in working of worsted and knitting; which sum of money, by a judicious application, produces five pounds a-year, secured out of lands for ever. One Roger Sleddale, in 1690, gave ten pounds, to be lent to the master or mistress of the school without interest.*

There is also a Sunday school, liberally supported by voluntary contribution.

Bishop.

† Tanner's Notitia. Vide Pat. 12. Ed. II. p. 2. m. 19. Escheat Cumb. 7. Ed. III. n. 36. pro ii acris contiguus manso prioris et fratrum ord. S. August. de Penreth, ex dono Johannis de Crumbwell: pat. 7. Ed. III. p. 2 m. NOTES Ibid.

† This Robinson also left 20l. yearly to the churchwardens, vestry men, and overseers, for twenty poor people, ten men and ten women, to be paid to them yearly, on the 25th December. Also, 20s. for a sermon that day, 5s. to the sexton and clerk, and 15s. for a collation for the churchwardens, &c. The like sum for a sermon, and 5s. to the clerk and sexton, and 35s. for a collation on ascension day.

* Among the memorials of departed genius in this county, there are few more worthy of commemoration than *Isaac Ritson*, the son of Isaac and Elizabeth Ritson, of Eamont Bridge, born in 1761. His father dying when he was young, and this his son being decrepid and lame, his mother very naturally became desirous that he should be enabled to get his bread, and accordingly exerted herself to give him some education. Under that excellent master, the Rev. Mr. Blain, with whom he was a particular favourite, his progress was so rapid, that, at nine years of age, he had made no ordinary proficiency in Greek; and shewed uncommon aptness in every branch of learning, in which he engaged; his advances therein seeming more like the revival of what he had already known, than the acquisition of new information.

Anxious for the preservation and purity of his religious principles, his mother removed him at thirteen, to the Quaker school at Kendal, much against his inclination; for Mr. Blain and Isaac Ritson were suited in genius. The master was a man of a fine taste; and most passionately fond of the classics. A lesson under him was more in the manner of a conference or conversation, than in the usual dry didactic way of schools, being almost as impatient of the slow deductions of grammatical inference, as his eager pupil.

From

Bishop Strickland before mentioned, at a considerable expence, brought water from the river Petteril through this town, of great benefit to the inhabitants.

There

From the moment Ritson understood Greek, the father of poetry was his constant companion: he read his battles with insatiable avidity: nor was he ashamed to descend to the stories of heroic achievements told of his countrymen. Early in life, he became dexterous with the bow and arrow, so as to be able, with his arrow, to hit a small wire at the end of the school room. After his return from Kendal, he studied mathematics under Mr. John Slee, then resident at How-Hill, in Mungrisdale, in the parish of Greyfock; a very intelligent Quaker, and an excellent mathematician. This hitherto unnoticed village sage, in mathematical learning, like his pupil, and many others in these *neglected spots*, like some wild flower, *blooms unseen, and wastes its sweetness on the desert air*. Ritson's ideas were so clear, that he understood the propositions in the first six books of Euclid almost as soon as he read them: and had he afterwards confined himself to mathematical studies, there can be no doubt but that he would have distinguished himself greatly.

At the age of sixteen, he began to instruct others, with great credit to himself, and advantage to his pupils at Carlisle; after about two years of patient acquiescence in a course of life, in which his profits were small and his labours great, he set off on an excursion into Scotland. His intention was to walk all the way to the Highlands, and in particular, to visit St. Kilda and the Isle of Staffa; but we do not know, that he proceeded farther than Mull or Col. This journey he must needs have performed, literally, in the style and character of a bard. For, though he entered on it, but indifferently provided, and with about twenty shillings in his pocket, in about twelve months, he returned well apparelled, with a poney. It is not in this way, that the histories of those who travel *into* Scotland generally terminate. In this tour, he picked up many beautiful heroic ballads and songs, which he often *sung* with infinite glee; a pleasing manner and passionate expression supplying the defects of voice and musical taste.

On his return, he again set down to the dull business of *breathing dry rules into heedless ears*. He taught school at Penrith about as long as he had before pursued the same employment at Carlisle. But, though the powers of his mind, his lively fancy, and the vivacity of his temper, always secured him an admittance into good company, still he sighed for a situation of greater scope, to enjoy opportunities of obtaining more copious information. Accordingly, he a second time relinquished the ill-requited office of a schoolmaster; and not much richer than before, set out on a journey into Scotland, with the intention of studying medicine at Edinburgh. Here he became particularly attached to the late Dr. Brown, who paid him much attention. There was indeed a great resemblance between their characters: they were both of them men of genius and learning; but eccentric, and sometimes imprudent. During the two years, that Ritson remained at this celebrated seat of medical learning, he supported himself by writing theses for such of his fellow-students, as were either too indolent, or too illiterate, to write for themselves. Here too he wrote a poem, full of technical medical terms; in which the terms of art were most happily applied. It is much to be regretted, that a very masterly translation of Hesiod's *Theogony*, and other works, has hitherto eluded our most careful search; and we fear, is irrecoverably lost. There is good evidence, that this work was begun, whilst Ritson was under Mr. Blain, and before he was twelve years of age: and he continued to correct it as long as he lived. We believe it was the only work, about which he ever took much pains.

On his return from Edinburgh, he went to London; professedly with the view of completing his medical education, by an attendance on the hospitals, and on lectures. In London also, having no other resource, he supported himself, we believe, by his literary exertions. He published a translation of Homer's Hymn to Venus; which, though but indifferently executed, and far inferior to his Hesiod, was not ill received. In his other poetical effusions, there was an original wildness: his mind was strongly tinged with the sombrous magnificence of his country; so that his poetry, like Gray's, was sometimes overloaded with, what Dr. Johnson calls, a *cumbrous splendour*. This, however, is not so visible in his translations, which have all the ease of modern compositions. He wrote with uncommon facility; and his prose was vigorous and animated. Of this the public is already in possession of a fair specimen, in the Preface to *Clarke's Survey of the Lakes*; which was written by Ritson. It seems to be the happy privilege of genius to know every thing, even matters of fact, as it were intuitively. Like the milk-woman of Bristol, Ritson knew, understood, and wrote well of, various matters, of which there is no

evidence

There is a great weekly market held here on the Tuesday, and a fair on Tuesday in Whitfun-week, Whitfuntide and Martinmas are statute times for hiring servants. The

evidence that he had ever heard. All he could know of the antiquities of this county, he must have picked up from miscellaneous reading; and from conversation with those who probably were less informed than he himself was. He had written, and intended to have published, a set of Essays on Moral and philosophical subjects: but these are also lost. It would seem that he partly maintained himself in London by taking private pupils: he also earned something by writing, for some time, the medical articles in the Monthly Review: Dr. Johnson somewhere speaks of the London bookfellers, as the best patrons of men of learning. This may be the case with those, who have already made their way to fame. But, if we may judge from the cases of Chatterton and Ritson, bookfellers are not more forward than the rest of mankind; to patronize that genius, which the world has not previously patronized.

Ritson, though lame, with the aid of his staff, was active and alert: and he loved to wander among mountains and lakes, and there conceive and compose poetry. In such situations, he touched every thing with the pencil of Salvator Rosa. His descriptions were tremendously sublime.

Ritson wrote only when he felt, and was prompted by some incident or occurrence immediately before him. Of this nature are the following verses, addressed to Mr. Head, an ingenious painter, of Carlisle, now in Italy: they are studiously local and northern:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. The winds upon <i>Blenkarthur's</i>(1) head,
Are often loud and strong;
And many a tempest o'er his cliffs
Carceing sweeps along.</p> <p>2. Like him, <i>Helvellyn</i>(2) swells on high
In fullen, misty pride;
And, low'ring o'er his subject hills,
Surveys the world so wide.</p> <p>3. A wilder waste than this hoar hill
No mortal ever trod;
With gulphs and gills his summit's fear'd,
Its sides with forests nod.</p> <p>4. Whilst trim <i>Dunmallet's</i>(3) but a speck,
Though deck'd by art so fine;
With tufted top, and copy sides,
And alleys arch'd with pine.</p> <p>5. Dark are the hills on every side,
From <i>Dodd</i>(4) to <i>Stibrow</i>(5) cragg;
From <i>Kirkstoun</i>(6) down to <i>Barton Fell</i>,(7)
And distant <i>Hallen-Hag</i>,(8)</p> <p>6. Here <i>High-street</i>(9) frowns, upon whose head
Eternal winter reigns;
And <i>Kidston Pike</i>,(10) by doggrel song
Renown'd through all the plains. (vale</p> <p>7. Down <i>Place-Fell</i>,(11) and on <i>Sandwick</i>(12)
The <i>Lowther</i> 13 cat'raet pours;
And dismal <i>Ainey</i>(14) through his woods
Makes dark the midday hours.</p> | <p>8. There's <i>Crofs-fell</i>(15) too, with cloud-capt head
Bepatch'd with winter's snow;
From whose dark <i>helm</i>(16) the hurricanes
Descend and houl below.</p> <p>9. The eastern view, the western view,
Each dipt in ocean seems;
<i>Northumbrian</i> hills, and <i>Cumberland</i>
With its fair glitt'ring streams.</p> <p>10. <i>Skiddaw</i>(17)—but why old <i>Skiddaw</i> name
Whom thousand bards have sung;
Yet oft O let me climb thy sides,
And range thy peaks among!</p> <p>11. Thy peaks are rear'd o'er <i>Derwent's</i> lake,
The ocean to survey;
And <i>Caldew's</i> stream from thee descends
In narrow, headlong way.</p> <p>12. <i>Helvellyn</i> too his rugged feet
Doth bathe in silver floods:
<i>Ullswater</i> beats upon his rocks,
And murmurs in his woods.</p> <p>13. His basin through <i>Blenk-Arthur</i> holds
Within his bosom drear;
High, wondrous high, and wall'd with rocks,
Whose waters cold appear.</p> <p>14. Hence <i>Glender-neckin</i> founds along
'Twixt <i>Scale</i> and <i>Cova</i> steep,
And thence round <i>Souter-fell</i> purfues
His journey to the deep.</p> |
|---|--|

In Stanza 1st.—1 The mass of hills between Caldbeck and Kefwick.—2 Between Wythburn and Ullswater.—3 At the foot of Ullswater.—4 Between Ullswater and Derwent.—5 Ullswater, Patterdale.—6 Between Patterdale and Amblefide.—7 The lower end of Ullswater.—8, 9 Banks of Ullswater, and near Hawswater.—10 Ditto.—11, 12, 13 The Westmorland side of Ullswater.—14 Cumberland ditto.—15 Between Alfton-Moor and Eden.—16 A remarkable wind.—17 The King of Mountains.

The cross has formerly had a hall appertaining to it, of some consequence, which was called Archer's Hall; as appears by a deed of Sir John Lowther's, in the year 1633. We have not learned from whence this name arose, but conceive it

15. Nor must I pass by *Carrick* grim,
All rude with rocks, and clad in snow;
Or *Dry-combe* brow, where bent alone
And whortle-berries grow.
16. *Dricoom* has got a murkey tarn,
That feeds a gloomy stream;
Where e'en in summer scarce two hours
Prevails the solar beam.
17. And o'er their heads in sunny noons
Still silence sits alone:
O, in no crowded haunts of men
Can such repose be known.
18. Thy sluggard life, thou *Reynoldite*!
How canst thou doze away,
Where *Eden* creeps into the sea,
And wears his banks of clay.
19. The hills are ours, and all their rocks,
Where Magic's self might dwell;
These cataracts, these funny lakes,
And many a moss-clad dell.

20. Now all our forests spread their shades,
And woodland warblers sing;
And faired sport at even tide,
In wild, fantastic ring.
21. Old babbling Echo too is here,
To swains in love still nigh;
Dispos'd to listen to thy plaints,
And answer sigh for sigh.
22. And in our springs fair Naiads dwell,
All flush'd with health and ease;
Dryads and Hamadryads too
Frolick around our trees.
23. Sweet mountain nymphs, with coral lips,
And cheeks just dimpling into smile;
O come, and with these mirthful maids
All low-born cares beguile.
24. O come, and we'll be mountaineers,
Or home-spun village swains;
Or with poetic ardour fir'd,
Sing wild uncondite strains.

As a specimen of the rapidity with which Ritson composed, we insert the following fragment, or rhapsody, in blank verse; struck off in a moment; merely from his having once accidentally written the three words *Clotho, Lachesis, Atropos*, to try his pen, after mending it:—

I wonder much, as yet ye're spinning fates,
What thread's yet twisted out for me,
Old jades!
Clad in your shades Cimmerian, could I pierce
The horrid depths of yew, that shades your caverns,
I'd make the race of men turn more than pale
With terrors yet unknown. But, still spin on,
Careless if ye produce or weal or woe.
Yes, *weird sisters*, ye unconscious pour
The bitter or the honied draughts of life;
Reckless of what we feel. Still turn your wheel,
And still, like village maids, ye spin and sing,
Tho' ev'ry note beats like the knolling death-bell;
And empires rise or fall, as ye decree.
Ah, *Atropos*! perhaps for me thou spinm'st
Neglect, contempt, and penury and woe:
Be't so: whilst that *soul yend*, the Spleen,
And moping Melancholy spare me, all the rest
I'll bear, as should a man: 'twill do me good,
And teach me what no better fortune could,
Humility, and sympathy, with other's ills.
Too oft, O shame, we pine at paltry woes,
Forgetful, that we merit greater: since full oft
We teize and torment one another, far too oft
Are cruel to the poor dumb race; in being's scale

Pethaps as good as we. Ah me! why sleeps
The thunderbolt of heav'n, whilst God's all-seeing
eye
Perceives what tyrants men are; and how much,
Wretched themselves, thy make creation groan.
Yet man still murmurs; still forgets to own,
That suffer'ing is the nat'ral doom of guilt.
Why, what, if on a bed of thorns we sleep:
Fools that we are, this bed ourselves have made,
And sharpen'd all its goads. Ye destinies,
I love you much: ye flatter not my pride.
Your mein, 'tis true, is wrinkled, hard and four;
Your words are harsh and stern: and sterner still
Your purposes to me. Yet I forgive
Whatever you have done, or mean to do.
Beneath some baleful planet born, I've found
In all this world, no friend, with soft'ning hand,
To lead me on to science, which I love
Beyond all else the world could give: yet still
Your rigour I forgive: ye are not yet my foes;
My own untutor'd will's my only curse.
We grasp Asphaltic apples; blooming poison!
We love what we should hate: how kind, ye fates!
To thwart our wishes: O you're kind to scourge!
And flay us to the bone, to make us feel.—

it was the arsenal of the town, where the archers deposited their bows and arrows; being a place convenient on any alarm, to arm for defence.

Ritson was too volatile, to be a good author. It was difficult to prevail on him to revise and correct any thing. The forgoing verses are taken from his first, and perhaps only, copy, written on the backs of old letters.

He was an admirer of Shakespear; and well acquainted with the dramatic writers of Greece and Rome: and often talked of producing a dramatic piece on the Grecian model; in which, he said, he would incorporate some of the lines here preserved; and of similar fragments.

But this, and many other projects, which were for ever employing his busy and fertile imagination, were all blasted by an untimely death. After a short, but irregular life in London, he died, in a few week's illness, at Illington, in 1789; and in the 27th year of his age.

“ Alas! poor Ritson! fare thee well!

“ We could have better spar'd a better man.

“ Adieu, and take thy praise with thee to heav'n:

“ Thy faults and failings sleep with thee in thy grave,

“ But not remembered in thy Epitaph!

BIOGRAPHIA CUMB.

.....

The Rev. *Thomas Hobson*, it is presumed was a native of Cumberland; though we have not been so fortunate in our enquiries, as to ascertain the exact place of his birth: but, it is supposed, he was born either in or near Penrith; and, probably, of low parentage. He was on the foundation at Queen's; and became a fellow. In 1755, he was presented to the rectory of Holwell, in Somersetshire: was in the commission of the peace for the counties of Somerset and Dorset; and died in 1777. His son, a clergyman, is said to be now living at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire. In 1745, he published a very valuable poem, entitled “Christianity the Light of the Moral World:” which is addressed in a dedication, written in a style peculiarly handsome and dignified, to Nicholas Franklyn Miller, Esq. of Hyde Hall, in Hertfordshire; to whom he appears to have been tutor: and from its being dated at Greenwich, we are led to conjecture, that, as was the case with at least one other northern writer of great eminence in the literary world, he either kept the academy there, or was an assistant in it. In the second volume of Seed's Posthumous Works, the fourth Letter, addressed to the Rev. T. H. it is known was addressed to our author. He appears to have been on terms of great intimacy and friendship with Seed; and we have fancied, that, in the very little of prose that he has written, there is some resemblance to Seed's peculiar style; which is rich and flowing, almost to excess. Seed speaks, as one who felt for his friend's *bad state of health*, and laments that *the world does not encourage modest worth*.

The design of his poem was, as he himself states it, to represent the great difference there is between the discoveries of reason, and those that are made by revelation. It therefore describes the midnight darkness and original confusion of the first rude chaos of nature, as a significant emblem of the deplorable ignorance of the Heathen world; and the beautiful order and brightness of the universe arising from the light of the sun, as an expressive and lively picture of the clear knowledge of the Christian. It has been well observed, that poets have seldom been successful on religious topics: yet we think the poem before us not only philosophical, but highly poetical. Our readers will, in some degree, be enabled to judge for themselves, how far our opinion on this point is well or ill founded, from the following passage, selected from the 21st page of the poem:—

“ Hail, purest offspring! unpolluted stream!
 “ Fair effluence of him, who lives in light
 “ Yet unconceiv'd by man! Thy golden throne,
 “ For ever fix'd by geometric rule,
 “ In heav'n's high concave, with unbroken laws
 “ Of kind attraction, world with world unites
 “ In friendly league: and, as a limpid fount
 “ Perennial flowing, unexhausted pours

“ A living lustre round the rolling orbs.
 “ At thy approach the universal choir
 “ Of raptur'd angels tun'd their silver harps,
 “ And sang for joy. The palpable obscure
 “ Of ancient Chaos and her sister Night
 “ Confounded fled. All nature smil'd serene,
 “ And, as the rose fresh opening to the morn,
 “ Unveil'd her bosom to thy genial beam.”

There is annexed to this poem a sacred Eclogue, entitled *The Magi*; the numbers of which are peculiarly sweet.

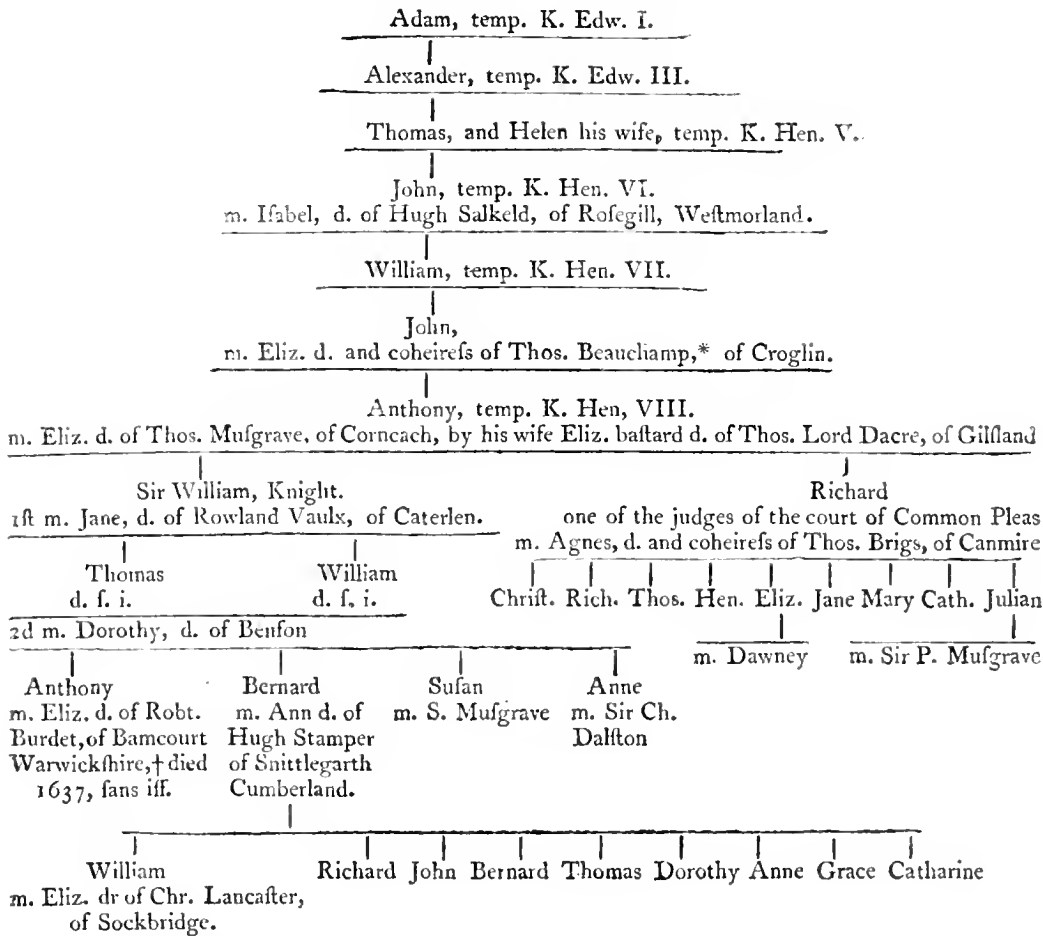
BIOGRAPHIA CUMB.

There

There are three inferior manors within the precincts of Penrith. One belonging to the Bishop of Carlisle, called Bishop's Row, having about twelve tenements in Penrith, held by lease.

Another manor is that of the Huttons, of Hutton Hall, in Penrith, a family lately become extinct: Mr. Gafgarth *now* possesses the mansion. What is remarked to be extraordinary is, that Mr. Gafgarth holds by lease for a term of twenty one years, under the Bishop of Carlisle, certain lands there; which are held of him, though a lessee only, by customary tenure.

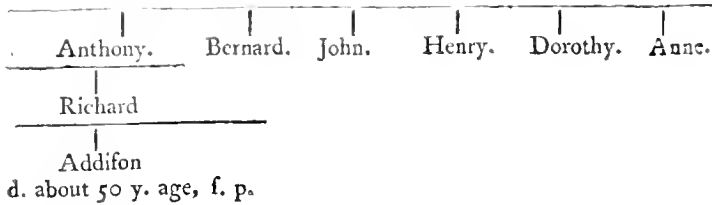
HUTTONS OF HUTTON HALL.



Anthony

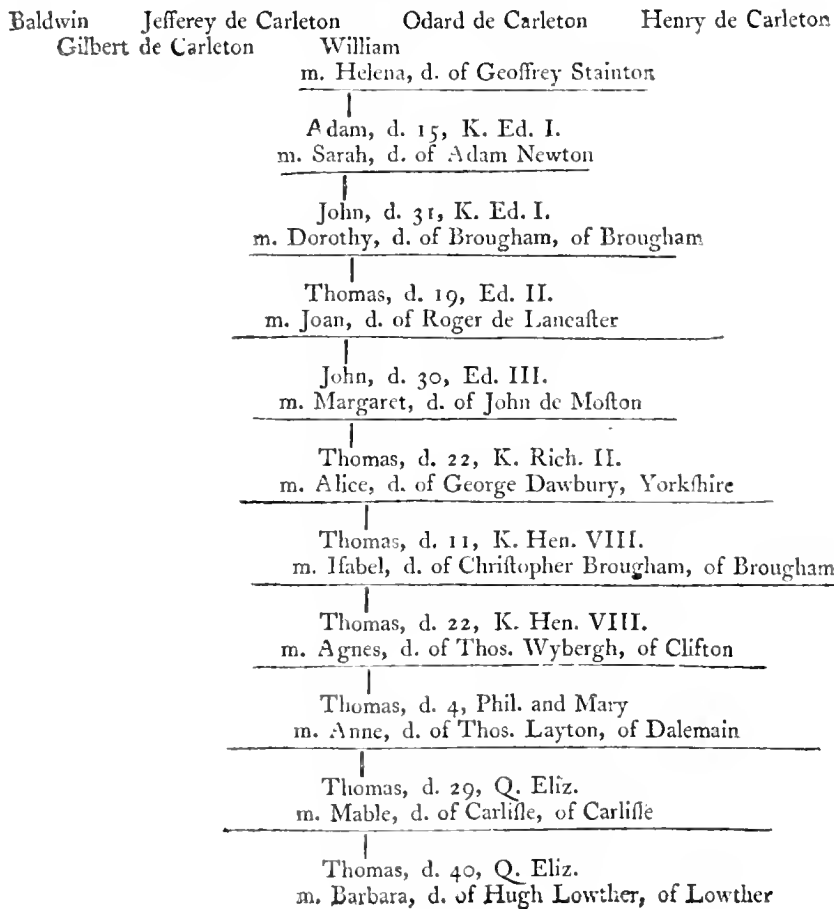
* Beauchamp's arms, Argent on a Bend three plates.

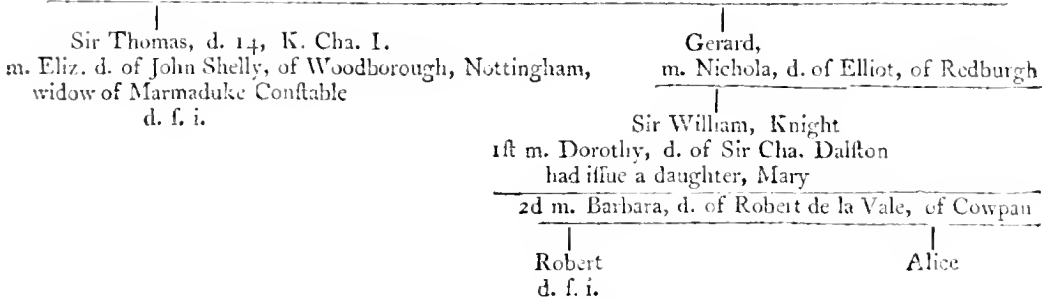
† K. Edw. IV. ann. reg. 17. 1477. King Edward in his progresse, hunted in Thomas Burdet's parke, at Arrow, and flew many of his deere, amongst the which, one was a white bucke. Thomas Burdet, when he understood thereof, wisshed the Buckes head in his belly, that moved the King to kill it. Burdet was apprehended, accused of treason, condemned, drawn from the tower of London to tiburne, and there beheaded.



The third is a manor formerly belonging to the Carletons, of Carleton Hall. This was the ancient manor house of the family of Carletons, who appear to have been settled here soon after the conquest; and from that period, made their constant residence until the year 1707, when issue male failed.

THE HOUSE OF CARLETON.





CARLETON-HALL,*

With its demesnes, was purchased near a century ago, by John Pattinson, Esq. younger son of Thomas Pattinson, Esq. of Breaks, in Westmorland. He left one son, Christopher, who dying unmarried, the estate devolved on his three sisters; and, on a partition, Carleton-Hall was assigned to the eldest, wife of Thomas

* “ *George Carleton*, son of Guy, second son of Thomas Carleton, of Carleton-Hall, in Cumberland, was born at Norham, in Northumberland; at the time his father was keeper of the castle there, was educated in grammar learning by the care of the Northern Apostle, called Bernard Gilpin: who also (when he was fitted for the university) sent him to St. Edmund’s Hall, in the beginning of the year 1576, being then seventeen years of age, and exhibited to his studies, and took care that nothing should be wanting to advance his pregnant parts. In the latter end of 1579, he took a degree in arts, and forthwith completed it by determination; his disputes being then noted to exceed any of his fellows, that did their exercise in the same Lent. In 1580, he was elected probationer of Merton College, wherein he spent almost five years before he proceeded in his faculty. While he remained in that college, he was esteemed a good orator and poet; but, as years came on, a better disputant in divinity, than he had before been in philosophy. He was also well versed in the fathers and schoolmen; and wanted nothing to make him a complete theologian. *I have loved him*, saith Camden in his *Britannia*, *in regard of his singular knowledge in divinity which he professeth, and in other more delightful literature; and am beloved by him again.* What were his preferments successively after he left that college, I cannot tell, because the register of the acts of that house is altogether silent as to them. Sure I am, that after he had continued many years there, and had taken the degrees in divinity, he was promoted to the see of Landaff, in 1618; and was one of the learned English divines that were, by his majesty’s command, sent to the synod of Dort, where he behaved himself so admirable well, to the credit of our nation, that, after his return, he was, in 1619, elected to the see of Chichester. He was a person of solid judgment and of various reading, a bitter enemy to Papists, and a severe Calvinist.

1. He wrote *Henrici Characteres*, 4to, Oxon, 1603.
2. *Tithes examined*, and proved to be due to the Clergy by a *Divine Right*, 4to, 1606.
3. *Jurisdiction Regal, Episcopal, Papal*, 4to, 1610.
4. *Confensus Ecclesie Catholice contra Tridentinos*, 8vo, 1613.
5. *A thankful Remembrance of God’s Mercy*, &c. 4to, 1614.
6. *Short Directions to know the true Church*, 1615.
7. *Oration made at the Hague before the Prince of Orange*, &c. 1619.
8. *The Madnes of Astrologers*, 1624.
9. *Examination of the Doctrines of the Pelagians and Arminians*, 1626.
10. *A joynt Attestation*, that the Church of England was not impeached by the Synod of Dort.
11. *Vita Bernardi Gilpin, verè sanctissimi, Famæque apud Anglos Aquilones celeberrimi*, 8vo, 1636.
12. *Testimony of the Presbyterian Discipline in the Low Countries, and Episcopal Government in England*, 1642.

Thomas Simpson, Esq. younger son of Hugh Simpson, Esq. of Musgrave-Hall, in this county; he leaving one son only, who died unmarried, the estate came to his only daughter, wife of the late James Wallace, Esq. his Majesty's Attorney General. Since his death, she has made it her chief residence, and having employed on its improvement much attention, added to a correct taste, has succeeded in rendering Carleton one of the most beautiful spots in this part of England.—Nature certainly had done much in the disposition of the features, and no attempt has been made to force or change the character her hand impressed upon the place. The great merit is, that of having followed and assisted the outline which she drew. The general scene, inclosed on all sides by hills, presents in its whole aspect retirement and tranquillity.—The house is plain and modern; its situation rather low, (though upon a small knoll) commands, in front, an extensive lawn, which is intersected by the river Emont, while the Lowther winds round its extremity. To the north, it is sheltered by a plantation of old trees, and a wooded hill. To the east and west the ground rises from it by gentle acclivities, and, extending on each side, forms a sort of rude semicircle, and shuts in the lawn beneath. The banks are rapid and abrupt, and clothed every where with hanging woods; through these the walks are carried, and at different points discovering the country, open a succession of views, variously characterised, but universally beautiful.

From the terrace, on the west, the principal objects are the venerable stately ruins of Brougham Castle, with the Park of Whinfield, once the residence of the celebrated Countess of Pembroke, now in the possession of her descendant, the Earl of Thanet. Beyond is a wide extent of country, closed by that majestic range of mountain, known by the name of Cross-Fell. On the east, the points of view are numerous, but the objects which distinctly compose them, are all united in that which is seen from a small temple, rising in the midst of the wood, upon a bold projection of the hill. On this prospect is comprehended every variety of feature combined, without confusion, and arranged with the most picturesque effect. Beneath is the lawn, with the reaches and windings of the Emont, sometimes fretted and rapid, at others gliding peacefully down its course. On the point of a hill, at a small distance, stands the little chapel of Brougham, with a few trees surrounding it. Beyond are spread, in all their richness and grandeur, the woods of Lowther.—The eye then, pursuing the river towards its source,

13. Latin Letter to the learned Camden; containing Notes on the Britannia.

14. Several Sermons.

“He had also a hand in the Dutch Annotations, and in the new translation of the Bible, which were ordered by the synod of Dort to be undertaken, yet were not completed and published, till 1637. At length having lived to a good old age, he concluded his last day in the month of May, 1628; and was buried in the choir, near to the altar of his cathedral church at Chichester. By his first wife, named Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Killegrew, Knight, and widow of Sir Henry Nevill, of Billenghame, in Berks, he had issue a son named Henry Carleton, living sometimes in the parish of Furle, in Sussex, elected burgess for Arundel, to serve in that parliament, which began at Westminster, 13th of April, 1640, and from the unhappy parliament, which began on the 3d of November following, he received a commission from the members thereof to be a captain: in which office and command he shewed himself to be an enemy to the bishops.”

travels over a country of infinite irregularity, enriched with the highest cultivation, and clad with fertility and abundance, till it is arrested by the romantic broken summits of the mountains, in the bosom of which is concealed the lake of Ullswater, forming a fine contrast and termination to the view. †

We ascended the heights above Penrith, to

THE BEACON,

Which so much arrests the traveller's attention.—It is a square building of stone, well placed for giving an alarm to the country in times of public danger. The north and east windows of the beacon-house afford a prospect of Cross-Fell, with the

† PENRITH Boundary on the Side of CATFLEN.

The ancient bounds of the cow pasture of Penrith, proved before the commissioners Henry Lord Scroop, John, Bishop of Carlisle, John Vaughan senior Esquire, John Swift Auditor, Edward Dacre Esquire, Richard Dudley Esquire, Simon Slingby Esquire, and Ambrose Lancaster, Gentleman: It beginneth at one great Grey Stone, otherwise called the Picked How, being the furthest part of the franchises of Penrith; and so from the said stone unto one other great Grey Stone west, lying on the Ring-dyke of the corn field; and then from that Grey Stone, north alongst the said dyke unto Petterel; and so over Petterel to the Ring dyke again, riding west along the said dyke unto one old casten dyke which is cast overthwart beyond Mellinhow; and then crossing north alongst the said old casten dyke, being the principal and ancient bounder between the lordship of Penrith and Caterlen, which said old dyke stineth upon Plumpton Dyke; and then from the said Old Dyke end, alongst Plumpton Dyke, east over Petterel unto Plumpton park nuke, otherwise called Plumpton Nuke; and so alongst the said wall as the same reacheth north unto Salkeld Yate; and so crossing east from the said Yate alongst Yardgill, otherwise called Deepgill, as the fyke runneth to the west end of the long mofs; and then alongst the said mofs, on the north side of the same under the Brownidge, unto the farthest end of the said long mofs; and so from the said east end of the said mofs, until the farthest end of the Wandfell; and so to the White Raife; from thence to Rolley Bank; and so overthwart to Backey Greene to Stone Gill; and so to Amy Dobson's stone; and then overthwart to the Skeugh Dyke; and so alongst the same to the east end of Carleton Louthwaite Leefe.

About six witnesses are examined, who all swear to the trespasses by Vaux and tenants only. But Thomas Bacon, Edward Stephenson, and Thomas Rickerby swear, that they have been of long time flaffe hirds, and driven the cattle of the said town unto their limits and bounds of the said town, which were ridden and renewed as aforefaid.

Afterwards, the townships of Caterlen, New Skelton, and Blencowe came before the said commissioners, and alledged, that they ought to have turves, brackens, and common of pasture upon Penrith Fell and the forest of Inglewood; for which Caterlen pays 52s, Newton 52s, Skelton 47s. 10d, Blencowe 48s. And Symon Musgrave shewed two letters patents under the seals of England; the one declaring free intercommon for himself and his tenants of Edenhall and Dawsonby, with certain sheep pasture for himself within the whole forest of Inglewood; and the other giving him free licence to improve and keep several as his metes and bounds doth reach, within certain places of the bounders of Penrith before ridden.

PENRITH Boundary on the Side of EDENHALL.

To all to whom this present award indented shall come, William Milbourne of Armathwaite castle in the county of Cumberland, Esquire, and Joseph Nicolson of Hawkesdale in the said county, Esquire, send greeting. Whereas some disputes have arisen between his Grace the duke of Portland as Lord of the forest of Inglewood and manor of Penrith in the county of Cumberland, and Sir Philip Musgrave baronet as Lord of the manor of Edenhall in the said county, touching the bounds and limits of the said manors of Penrith and Edenhall respectively, so far as the same adjoin and are contiguous to each other; and also touching certain claims made by the said Sir Philip Musgrave, on behalf of himself as Lord of the said manor of Edenhall and his tenants of the said manor, of a right of common of pasture, and other rights and privileges within the said forest of Inglewood: Which said disputes and claims have been

the pike of Dufton, and a chain of mountains extending almost thirty miles from south to north, the northern extremity terminating near to Brampton. The Scotch mountains, from the most distant horizon; in the vale a faint appearance of St. Mary's church, in Carlisle, is to be discovered. From the southern window is a view of the country towards Stainmore, terminated by the lofty promontory of Wildbore-Fell, and its neighbouring mountains, near Kirby Stephen and Brough. This window presents a view of Brougham Castle, with its rich plains; the spreading woods of Lowther, intermixed with a fine scene of cultivated lands; from the more distant rising grounds, some parts of the lake of Ullswater are seen,

been submitted by the said Duke and the said Sir Philip Musgrave to the award, order, final end and determination of us the said William Milbourne and Joseph Nicolson: We therefore the said William Milbourne and Joseph Nicolson, having viewed the ground and heard the evidence produced by both the said parties, and likewise considered of the said claims and disputes, and of the boundaries claimed by each of the said parties, in order that the bounds and limits of the said manors of Penrith and Edenhall, as far as the same adjoin and are contiguous to each other, may for ever hereafter be fixed and ascertained; and for the finally settling and determining all disputes relating thereunto between the said parties for the future; We the said arbitrators find and do award, order, and determine, that the bounds and limits of the said manors of Penrith and Edenhall, so far as the same adjoin and are contiguous to each other, are as follows: that is to say, Beginning at a stone at the end of the dyke or hedge which divides the skeugh from Carleton Lowthwaite; and so through the skeugh tarn to a stone on skeugh hill marked in the chart or map hereunto annexed with the letter A, being 322 yards from the said skeugh dyke. And from the said stone to a stone marked in the map with the letter B, on the north side of the road leading from Penrith to Edenhall, being 152 yards. And from the said stone along the north side of the said road, as the said road winds to another stone marked in the said map with the letter C, also on the north side of the said road, being about 390 yards. And from thence to a stone marked in the said map with the letter D, on a hill opposite to the said road being 160 yards. And from thence to a stone marked in the said map with the letter E, below the road leading to Cowrake Quarry, being 200 yards. And from thence eastward to another stone marked in the said map with the letter F, below Cowrake Quarry, being 200 yards. And thence to another stone marked in the same map with the letter G, being 57 yards. And from thence to another stone marked in the said map with the letter and figure G 2, at the east end of Cowrake Quarry, being about 39 yards. From thence northerly to a stone marked in the said map with the letter H, being 170 yards. From thence still northerly to a stone marked in the said map with the letter I, in the road leading from Penrith to Langwathby Bridge, being 1100 yards. And from thence still northerly to a stone marked in the said map with the letter K, in Stony Gill, being about 648 yards. And from thence to a stone marked in the said map with the letter L, nearly north, being about 783 yards. And from thence to Michael Gray's well, marked in the said map with the letter M, about 300 yards. And from thence down Liquorice fyke to the inclosed grounds of the manor of Edenhall. Which said several stones, we the said arbitrators have caused to be fixed and marked with the letter P on the side next to the manor of Penrith, and with the letter M on the side next to the manor of Edenhall, and have also caused the said bounds and limits to be laid down and delineated in a chart or map to this our award annexed, and which we order shall be taken as part thereof. And we do further order and award, that the said Duke of Portland, his heirs and assigns, and all and every his tenants of the said manor of Penrith, their and each of their heirs and assigns, shall be for ever debarred from any right of common of pasture, or other rights, royalties, or privileges within the said manor of Edenhall, for, or in respect of their or any of their messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, situate, lying, or being within the said manor of Penrith or forest of Inglewood: And also that the said Sir Philip Musgrave, his heirs and assigns, and all and every his tenants of the said manor of Edenhall, their and each of their heirs and assigns, shall be for ever hereafter debarred from any right of common of pasture, or other rights, royalties, or privileges within the said manor of Penrith and forest of Inglewood, for, or in respect of their or any of their messuages, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, situate, lying, or being within or parcel of the said manor of Edenhall. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals the 23d day of November in the year of our Lord 1765.

whilft

whilst the mighty rocks and mountains, which environ it, lift up their heads in rude confusion, and close the scene. The western window presents a prospect not less pleasing,—the town of Penrith lies before you, and here and there the rivers Eamont and Lowther shew their meandrings through the woods which grow along their banks. The eminence above the town is crowned with the awful remains of the castle. Beyond these objects, amidst a range of mountains, at the distance of eighteen miles, Skiddow is seen, whose majestic front overlooks all the adjacent high lands. The whole prospect from the beacon, as you turn every way, presents you with a vast theatre, upwards of one hundred miles in circumference, bounded by stupendous mountains.

THE PARISH OF NEWTON

LIES within the forest of Inglewood, and has two townships, Newton Reigny and Caterlen.—“**NEWTON REIGNY** is a manor and village in the forest of Inglewood. It is called Reigny of William de Reigny, some time owner of the same. In the 33d year of King Henry II. William de Reigny was impleaded in a writ of right by one William de Lascells, for a knight's fee of land in Newton Reigny, *sed non prevaluit*, for John Reigny, succeeded after William his father, 4th King John; and William his son after him, who died 4th Edward I. Then the inheritance fell to four sisters, Elizabeth or Isabel, ux *** Horsley, a fourth part, Nicholas de Walton, a fourth part, Robert Kirkby and John a fourth part, and Hugh Littlecombe, and Johan his wife, and Robert Bruce, and Alice his wife, the other fourth. But all their estates were in Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath, for in the 18th of Edward I. he gave the manor by fine unto Hugh de Lowther, who died 18th Edward III. and left Sir Hugh Lowther, his son and heir, his successor, in the 44th year of Edward III. Sir Hugh the son died and left Hugh Lowther, his son by Margaret his wife, his heir; after him succeeded Robert Lowther, who died 8th King Henry VI. and after Robert Lowther entered Hugh Lowther, who died 15th King Edward IV.”† Their military service appears in an inquisition taken in the reign of King Edward II. of the premises, to be of the Sergeantry of finding a horseman, with a horse of 40s. price, to serve against Scotland, armed with a coat of mail, an iron helmet, a lance and a sword; abiding with the king's person forty days.* **NEWTON** is part of the possessions of the Right Honourable the Earl of Lonsdale, having descended to him from the last before-mentioned Hugh de Lowther.

CATERLEN, the other manor, in the time of the conquest, was the possession of Haldan, Lord of Farlam, whose descendants Uctredus, Cartimer, Walter, and Alexander, were also lords of that barony. Hubert de Vallibus, Lord of Gilfland, accused Uctredus of treason, being a partizan with Stephen against King Henry II. and got possession of this manor, which was confirmed to him by the king.—

† Denton's MS. * John Lowther, 35th Henry VIII. held in capite, by knight's service, and 2s. cornage, finding a horseman with habiliments, a lance and a long sword.

His descendants, Vaux of Caterlen, possessed it for several generations.—John Vaux held it 35th King Henry VIII. by twenty-two pence yearly rent. Rowland Vaux held it in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.—In Mr. Machel's time, over the old kitchen door at Caterlen-Hall were the arms of Vaux, in a roundel, viz. Or, a fess cheky Or and Gules, between three Garbs Gules banded Or, with this legend round it, in old characters, "Let mercy and faithfulness never goy from thee," and underneath, "At this time is Rowland Vaux lord of this place, and builded this house in the year of God 1577," with the letters R. V. A. V. viz. Rowland Vaux, Anne Vaux (the name of his wife) who was daughter of Salkeld.

Male issue of the family of Vaux failing, the estate came to two daughters, one of whom married a Richmond; and by her will, now belongs to John Christian Curwen, Esq.—Caterlen-Hall, the old mansion, is gone to decay.

The church of Newton, by an early appropriation to the see of Carlisle, appears on the bishop's records only under the title of a chapel. In 1338, Bishop Kirby granted to Nicholas de Claus, priest, for his serving there, the altarage of Newton chapel, rendering to the bishop and his successors two marks yearly.† In 1635, upon an information by the Attorney General, for the insufficient salary of the curate, it was ordered that the curate should have the whole rectory (tithe corn excepted) out of which he should have 6l. 13s. 4d. yearly. This was afterwards advanced to 10l. 13s. 4d. The stipend was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's bounty at 21l. 12s. 7d. In 1765 it received an augmentation, in conjunction with a donation of 200l. by Dr. Holme, laid out in lands producing 14l. per annum.

THE

† One Isabella Miller gave a messuage and garth here for the use of a schoolmaster, to instruct children of this manor in reading and writing, and the principles of the Christian religion, as then established.

There was a chantry in this church, but we find no evidence by whom it was founded, or how endowed.—The register begins in 1572.

No succession of incumbents is to be recovered.—One Baker had the chantry in 1357, and resigned to Bramwra, which is all we have learnt of the priest thereof.—1360, the prior of St. Augustine, in Penrith, was licensed by Bishop Welton to serve the chapel of Newton, by some of his brethren.—1365, a friar of the friary of Penrith, who was sacrist, was licensed by Bishop Appleby to officiate there.—1523, Bishop Kite let the chapelry to Sir Christopher Dacre, for twenty-five years, at ten marks per annum.—1593, Nicholson the curate, then being dead, Bishop Meye, as impropiator, gave the perpetual curacy to Robert Troutbeck, clerk. The present curate is Richard Hare.

This parish is bounding on Penrith S. Skelton N. Hutton and Plumpton E. and Graystock W.—Newton and Caterlen constabularies maintain their respective poor separately.—The soil in general is cold and barren, and requires much labour in the cultivation.—There are forty-four houses, and about two hundred inhabitants.

We acknowledge our obligations to the Rev. *John Pearson*, assistant curate, for much information.

THE EDITORS.

EXTENT.] Four miles and a half N. and S.—Two miles E. and W.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] Clay predominates; heavy and wet, except near Caterlen-Hall some gravel.—Excellent oats are produced and some wheat, which, by proper culture, would succeed well. Barley and potatoes, in a moderate degree.—Few turnips or grasses.—A small common, too wet for sheep, but good pasturage for horses and cattle.—Coal is supposed to lie under the common.—Trials have hitherto proved ineffectual.

SHEEP AND CATTLE.] About 1000 sheep on Penrith-fell in summer, as a member of Inglewood.—Horses and cattle of a weight and size similar to those of the adjacent parishes.

ESTATES

THE PARISH OF GRAYSTOCK. *

IS seated on the river Petrill; the country adjoining the road from Penrith is inclosed, and capable of great improvement: but here the spirit of husbandry and reformed cultivation, has not made a progress equal to some other parts of this county.

Camden says, "And now Eden ready to fall in the Æstuary, receives two little rivers at the same place, Peterill and Caude, which run parallel from the south. Upon the Peterill, beside the Petrianae before spoken of, is Greystock, the castle of a family which has been long famous; deriving its original from one Ralph Fitz Walter, of whose posterity, William de Greystock married, Mary, daughter and coheir of Roger de Merley, Lord of Morpeth. He had a son, John, who having no issue, obtained licence off King Edward I. to make over his estate to his cousin, Ralph de Granthorpe, son of William, whose posterity, for a long time, flourished here, in great honour; but about the reign of King Henry VII. that family expired, and the estate came by marriage to the Barons of Dacre; the heirs general of the last of whom, were married to two sons of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk. †

"On the east side of Allerdale, at the mountains Carrock and Grisdale Fells, and adjoining to the south side of the forest of Inglewood, lies the barony of Greystock, which contains all that part of the county above the said forest, between the feignory of Penrith and the manor of Castlerigg towards Kefwick. This barony, the Earl Ranulph Meschines, gave to one Lyolf, or Lyulphe, and King Henry I. confirmed the same to Pharne, the son of the said Lyolf, or Lyulphe, whose posterity took the name of the place, and were called de Greystock. Their issue male continued barons till King Henry VIII's time, when, by a daughter named Elizabeth, the Lord Thomas Dacre, to whom she was

ESTATES AND RENT.] Farms are pretty large, and 18s. per acre is about the average.

SCHOOL.] None.

QUARRY.] Of white freestone in Petrill.

RIVERS AND ROADS.] Petrill river and some brooks.—Chief roads from Penrith to Hutton, Skelton, &c.

TITHES.] Corn paid in kind, but no hay tithes.

ASPECT AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.] The lands of this parish are not hilly, but slopes in different directions, in gentle declinations: the north part highest and cold, the south more fertile, and has a pleasing appearance.—A vigorous springing wood near Caterlen, of considerable extent; great part of the lands are ornamented with hedgerow trees.

HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

* Sometimes written *Greystock*.

† Jam I tuna se in suū ætuarium immerfurus duos simul fluvios accipit. Peterillū et Caudam, qui pari spatio discreti, ab austro quasi gradus cōferunt. Ad Peterillū præter Petriānas quas diximus, Greistocke est illustris jam pridem familie castrū, que a Ranulpho quodam filio Walteri originem traxit, cujus pronepos Guilielmus de Greystock duxit Mariani filiam et alternam hæredem Rogeri de Morley Baronis de Morpath, illi Guilielmus et Joannes filii successerunt, quorum cum uterq. prole careret, Joannes hæreditatem transcripsit in Ranulphum de Granthorpe filium Guilielmi ex ejus amita natum: cujus progenies diu summo in honore floruit, circa Henrici vero septimi tempora desuit, et ad Howardos per barones de Dacre jam venit hæreditas.

LAT. EDIT. CAMD.

" married

“ married, became Baron in her right. It is holden of the King by knights ser-
 “ vice in capite, by homage and cornage; paying yearly four pounds at the fairs
 “ of Carlisle, and fuit at the county court monthly, and to serve the King in person
 “ in his wars against Scotland.

A List of the LORDS of the Castle and Barony of GREYSTOKE, from the Conquest to this Time, taken from ancient Deeds, and from Dugdale and other Heralds.

FIRST LINE.

1. Lyolf, or Le Ulph, or Lyulphe, 1st Baron.
2. Pharne, his son, temp. Henry I.
3. Ivo, son of Pharne.
4. Walter, son of Ivo.
5. Ranulph de Greyftoke, his son, temp. Rich. I.—and John.
6. William, son of Ranulph, temp. John.
7. Thomas de Greyftoke, his son, temp. King Henry III.
8. Robert de Greyftoke, his son, died 31 Hen. III. succeeded by his brother
9. William de Greyftoke, who married the heiress of Roger de Morley, Lord of Morpeth, ob. 17 Edw. I.
10. John de Greyftoke, his son, had summons to parliament the 23 of Edw. I. and died without issue the 34th of that reign, in him the male line became extinct, and the barony of Greyftoke passed to a

SECOND LINE.

11. Ralf, son of William Fitz Ralf, Baron of Grymethorpe, in his own right, and of Greyftoke in the right of his mother, Joane de Greyftoke; had summons to parliament the 23 of Edw. I.—Died the 9 of Edw. II. and was succeeded by his son
12. Robert de Grymethorpe, who died the 10 of Edw. II. and was succeeded by his son
13. Ralf de Grymethorpe, who took the name of Greyftoke, and was poisoned the 17th Ed. II.
14. William de Greyftoke, his son, called le bon Baron, died 32 Edw. III.
15. Ralf de Greyftoke, his son, died 5 of Hen. V.
16. John de Greyftoke; also Baron of Wemme, in right of his wife, died 11 Hen. VI.
17. Ralf de Greyftoke, his son, B. of Greyftoke, Grymethorpe, and Wemme, died 2 H. VII.
18. Robert de Greyftoke, his son, the last of this line, died, leaving one only daughter, married to Thomas, Lord Dacre of Gilliland.

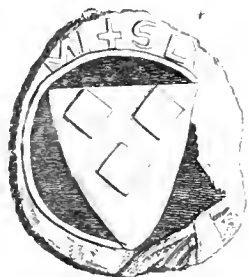
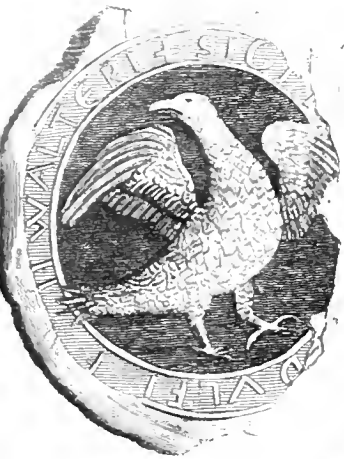
THIRD LINE.

19. Thomas, Lord, Baron Dacre, of Gilliland, de Multon, de Vallibus, in his own right; and in right of his wife, Elizabeth de Greyftoke, Baron of Greyftoke, Grymethorpe, and Wemme, died 17 Henry VIII. and was succeeded by his son
20. William, Lord Dacre, &c. died 6 Elizabeth, to whom succeeded his son
21. Thomas, Lord Dacre, &c. who died 8 Elizabeth, leaving only one son
22. George, who in the 11 of Elizabeth, was killed by the fall of a vaulting horse, and the inheritance divided between his sisters, Ann and Elizabeth, the last mentioned marrying L. William Howard; and Ann, the eldest, marrying Lord William's elder brother, Philip, Earl of Arundel, had Greyftoke as part of her moiety of that great inheritance.

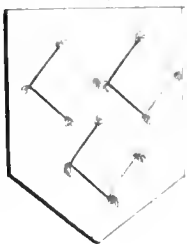
FOURTH LINE.

23. Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel, in right of his wife, Ann de Dacre, Lord of the Barony of Greyftoke, died 38 Elizabeth.
24. Thomas, Earl of Arundel and Surry, his son, who died 1646.
25. Henry, Earl of Arundel and Surry, his son, to whom succeeded
- 26 The Honourable Charles Howard, his third son, who died in 1713.
27. Henry Charles, his son, who died 1720, and was succeeded by his son
28. Charles, Duke of Norfolk, who dying in 1786, was succeeded by
29. Charles Howard, Duke of Norfolk, the present owner of the castle and barony of Greyftoke.

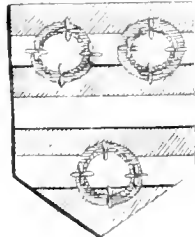
Grayslake 50



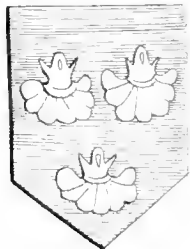
Old Grayslake 1 line



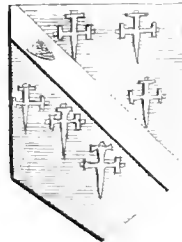
Grayslake 2 line



Dacre 3 line



Howard 4 line



In fenestra Gasalu Antrati m on trea m Eccka de Fersfield
Cota: Vorf Ncles flexis gembas Paludamento
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Edv. 2 ec R. li m Piva

In P. nestry Orientali
m ansicv parte
Ecch r di Statimalam



Explanations on the back

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.

No. 1. Seal affixed to the deed of Randulf, the son of Walter, fifth Lord of Graystoke—date the first Easter after he returned from Jerusalem.

No. 2. Seal of William de Tanfield, Prior of Wetheral, affixed to a deed dated 1342.

No. 3. Seal affixed to the grant of Robert de Vallibus, Lord of Gillland, to Alexander de Winlifores, of the manor of Gillland.

No. 4. Seal of Thomas, the son of William de Graystoke, the seventh Lord of Graystoke.

No. 5. Seal of John, the son of William, the last Baron of Graystoke of the first line, affixed to a deed dated the 25th of Edward I. anno 1297.—N. B. Tenth lord in the list.

No. 6 and 7. Fac Similes copied from an ancient pedigree of the Howard family, in the possession of Henry Howard, Esq. of Corby Castle.

No. 8. This beautiful seal is described in the seventh volume of the Archæologia. It is conjectured this was the duke's seal of office, during the second time he held his high appointment, between the years 1471 and 1475, which was the very æra in which he received the grants. The seal represents the admiral's ship with the main-sail filled, bearing the arms of France and England quarterly, with a label of three points *ermine*, each charged with a canton *gules*,—a distinction borne by Richard, as a younger branch of the Plantagenet family. On the fore-castle, which is embattled and adorned with the *fleurs-de-lis*, stands a beacon, and under hangs an anchor: on the square stern-castle, which is adorned in the same manner, stands a dragon, supporting the admiral's flag, with the same coat armour. The inscription, "*S. Rici Duc. Glouc. Admirali Angl. et Com. Dorf. et Somf.*"

In describing the fine pictures at Graystock, (page 350) we omitted to mention *an elegant portrait of the Duchess Mary, wife of Duke Edward, both in their ducal robes.*—And in page 406, instead of *two thousand trees planted annually by the present noble owner*, read *two hundred thousand*, which he has planted annually for these several years past upon his lands of Graystock and Johnby.

The Engraver having made some Errors in etching the Inscriptions in Nos. 6 and 7, we give the readings below :

In fenestra Infuli Australi in vitrea in Eccâ de Fersfuld com. Norft. Miles flexis genibus Paludamento Howardo'r ornatus.

In Fenestra orientali in australi parte Ecc'æ de *****

Johēs Howard vicecome; Norft. et Suft. a^o. 12, 13, et 15 R. Edw. II.—ex Rot. in Pipa.

N. B. In No. 3 above, instead of *manor of Gillland*, read *manor of Corby.*

The farmholds near the castle have some ornamental buildings, and extensive plantations, made by his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, as objects from the road leading to the CASTLE, which is placed on an eminence, having a gradual ascent from the north east, by which is the common approach; but to the east and south it stands upon the brink of a rock above a small stream which runs into the river Petrill, now in part concealed and rendered less steep by modern works. There are little remains of the old fortrefs, some broken towers are seen towards the east, and in the back part of the present mansion, some other old edifice appears. It has a long extended front, with two wings for offices. The building was erected about the middle of the last century, by the H. C. Howard, grandfather to the present noble owner, and great additions and improvements have been made to the house by the present Duke of Norfolk. A rivulet runs close by the castle; and as it naturally flows with great rapidity in this part, it is rendered still more pleasing and beautiful, by being collected into reservoirs, and discharged down artificial falls. The upper sheet of water is of considerable extent; lying in a fine curve, ornamented with small islands, and bounded by a hanging wood, which cloaths a lofty eminence, of a wild and romantic aspect. A sluice delivers water from this canal to a bath, placed in a retired situation; the adjoining ground being laid out in flower-knots, shrubberies, and grass slopes. From this canal, the water of the whole river falls about sixteen perpendicular feet over steps, which break it into foam. The reservoir which receives this cascade, is bordered with grass walks: on the one side, a hanging garden; on the other, a shady grove. From thence there is a second fall, nearly of the same height; and the second reservoir is bordered like that above. From thence the water rushes over a natural channel, and passes by an arch through the fence of the pleasure grounds. Wooden bridges are thrown over the stream at proper intervals.

The inside of the castle is rendered as convenient and elegant, as is compatible with the nature of the building. There is an excellent modern stair-case, and a good suit of apartments on the first floor. Several fine pictures are distributed through the rooms; and in niches on the stair-case, are busts of Thomas Earl of Arundel, and the Lady Alathia Talbot, his wife.

The following Pictures are the most remarkable:

Two full length pictures of the present Duke and his first Lady.—Earl of Arundel, when a boy, by Vandyke, with a gold chain thrown over the left shoulder.—Mary Queen of Scots, young. †

† Another in the habit which she wore at the time of her execution. “The said 8th of February being come, and the tyme and place appointed for the execution as aforesaid; the said Queene of Scots, beinge of stature tall, of bodie corpulent, round shouldered, her face fatt and brod, double chenned, and hable eyed, hir borrowed heare—borne hir attyre on her head, was on this manner: she had a dressing of lawne, edged with a bone lace, a pomander chaine, with an Agnus Dei about hir neck, a crucifixe in hir hand, a payer of beads at hir girdle, with a goulden crosse at th’ end of it; a vaile of lawne fastened to hir cawle, with a bowed out wyre, and edged round about with a bone lace: hir gowne of black fatten prynted, with a trayne, and long sleeves to the grownd, set with a range of buttons of jett, trimmed with pearle, and short sleeves of black fatten, cut with a pair of sleeves of purple velvett, hole under them; hir kirtle hole of figured fatten black, hir petycote, uper bodie unlaced in the back of crymson fatten, hir petycote ferites of crymson velvett, hir shooes of panysh lether, with the rowgh side outward, a payer of greene silke garters, hir nether flockings wolled coloured, water set clocked with silver, and next hir legg a payer of Jersey hose, whit.”—From a manuscript in the British Museum, published in the late Duke of Norfolk’s Historical Anecdotes of the Howard family.

One of the Countesses of Arundel in mourning, a good portrait: the dress whimsical, an apron to the feet flowered with black, a necklace of white beads, with a drop; slash'd sleeves.

Edward, Duke of Norfolk, by Vanderbank—a good portrait.

A large picture of St. Jerome, in a contemplative posture, leaning on his right hand—his left arm fine.—By the accompanying figure of a lion, if we had not been told that it was St. Jerome, we should rather have thought it intended for St. Luke.

A portrait of Elizabeth Stuart, Countess of Henry, Earl of Arundel—date, 1649.

A fine portrait on wood, of one of the Dukes of Norfolk.

The Duke of Norfolk's sister, a Benedictine Nun, in the dress of her order.

In the bed chambers.—A portrait of Philip Howard, brother to Edward, Duke of Norfolk.

A small picture of Warham, Bishop of Canterbury, by Hans Holben.

A fine portrait, dated 1541, *Æ.* 29.—no name—there is a gold chain on the neck.

The Virgin Mary with the Infant—a copy.

A very old portrait of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, Lord High Treasurer in the time of Henry VIII. with his Earl Marthal's staff in his right hand, and white rod in the left; the robe is trimmed with a heavy fur facing.

A pale portrait of John, Duke of Norfolk, who fell at the battle of Bosworth.

Some small Medallions, good specimens.

Henry, Earl of Arundel and his Countess.

Henry Charles Howard, a good portrait.

Lady Dacre in Weeds, *Æ.* 51. A. D. 1603, dressed in a ruff, a cap much peaked before, and put on, on one side, with a hood.

A picture of our Saviour, with this legend under it.—“ This present figure is the similitude of our Lord I. H. S, our Saviour, imprinted in Amarauld, by the predecessors of the Great Turk, and sent to the Pope Innocent, the VIII. at the cost of the Great Turk, for a token for this cause to redeem his brother that was taken prisoner.

A fine portrait of Sir Thomas More, marked T. M. 1573.

A fine portrait of Erasmus, thus inscribed:

“ Haunce Holbenne me fecit
 “ Johannie novie me dedit
 “ Edwardus Surry me possidet”

A Nun at the Grate, a very old piece. The cap close like a night cap, and the veil hanging over the left shoulder.—Also, a small picture in silk embroidery, representing the crucifixion of our Saviour between the two thieves; the work of Mary Queen of Scots, given by her mother the Duchess of Guise to a Countess of Arundel, of which there is an account in the hand writing of Henry Charles Howard, on the back of the picture.—A large white hat which belonged to Thomas of Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury.

A good

A good old portrait of a man, yellow hair'd, a cap, the robe trimmed with fur, a ring on the left hand, just pass'd over the first joint of the ring finger.

Ranulph de Meschines, to whom the conqueror gave, as was before observed, the county of Cumberland, granted this Barony to one Lyolfe, or Lyulphe, and the same was confirmed by King Henry I. to his son Pharne, whose posterity assumed the name of Graystock. Of this race we find mention made of Ivo, son of Pharne; Walter, his son; Ranulph, his son, who died in the 12th year of the reign of King John; William, his son; Thomas, his son, he obtained a charter for a weekly market, to be held on Saturday, at his town of Graystock: and a yearly fair, and to continue three days from the eve of St. Edward's translation. He married a daughter of the first Vetricont of Appleby castle: to him succeeded Robert, his son, who is the first of the name that appears to bear the title of Lord Graystock. He dying without issue, Graystock descended to his brother William, Lord Graystock.

William, Lord Graystock, who had livery of his lands in the 38th Henry III. He married, Mary, the elder of the two daughters, and coheirs of Roger de Merlay, who held the barony of Morpeth, and other large possessions in Northumberland, a moiety whereof, by this marriage, came into the Graystock family. By his said wife he had issue, John, William, and Margaret. He died in the 17th Edward I.

John de Graystock, son of William, was 25 years of age at the death of his father. He died without issue in the 34th Edward I. and was succeeded by Ralph, son of his brother William.

Ralph, Lord Graystock, nephew of John, married Margery, widow of Nicholas Corbet, one of the daughters and coheirs of Hugh de Bolebeck; by which marriage he obtained a moiety of the barony of Bolebeck. He died in the 9th Edward II.

Robert, his son succeeded, and died in the year following, viz. 10th Edward II. By an inquisition taken at Carlisle, on Monday next before the feast of St. Barnabas in that year, the jurors find, that Robert, son of Ralph de Graystock died, seized of the manor of Graystock with the appurtenances, holden of the King, *in capite*, by homage and the service of 41 *per annum* for cornage: that the said manor is worth by the year in all issues at this time 62l. 13s. 9d. ob. q. and no more, because it is destroyed by the Scots: but before these times, in time of peace, it was usually worth in all issues 200 marks. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Nevil of Stainton in the county of Lincoln: and had issue,

Ralph, Lord Graystock, who was 18 years of age at the death of his father, and had livery of his lands in the 14th Edward II. He married Alice, daughter of Hugh Lord Audley, and was poisoned in the 17th Edward II. by the accomplices of Sir Gilbert de Middleton whom he had been the principal instrument of seizing in the castle of Mitford for treason.

William, his son, was very young at his father's death, for he had not livery of his lands till the 16th Edward III. He obtained the King's licence to make a castle of his manor house at Graystock. He built also the castle of Morpeth. He married first Lucy, daughter of the Lord Lucy, from whom he was divorced; and afterwards he married Joan, daughter of Henry Lord Fitzhugh of Ravenfwith,

by

by whom he had issue, Ralph, William, Robert, and Alice married to Robert de Harrington.—He was one of the commissioners to treat about the ransom of David King of Scotland, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Durham. He died at Brancepeth in the county of Durham, and was buried at Graystock; for whom there was a most pompous funeral, whereat the Bishop of Carlisle said mass. There were present, Ralph Lord Nevil, Thomas de Lucy, Lord of Cockermouth; Roger, Lord Clifford of Appleby castle; Henry le Scrope, and Thomas Musgrave senior, Knights; the Prior of Carlisle, and the Abbots of Holm Cultram and Shap. This was in the 32^d Edward III. And in the chancel of Graystock church is this monumental inscription: “ Icy gist William le bone Baron de
“ Graystok plys veillieant, noble et courteyouz chvalier de sa paiis en son temps;
“ Quy murult le x jour de July l’an de grace Mill. CCCLIX. Alme de guy
“ Dieu eyt pete mercy. Amen.”

Ralph, Lord Graystock, son of William, was but young when his father died, for he had not livery of his lands till the 48th Edward III. He married Catharine, daughter of Roger Lord Clifford. He had the direction of the military expedition against the Scots in the 4th Richard II. when he was taken prisoner at Horfridge in Glendale, by George, Earl of Dunbar. His brother William went as an hostage for him to Dunbar, where he died of a fever. His ransom cost 3000 marks, which seems to have been raised by way of assessment on his tenants, for thereunto the burgeses of Morpeth paid for their proportion, 7l. 13s. 10d.—He died in the 6th Henry V.

John, Lord Greystock, son of Ralph, was of the age of 28 at the death of his father. He married Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheirs of Robert Ferrers, and Elizabeth his wife, sole daughter and heir of William Boteler, Lord of Wemme; and died in the 14th Henry VI.

Ralph, Lord Graystock, was of the age of 22 at his father's death. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Fitzhugh, Lord Ravenswath, and died in the 2^d Henry VII. He had only one child, Robert Graystock, Knight, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Gray, Duke of Kent, and died before his father, in the 3^d Richard III. leaving only an infant daughter, Elizabeth.

In the reign of King Henry VII. the male line of the Graystock family became extinct, and the possessions of that race devolved on Elizabeth, the daughter of Ralph, the last Lord Graystock, then Barroness of Graystock and Wemme. She married Thomas, Lord Dacre of Gilsland, in the 22^d year of the reign of King Henry VII. and died in the 8th year of King Henry VIII. They were succeeded by their son William, Lord Dacre of Gilsland, Graystock, and Wemme; who married Elizabeth, daughter of Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, and died in the 6th year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, leaving issue four sons, Thomas, Leonard, Edward and Francis. Thomas, the eldest son, succeeded to the title and estate. Of their lives we have had occasion to speak in this work, under the title of Gilsland, Naworth, and Dacre. The estates of this last mentioned family, were very extensive in the 44th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. †

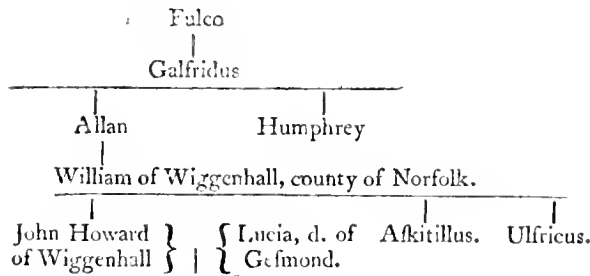
Sir

† In Cumberland. The Lordship of Burgh. The demesnes and maners of Burgh upon Sands, Beamond, Kirkandrews, Westlinton, Lowes, Drumbugh, Wittrigg, Whitrigleas, Langerost, Aynethorne,

Sir William Dugdale was mistaken, when he said that three coheireffes of the Dacre family, were, by their father-in-law, the Duke of Norfolk, married to his three sons: Anne, the eldest, married Philip, Earl of Arundel, the Duke's eldest son; the second died unmarried: Elizabeth, the third, was married to Lord William Howard, his Grace's third son; and Lord Thomas Howard, the second son, married a daughter of Sir Henry Knevet, from whom is descended the present Earl of Suffolk. The Earl of Arundel, in right of his Countess, had the Barony of Graystock in partition, † and William, Lord Howard, had Naworth.

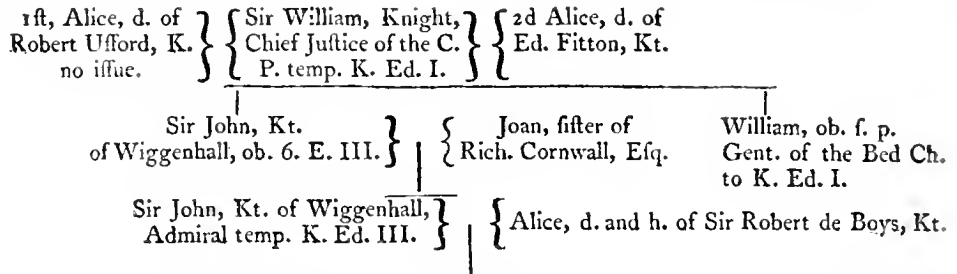
The GENEALOGY of the Most Noble Family of HOWARD, DUKE OF NORFOLK, Earl Marshal, and Hereditary Earl Marshal of England, Earl of Arundel, Surry, Norfolk, and Norwich; Baron Mowbray, Howard, Segrave, Brewse of Goswer, Fitz Allan, Warren, Clun, Ofwaldestre, Maltravers, Graystock, Furnival, Verdon, Lovetot, Strange of Blackmere, and Howard of Castle Rising; Premier Duke, Earl and Baron of England, next the Blood Royal.

Most of our GENEALOGISTS have traced the Descent of this Noble Family in the following Manner.

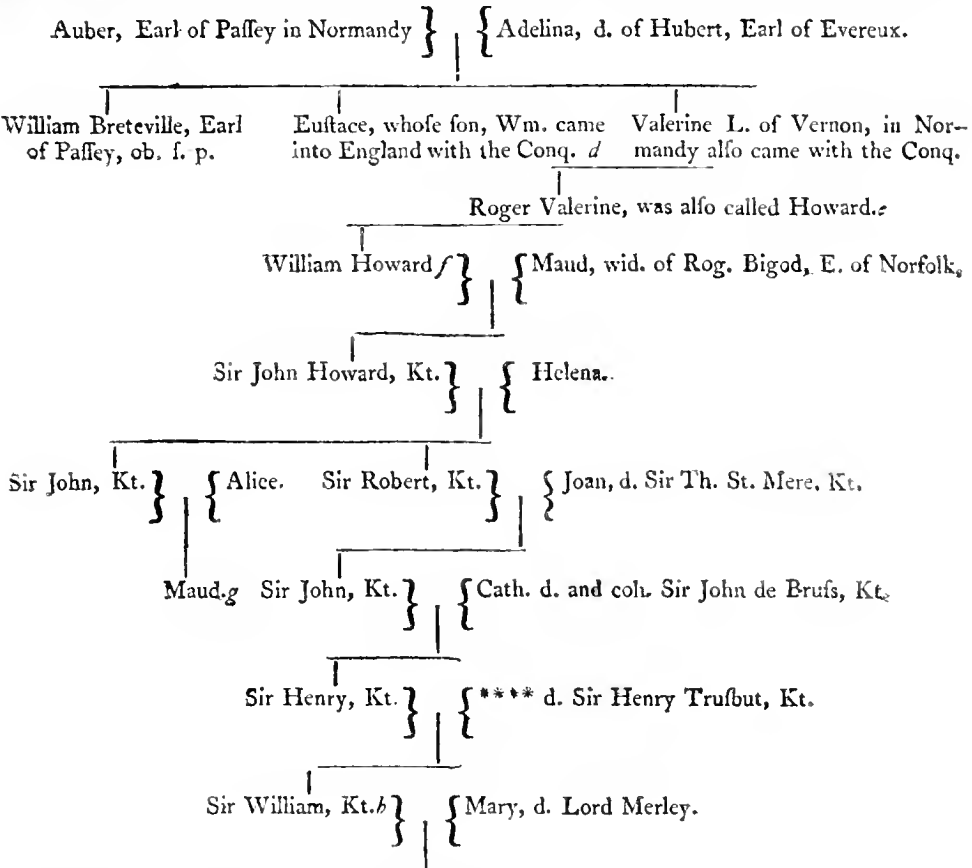


Home, Cardronock, Glaslon, Easton, Fingland, Roughchiffie, Etterby, Ayketon, and Thursby: Also, the Lordship of Giffland, with the demesnes and manor of Lyverfdale, Brampton, Denton, Walton, Farelam, Talkin, Castlecarrock, Cumrew, Hayton, Fenton, Corby, Tradermayne, Askerton, and Cumwhitton; the forests of Brierthwait and Tarnhouse; and the fishery in Talkin Tarn; and all those rents, called land serjeant fees in Linsdale, Newby, Crogling, Newbiggin, Ormsby, Fenton, Corby, Over Denton, Nether Denton, East Farleham, West Farleham, Hayton, Cumwhitton, Irthington, Cummackhill, and Traderrain: Also the Lordship of Graystock, with the several manors of Graystock, Motherby, Stainton, Skelton, Matterdale, Graydale, Wethermelock, Sparkhead, Berrier, Murrey, and Newbiggin. Rents in Carlisle, Fulkholme, Standwick, Caldecote, and Thistlewaite: Customary rents in Melmerby; free rents in Penrith and Carleton, with several tenements in Ullsby, Kirkland, Staffole, Kirkofwald, Glaslonby, Ravenwick, Scalchoufe, and Ainstable.

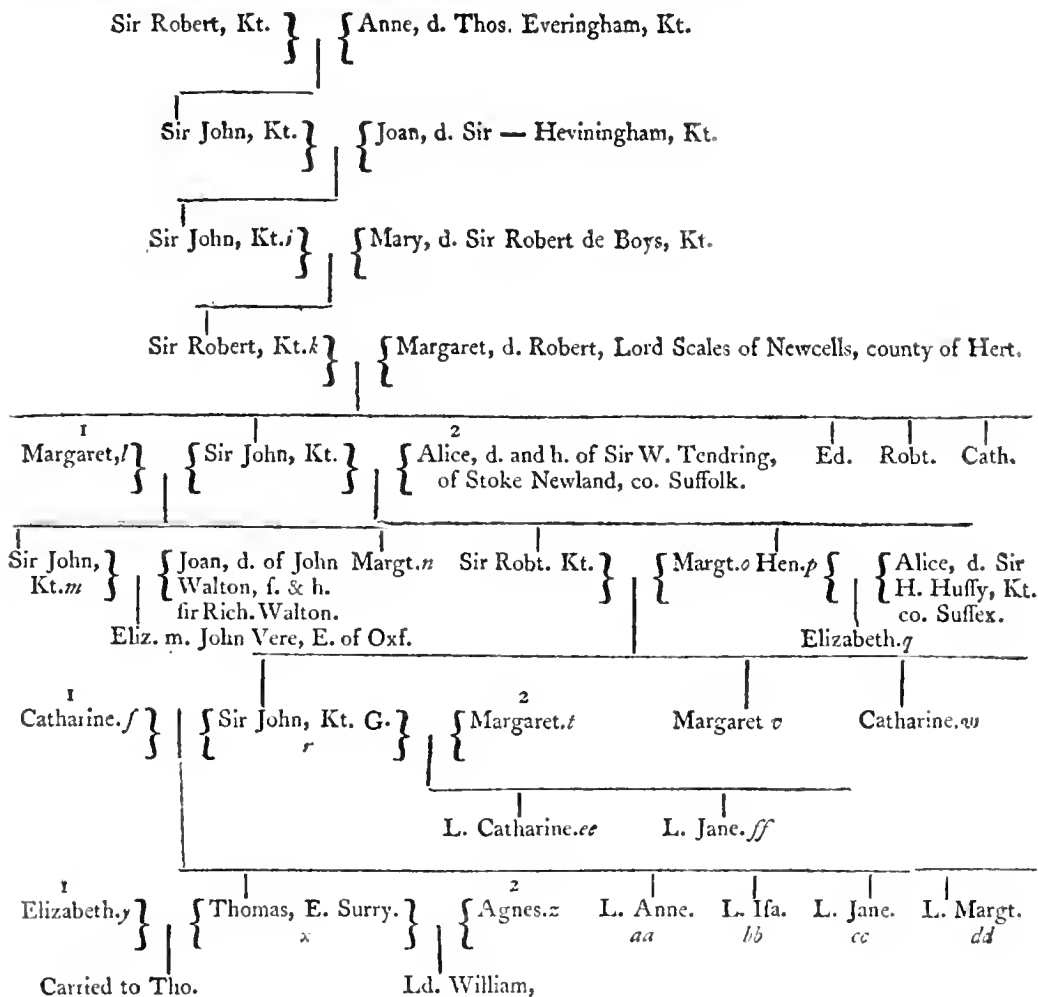
‡ The estates assigned to her in the partition, were, the castle, barony, and lordship of Graystock, with the parks. The manors, lordships, towns, hamlets, and villages of Stainton, Wethermelock, Sparkhead, Papeastre, Thursby, Burgh-by-Sands, Aikton, Roweliffie, and Bownefs. The advowsons of the churches of Graystock, Skelton, Aikton, Beaumont, and Bownefs. Lands, &c. in Skelton, Newbiggin, Blencowe, Motherby, Matterdale, Berrier, Murrey, Grifedale, Castle Sowerby, Tallentire, High Ieby, Cleter, Langrigg, Lavenby, Glaslonby, Kirkofwald, Staffoll, Parkhead, Skarrowmanneck, Marwhenby, Robertby, Ullsby, Robertby Fields, Humfenby, Melmerby, Crewgarth, Kirkland, Great Salkeld, Penrith, Carleton, Ainstable, Etterby, Thistlewaite, Beaumont, Carlisle, Starwix, Kirkandrews, West Linton, Fingland, Dromebough, Glaslon, Wetherigg, Wetherigg Leas, Langcroft, Aynethorn, Easton, Cardronock, Lavy Fields, Wearyholme, and Takeholme.



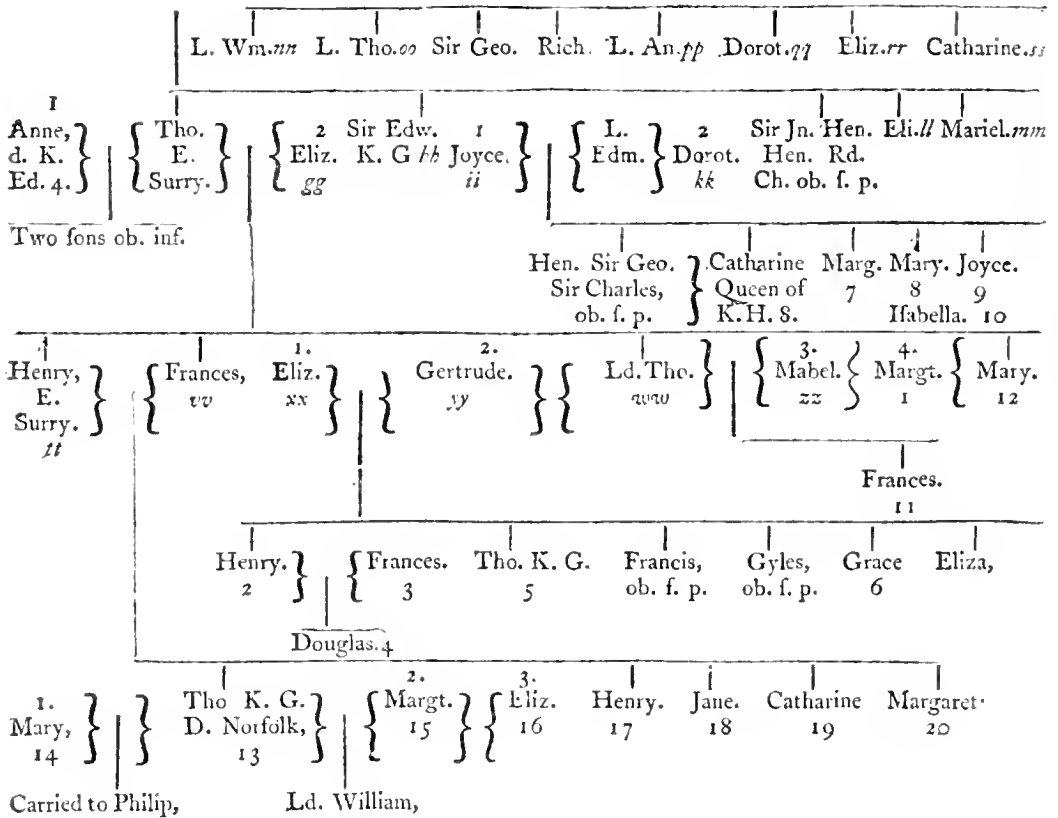
The following order of descent is preferred by many judicious persons, and strictly corresponds with ancient MSS. in the British Museum; it is also conformable to the opinion of the late Ralph Bigland, Esq; Somerset Herald, whose curious letter, see in the 1st vol. of Gutherie's Peerage, page 3.



f Made L. of Gloucester, and Steward of England, was killed at Cardiff in Wales.—*e* From the castle of Howarden.
f Was also called de Howard: was one of the council of K. Hen. I.—*g* Married Sir John Fitz Urfe, Kt.—*b* Lord
Chief Justice of Common Pleas, temp. King Edward I.

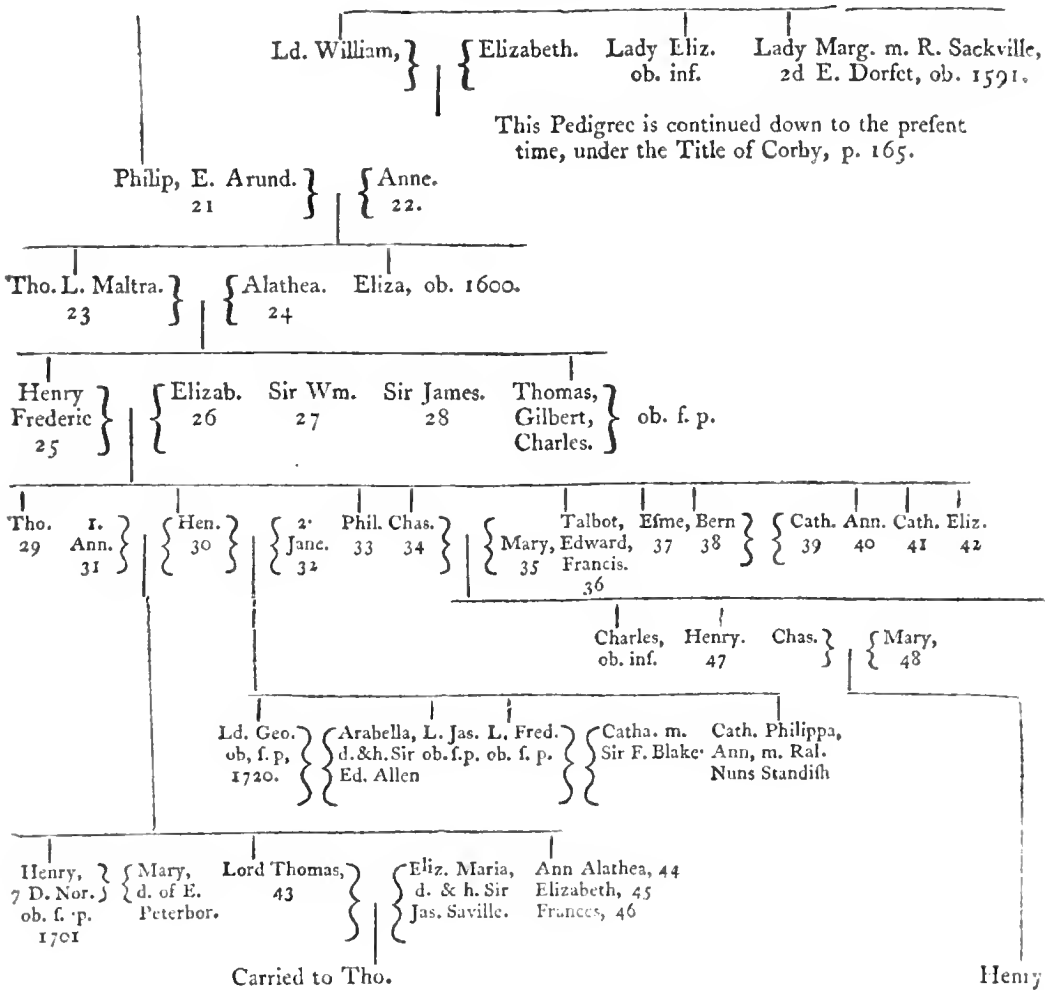


i Admiral of the north seas, 10 King Edward III.—*l* Ob. 3d July, 12 Richard II.—*l* D. and h. of Sir John Plaiz of Tofte, co. Norfolk.—*m* Died in the lifetime of his father 12 K. Henry IV.—*n* Married 1st. Sir Conft. Clifton, Kt. of Bockenham castle, co. of Norfolk; and 2dly, Sir Gilbert Talbot, Kt.—*o* Second d. and coh. of Thomas Mowbray, D. of Norfolk, by his wife Elizabeth, d. of Rich. E. of Arundel.—*p* Ob. 22 K. Hen. IV.—*q* Married Henry Wentworth, Esq. of Codham, co. of Effex.—*r* Was killed at Bosworth, and attainted 1 K. Hen. VII.—*s* D. of W. Lord Molines, by his wife Eleanor, d. Henry Lord Beaumont.—*t* Margaret, d. Sir John Chedworth, Kt.—*v* Married Sir W. Daniel, Bart. of Bothwire, Ireland.—*w* Married Edward Neville, Lord Abergavenny.—*x* Created E. Surry, 1 K. Richard III. attainted 1 K. Henry VII. Restored and appointed Lord Treasurer, &c. E. Marshal, 4 K. Hen. VII. Created Duke of Norfolk, 5 K. Hen. VIII. ob. 21 May 16 K. Hen. VIII.—*y* D. and h. Sir Fred. Tilney and wid. Humphrey Bouchier, Lord Berners.—*z* D. Hugh Tilney, and sister to Sir Philip, of Roston, co. of Linc.—*aa* Married Sir Edward Gorges, Kt. *bb* Married Sir Robert Mortimer, co. of Effex. *cc* Married John Timperley, county of Suffolk.—*dd* Married Sir John Wyndham of Crowhurst, county of Norfolk. ancestor of E. Egremont, and who was beheaded 17 King Henry VII.—*ee* Married Sir John Bouchier, Lord Berners.—*ff* Married Sir William Redmeld, ob. 1500. Bur. Stoke Neyland.—



gg D. Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham. Thomas, 3d Duke of Norfolk, her husband, was attainted 38 K. Hen. VIII, reversed 1 Mary, ob. 25 August, 1554. bb Lord high admiral and standard bearer of England, killed in a sea fight, 25 April, 5 K. Hen. VIII. Married Alice, sister and heir to Henry Lovell, Lord Merley, and widow of Sir W. Parker, Kt.—# D. of Sir Richard Culpeper of Hollingsburn, Kent.—lt D. Tho. Troyes county of Hants, Esq; and wid. of Sir W. Uvedale of Wickham, Kt.—ll Mar. Thomas Bolein E. of Wilts and Ormond, and by him was mother to Queen Anne Bolein,—mm Marii d 1st, John Gray, Viscount Lisle, and 2d to Sir Thomas Knevet of Bockenham, co. of Norf. nn Was created Lord Howard of Effingham,—oo Lord Thomas died in the tower,—pp Married John Vere, Earl of Oxford.—qq Married Edward Stanley, Earl Derby.

rr Married Henry Ratchiffe, Earl Suffex.—ff Mar. 1st Sir Refe-ap-Griffin, 2d Henry D Aubeney, Earl Bridgewater.—tt K. G. beheaded 19th and attainted 20 Jan. 38 K. Hen. VIII.—vv D. John de Vere 15th Earl Oxford.—www Restored in blood, and created Viscount Binden, cou. Dorf. 13 Jan. 1. Eliza.—xx D. and coh. John Lord Marney.—yy D. Sir Wil. Lyte of Cary, co. Somerset, Kt.—zz D. Nich. Burton of Carlhalton, co. Surry, Esq.—1 D. Henry Manning of Greenwich, Esq; by whom he had a d. Anne.—2 Viscount Binden.—3 D. Sir Peter Mewtas, Kt.—4 Married Sir Arthur Gorges Kt. ob. 1590. leaving a d. Ambrosia, ob. f. p. 1600.—5 Succeeded his brother as Visc. Binden, was K G ob. f. i. 1610, tit. extinct.—6 Sir John Hersey of Clifton, co. Dorset, Kt. 7 Mar. Sir George Arundel, Kt. grandfather of 1st Lord Arundel of Wardour.—8 Mar. Edm. Trafford of Trafford, co. of Lanc. Esq;—9 Mar. John Stauney, co. Hants, Esq.—10 Mar. *** Baynton, Esq. 11 Mar. 1st Henry Brand of Barkway, co. Essex, Esq. 2d, Edward Seymour, earl of Hertford, and lastly, Lodowick Stuart, Duke of Lenox and Richmond.—12 Mar. Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond and Somerset, Nat. fil. k. Hen. VIII.—13 Restored in blood, 1 Mary, attainted 16 Jan. and behead-



ed 2d June, 15 Q. Eliz.—14 D. and h. Hen. Fitz Allan, earl of Arundel, and lord Maltravers, Clun, and Oswaldefhec.—15 D. and h. of Thomas, lord Audley of Walden, and widow of Henry Sutton, son of John duke of Northumberland.—16 D. Sir James Leybourn of Cunwick, co. Westm. and wid. of Thomas, lord Dacre of Gilsland.—17 K. G. created baron Howard of Marshill, and earl Northampton, 13th March, 1 king James I. died unmar. 15th June, 1614, title extinct.—18 Mar Charles Neville, earl Westmorl.—19 Mar. Henry 7 lord Berkeley of Berkely cast.—20 Mar. Hen. lord Scrope of Bolton.—21 Died in prison, 19th Nov. 1595, Æ. 39.—22 Eld. d. Thomas, and sist. and coh. Geo. lord Dacre of Gilsland.—23 Created earl of Norfolk, and made earl marsh. of England for life, ob. 4th Oct. 1646.—24 D. and coh. Gilbert Talbot, 7 earl of Shrewsbury.—25 Ob. 16 Apr. 1652. 26 D. f. fme Stuart, duke of Lenox and Richmond.—27 Beheaded, 29th Dec. 1680.—28 Ob. Ghent in Flanders, f. ifs.—29 Restored to title of duke of Norf. 13 king Cha. II. ob. Padua, 1678.—30 Ob. 11th Jan. 1683.—31 D. Edward Somerset, marq. Worcester.—32 D. Robt. Bickerton, Esq. Scot.—33 A Cardinal sub. almoner to queen Cath. confort king Chas. II. ob. 16th June, 1694, Æ. 65.—34 Ob. 31. mar. 1713.—35 Eld. d. Geo. Tatterfal, Esq. Finhamstead, cou. Berks.—36 Died unmar. 37 Mar. and left an only d. his h.—38 and 39 M. 2d d. Geo. Tatterfal.—40 Ob. inf.—41 Mar. John Digby of Gothurst.—42 Mar. Col. Alex. M'Donnel, grandson to Sir Jas. and brother 1st earl of Antrim. 43 Of Worktop manor, co. Notting. shipwrecked 9th Dec. 1689.—44 Ob. inf.—45 Mar. Alexander duke of Gordon.—46 Mar. marq. Valparefa, a Spanish nobleman.

of a Saxon of great note in the reign of King Edgar: some authors have advanced this distant origin, but our best authorities‡ derive them from Auber, Earl of Passy, in Normandy, who by Adelina, daughter of Hubert, Earl of Evereux, had three sons, the youngest of whom was called Valerine and Beaufon, and was Lord of Vernou, in Normandy.† He was an attendant of William the Conqueror: was succeeded by *Roger* his son, who signalized himself against the Welch, and possessing the Castle of *Howard*, in many of his expeditions made it the place of retreat, which occasioned it to be called in contempt his Den; so that it gained the name of *Howarden*.

William his son, was born in the Castle of *Howard*, and assumed the local name. He was of the council of King Henry I. who gave to him in marriage, *Maud* the widow of *Roger Bigod*, Earl of Norfolk, in whose right he possessed many valuable estates in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk.

Sir John, his son had issue, by *Helen* his wife, two sons, *John* who left a daughter *Maud*, the wife of *John Fitz Urse*, and

Sir Robert, a second son, who married *Joan*, daughter of *Sir Thomas St. Mere*, Knight, and had issue

Sir John Howard, who married *Anne*, relict of *Lord Bardolph*, and had issue

Sir John Howard, Knight, who married *Catharine*, daughter and coheirefs of *Sir John Brus*, Knight, and had issue

Sir Henry Howard, he married a daughter of *Sir Henry Trusbut*, Knight, and had issue

Sir William, who was bred to the bar, and was one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas in the time of King Edward I. and in the 21st year of that reign, A. D. 1293, with *John de Butford*, was appointed to go the northern circuit. He was summoned to the parliaments of 23, 25, 28, and 32, King Edward I. and the 1st of King Edward II.‖ He had large possessions in Norfolk. By his first wife, *Alice*, daughter of *Robert de Ufford*, he had no issue. To his second wife he married *Alice*, daughter of *Sir Edward Fitton*, by whom he had issue two sons, *John* and *William*.*

Sir John, the eldest son, was a man of great and public character, and had the confidence of his soveraign, King Edward I. whom he served in the 34th year of

“ was buried in Croyland Abbey. Concerning his issue by the lady Turfrida there is no mention, only
 “ of a daughter named Turfrida, married to Hugo Enermua, Lord of Deeping; but circumstances
 “ will persuade us he had other issue, as divers of his surname continued in that country a long time after
 “ him, which makes it probable he had a natural son (at least bearing his name of Heward) that next
 “ to him was the original ancestor of the house of Howards.” BUCK. HIST. RICH. III.

‡ Glover, Philpot, Collins, &c.

† *Stuart* is still a common name in Normandy, and is there considered as one of the most ancient.

‖ His portrait painted in glass, appears in the windows of Long Melford, in Suffolk, with two other judges: and this inscription in old characters.

“ Pray for the good state of William Howard, chef justis of Yngland, and for Richard Pycot, John Haugh, justis of the lawe.”

There is an excellent wooden cut of this person, in Wever's funeral monuments.

* There is an evident and material discordancy here, between the account we give of the family, and that of the genealogical table, which is copied from the M. S. of George Allan, Esq. and we lament, that we are not able to account for the difference.

THE EDITORS.

his

his reign, as gentleman of the bedchamber. He was no less a favourite of the royal successor, and was summoned to attend King Edward II. at his coronation. In the 4th year of that reign, he greatly signalized himself against the Scots. In the 11th year of the same reign, he was made governor of the Castle of Norwich, and served the office of sheriff for Norfolk and Suffolk, for five successive years: a special mark of trust at that busy period. In the 15th year of the same reign, he was in several commissions for raising forces against Scotland. In the 17th year, he was in the expedition against Gascoign, and in the 19th year, a commissioner in pursuance of the statute of Winchester, for arraying troops in Norfolk and Suffolk; and in the 20th, in Norfolk, was in commission to array five hundred men, to serve against France. § He died in the 5th year of the reign of King Edward III.* married Joan, daughter of John de Cornwall, by whom he had issue

John, was a favourite of King Edward III. was admiral and captain of the royal navy in the north, || with a salary of 153l. 7s. 6d. was at the siege of Calais, having a banneret, six knights, thirty six men at arms, and thirty five archers on horseback in his corps. He married Alice, daughter of Sir Robert de Boys, by whom he had issue

Sir Robert: who seems not to have retained that favour which his ancestors possessed, for without any distinguishing offices or marks of duty, we see his death announced 3d of July, 12th King Richard II.—Indeed, in the 2d year of that reign, he is noted among the prisoners in the tower, for an offence of detaining Margery de Narford from her grandmother Alice, Lady Nevil, with whom she had been appointed to remain, by an order of the king and council, till the court of Rome should give sentence, in a cause of divorce then depending between her and John Brewer. He married Margaret, daughter of Robert, Lord Scales, of Nucells, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. † His eldest son,

Sir John, was retained to serve King Richard II. for life; a duty not unfrequent in those days. In the 6th year of the reign of King Henry IV. he was ordered to array all the men in Essex able to bear arms, and lead them to the coast, to oppose the French, who threatened an invasion. He made a journey to Jerusalem, but did not live to return, breathing his last in the holy city, on the 17th day of Nov. Ann. Dom. 1400. ‡ He was twice married, first to Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir John Plaiz, Lord Montfichet, by whom he had issue a son John, who died in his father's life time, having married Joan, the daughter ¶ of Sir Richard

§ They were foot soldiers and archers, armed with hacktoons, bacinets, and gauntlets of iron.

* He died seized of the manors of East Winch, East Walton, Watton juxta, Kirkbroke—Wiggenhall—Wirmegey Tyrinton—Wellevalcot, South Wotton, North Wotton, Great Wallingham, and the Honour of Clare.

Fin. 2 Ed. II. m. 5. Norf.

|| From the mouth of the Thames northward.

† They lie buried in a chapel, on the south side of the chancel of Eastwinch church, in the co. of Norfolk, where an arched monument was erected to their memory, garnished with divers escutcheons of the arms of H. ward, impaling the arms of their wives. In 1631, nothing remained of the inscription thereon, but Animabus Domini Roberti Howard militis et Margerie uxoris sue.

Ex Stemmate Fam. de Howard MS. p. 49 in Bibl. Joh. Austis Arm. Gart.

‡ The genealogical table says 1437.

¶ The genealogical table says d. of John, who was son of Sir Richard.

Walton, Knight, and left issue by her, Elizabeth, who married Vere Earl of Oxford, and by whom the title of Lord Scales devolved on the Oxford family. To his second wife he married Alice, daughter and heir of Sir William Tendring, and had issue two sons, Robert and Henry.¶

Sir Robert does not appear to have been much engaged in public affairs, but by marriage greatly aggrandized his family: he espoused Margaret, the eldest daughter and one of the two coheireffes of Thomas de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheirefs of Richard, Earl of Arundel; by which inter-marriage, the inheritance of those great families devolved on the Howards and Berkeleys; Isabel, the other coheirefs marrying one of that house.* They had issue a son and two daughters, John, Margaret,† and Catharine.‡

Sir John was a man of distinguished courage and valour: was with the Earl of Shrewsbury at the forcing of the French camp before Chastillon; and after the Earl was slain, was supposed to be with the English chieftains, in the retreat to Bourdeaux. Eleanor, Queen to King Henry II. as heirefs of William, Duke of Aquitaine, annexed that duchy to the British crown; and it remained the property of England for near three centuries; but was irrecoverably lost soon after the unfortunate battle of Chastillon. Some authors assert, that Sir John was a prisoner with the Lord Molins, who with sixty more of high distinction of the English, did not surrender§ till they had slain more than an equal number of the enemy; for we do not find Sir John named in any public affairs till the first year of King Edward IV's reign; who after his coronation made several creations of honour; and among others, Sir John, it is said, was made Lord Howard. He possessed in a most singular manner the affections of his sovereign, whose liberality towards him might bear the character of profusion, if it was not so greatly exceeded, by that of his royal successor. In the first year of King Edward IV.'s reign, we see Lord

¶ Henry had the manors of Teringhampton, East Walton, Bokenham, Wigenhall, and Barblesham, in the county of Norfolk. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Hufsey, of the county of Suffex, knight, and had issue one child, Elizabeth, who married Henry Wentworth, of Cobham, in Essex.

Alice, the wife of Sir John Howard, by will, dated 13th Oct. 1426, ordered her body to be buried in the church of Stoke Neyland, to which church she bequeathed 40s. and her white gown striped with gold. She was buried with her husband, under a grave stone before the high altar, in that church--on which, were figures in brass, of a knight with his sword by his side, and his lady by him, with the arms of Howard and Tendring at the corners, with a fillet round the stone in black letters "Orate pro Anibus Johannis Howard Militis qui obiit ann 14.... et Allicie uxoris ejus, qua obiit in festo sancti Lucae Evangelistae ann. 1426, quorum animabus propitiatur Deus. There are also in the east window, in the fourth limb of the church, the portraictures of these personages kneeling, with their hands elevated, an escutcheon of the arms of Howard and Tendring. Over his head "Passio XPI confortat nos"—over her head "Jesu miserere nobis"—and underneath "Orate pro animabus Domini Johannis Howard et Domine Allicie uxoris ejus.

* Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, was son and heir to John, Lord Mowbray, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir to John, Lord Seagrave, and of Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, and Earl Marshall of England, the eldest son of King Edward I. by his second wife Margaret, daughter to Philip the Hardy, King of France.

† Margarer married Sir William Daniel, Baron of Rathwire, in Ireland.

‡ The second wife of Edward Neville, Lord Abergaveny, who had issue by her, Margaret, who married John Brook, Lord Cobham.

§ Stow's annals p. 397. Hall's chronical, p. 166. remained prisoner seven years and four months.

Howard constituted constable of the castle of Norwich, and sheriff of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk: he was enriched by a grant in special tail of five great manors, which had escheated to the crown by the attainder of the Earl of Wiltshire. In the second year of that reign, he was joined in commission with the Lords Falconbridge and Clinton, to keep the seas, having a command of ten thousand troops, with which they greatly harassed the French coasts, sacked the town of Couquet and subdued the Isle of Rhee. In the 8th year, he was treasurer of the household, and had a grant of the emoluments arising from the mintage: in this year he escorted the Lady Margaret, the King's sister, into Flanders, and attended the solemnization of her marriage with the Duke of Burgundy. In the succeeding year, we find him in the list of the great men who were present on the oath of allegiance, being taken by Henry Percy, heir of the Earl of Northumberland, in the palace of Westminster; and also when the Bishop of Bath and Wells resigned the great seal. In the tenth year of that reign, by the title of Lord Howard, he was made commander in chief of the King's forces at sea, with commission to oppose the Lancastrian faction, which was gathering for a new storm, under the defection of the Duke of Clarence, Richard, Earl of Warwick, and their adherents.‡ In the eleventh year, he was made deputy governor of Calais and the marches: and in the same year, was of the junto who took the oaths to the king.* In the 12th year, he was summoned to parliament among the barons, and in the succeeding years of that reign, constantly was in summons. He was one of the commissioners named for settling the pale of Picardy; and on the 22d of April, 1472, was made one of the knights of the garter. In the 13th year, we see his name as a commissioner with Lord Hastings, to treat with the Duke of Burgundy, for settling differences; where he has the title of Sir John Howard, Knight, Lord Howard. In the 14th year, he was returned by indenture, to serve the king in Normandy, for one year, with twenty men at arms, and two hundred archers. In the 15th year, he accompanied the king to Calais, in the war with France.† The king's munificence

‡ The family of Howard as well as the Mowbrays, whose possessions and honours they inherited, had always been steady partizans of the house of York against the house of Lancaster; and the white ornament in the livery lace of the Howard family, is held by tradition, to be the representation of a white rose.

* The tenure of which oath was, "Allegiance to King Edward, and a recognition of Edward his son, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and Earl of Chester, as the very undoubted heir to the crowns and realms of England, France, and lordship of Ireland: and they promised and swore, that if they outlived their said sovereign lord, they would accept the prince for their true and rightful King of England, &c. and behave towards him and his heirs as true and faithful subjects."

† In the history of Philip de Commines, we find several anecdotes. At the time the Duke of Burgundy was taking leave of the English monarch, to return to his army, a servant of the King of France's household was brought in a prisoner, and after examination, was discharged as being the first captive of the war. At his departure, Lord Howard and Lord Stanley said to him, "Do our commendations to the King your master, if you can come to his presence." The French King conceiving the purport of the message, presently sent an herald, who had orders to address himself to the Lords Howard and Stanley, who introduced him. A treaty ensued, and commissioners were named to meet at Amiens; for the King of England, Lord Howard, Sentleger, Dr. Morton, afterwards chancellor of England; for France, the Bastard Bourbon, Admiral of France, Lord St. Pierre, and the Bishop of Avreux.

munificence was displayed this year, towards this favourite, who had with great fidelity and care, concluded a beneficial truce with France; for the king granted to Lord Howard, in special tail, four manors in the county of Suffolk, and two in Cambridgeshire, which had come to the crown on the attainder of the Earl of Oxford. In the 17th year of the same reign, he was in commission to treat with the court of France for a longer truce; and in that year, had the office of constable of the tower conferred on him for life. In the 19th year, he commanded the navy against the Scots, and had with him three thousand men at arms. The most distinguished mark of his sovereign's esteem, was the marriage of Thomas Howard, his son, to the princess Anne, the King's third daughter.

In the reign of King Richard III. we find this nobleman still a steadfast adherent to the house of York. It doth not appear, that he was censured for any evil counsels in that reign; or that he was busy, or even aiding in any of the dreadful crimes imputed to the King. The virulence with which historians have censured the measures of that short reign, would necessarily have exposed to public odium, the character of Lord Howard, had he not been critically and most distinctly exculpated in the judgment of the world, from being a partizan in, or privy to, the horrid machinations of this prince; and this more especially, as he had received from the crown the greatest honours. John, Duke of Norfolk, held the office of marshal of England, with limitations to his issue male; in failure of which, it went over in reversion to the crown. By the death of his grace, the office becoming vacant, it was claimed by his lordship, who was the next descendant of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. Without any enquiry into the legality of the claim, King Richard conferred that office upon him, by the title and honour of EARL MARSHAL OF ENGLAND, limiting it to his issue male.* On the same day he was created DUKE OF NORFOLK, and Thomas his son and heir, EARL OF SURRY. On the coronation of King Richard III. he was, for that solemnity only, constituted High Steward of England, and carried the crown; the Lord Surry carrying the sword of state. In the ensuing month, he was made Lord Admiral of England, Ireland, and Aquitaine, for life. † He fell at Bosworth field, commanding in the main army for the king, the

Averex. A truce was concluded, and the articles stipulated were, that the French King should pay to England, before the army left the country, 27,000 crowns; and that his son, the Dauphin, should marry King Edward's eldest daughter, (who was afterwards espoused to King Henry VII.) and that the Duchy of Guienne, or 50,000 crowns yearly should be assigned for her revenue for nine years: and that the two sovereigns should have an interview. 16,000 crowns were granted as a yearly pension to the attendants of King Edward; of which 2,000 were allotted to Lord Hastings, and the rest to Lord Howard and others: besides which, the French King gave presents to Lord Howard, during his residence in France, to the amount of 24,000 crowns.

* He had power to grant the office of marshal of the king's bench, marshal of the exchequer, and office of marshal's crier before the steward, and marshal of the king's household. To bear a golden staff, tipped at each end with black, the upper part thereof, to be adorned with the royal arms, and the lower end thereof, with those of his own family.

† Upon that day, he obtained a grant of the manors and lordships of Lavenham, in Com. Suff. Canfield, Stansted-Montfitchet, Crepping, Langdon, Cruftwich, Eilon-Hall-Vance, Fynnyretton, Dodynghurst, Bumstead-Helion, Beamond, and Bently, in Essex; Baddlemere, in Kent; Kingeston, in Cambridgeshire; Roffencythe, Heliton, Devy, Predanmock, Poledewe, Etherton, Dawnaeth, Rutheton, Trefaveron,

22d August, 1485; and was buried at Thetford. In the parliament at Westminster, 7th November, 1st King Henry VII. he was attainted.

He was twice married.—His first lady, Catharine,|| was the daughter of *Richard* Lord Molines, and Eleanor his wife, daughter of Henry, Lord Beaumont; by whom he had issue, Thomas his son and heir, and four daughters.† His second lady

Trefaveron, Heyvenis, Newland, Harnathy, Park, Trevigo, Wycoteham, Penhall, Nusergh, with the hundreds of Trelyghen and Shrobbender, in the county of Cornwall; Bretford, Wellelewe, Ruffishall, Chepenham, Fessomt, Bremillhawe, Upton Skydmore, Weston Park Wermyster, and Winterborne-Stoke, in com. Wilts; Hungerford, in Berkshire; and the castle, lordship, and manor of Farleigh, in Somerset and Wilts. And the year after, the manors and lordships of Middleton, Hillington, Tilney, Istellington, Cleuchwarton, Raynham, Shattlekewe, Skales, Hekelyng, Wilton, Hokkewood, Berton, Bendish, Wigenhale, with the fishing there, and toll in Bishops-Lenne, with the hundred of Freebridge, in com. Norf. The manors and lordships of Lavenham, and Warde Hutton, in com. Suff. Woodham, Ferrers, in com. Essex. Berkeway, Rokeley, and New-Selles, in com. Herf. Hafelingfield, in Camb. Langham and Ber-Lortie, in com. Dorf. Keres and Retire, in com. Cornub. Exton, Southbrent, Chillington, Stratton, Yvelton, and spekington, in Somersethire; Petersfield and Up-Clatford, in com. Southamp. Knoke, Bedwyn, and Orcheston, in com. Wilts.

“He was so firmly feathered on King Richard’s wing, that he choose rather to abandon his life with his dear friend, than in the falsifying of promise to save the fame.”

Office of Marshal. Historical anecdotes of the Howard family.

He was warned from going to the field, by the following distich put into his tent.

“Jockey of Norfolk be not too bold,

“For Dickon thy matter is boght and fold.”

For his character and achievements, see Sir John Beaumont’s poem of Bosworthfield, from which we transcribe the following fine passage; which every classical reader will soon see, is in the spirit and manner of Homer.

“Here valiant Oxford and fierce Norfolk meete,
 “And with their speares each other rudely greet,
 “About the ayre the shiver’d pieces play,
 “Then on their swords their noble hands they lay.
 “And Norfolk first a blow directly guides
 “To Oxforde’s head, which from his helmet slides
 “Upon his arme, and biting through the steele:
 “Infllicts a wound, which Vere disdaines to feele:
 “He lifts his faulchion with a threatening grace,
 “And hewes the bever off from Howard’s face.
 “This being done, he with compassion charm’d,
 “Retires, aham’d to strike a man disarm’d.”

“But straight a deadly shaft sent from a bow
 “(whose master, though farre off, the Duke could
 know)
 “Untimely brought this combat to an end,
 “And pierc’d the brain of Richard’s constant friend
 “When Oxford saw him sinke, his noble soule
 “Was full of grieffe, which made him thus condole:
 “Farewell, true knight, to whom no costly grave
 “Can give due honour. Would my fear might save
 “Those streames of blood, deserving to be spilt
 “In better service. Had not Richard’s guilt
 “Such heavy weight upon his fortune laid,
 “Thy glorious vertues had his finnes outwaigh’d.”

|| N. and B. say her father’s name was William.

† Anne married to Sir Edward Gorges.—Isabel married to Sir Robert Mortimer.—Jane to Sir John Timpeiley.—Margaret to Sir John Wyndham. Catharine, Duchefs of Norfolk, was buried in the church of Stoke, between the high altar and the quire, the monument had her effigie habited in a hood and gown. On one side, the arms of Brotherton, *Three Lions Passant Guardant, Or*; and the arms of Howard, *Gules, a Bend between six Cross-crosets Argent, and a Lion rampant, Ducally crowned*. Also on the four corners, Escutcheons of arms. On the right hand next her head, four coats within a garter, inscribed; 1. arms of Brotherton. 2. Howard 3. Warren *Cheque Or and Azure*, 4. Mowbrays *a Lion rampant Argent*. On the sinister side six coats, impaling *wavy of Jew*. (the arms of Molines) 1. Brotherton. 2. Howard 3. Warren 4. Breves of Gower *Azure, a Lion rampant semi of Cross-crosets, Or*. 5. *a Lion rampant Ducally crowned*. 6. Mowbray. At her feet, an escutcheon of the arms of Molines on the right, and on the sinister six coats. Brotherton, &c. as before.

INSCRIPTION.

lady, Margaret, was the daughter of Sir John Chedworth, Knight; by whom he had issue a daughter, Catharine, who married John Bouchier, Lord Berners.

Thomas, Earl of Surry, in the 15th year of King Edward IV. was retained to serve, with six men at arms and sixty archers. In the 16th year, was sheriff of the counties Norfolk and Suffolk: and on the 28th day of June, in the 1st year of the reign of King Richard III. was created Earl of Surry. In the battle of Bosworth field, he had the chief command, the King resting his greatest confidence on the archers, which the Earl led. § He there distinguished himself as a man of high courage,

INSCRIPTION.

Under this stone is buried the body of the right honourable woman and lady, some time wife unto the right high and mighty prince, Lord John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, and mother unto the right hon. and puissant prince, Lord Thomas Howard, Duke also of Norfolk. Which lady, departed this present life, Ann. Dom. 1452.

§ On a table fixed to his monument at Thetford, was the following historical inscription.

“Fyrst you shall know the seid Duke was in his yonge age, after he had been a sufficient season at the gramer schole, hencheman to King Edward IV. and was then called Thomas Howard, son and heir to Sir John Howard, knight, (after Lord Howard, and after that Duke of Norfolk) of right inheritance. And the seid Thomas, when he was at mannes age, was wyth divers other gentlemen of England, sent to Charles, Duke of Burgon, in the begynning of the wars betwixt Kyng Lewes of Fraunce, and the seid Duke Charles; and ther continued unto the end of the seid warres, to hys great praye and thankys, as well of King Edward hys own soverayn Lord, as of the seid Duke Charles. And after the warres doon betwixt the seid Kyng Lewes, and the seid Duke Charles; than the seid Thomas Howard returned into England, unto Kyng Edward hys soverayn Lord: and he made him immediately esquier for hys body. And he was aboute him at hys making redy, bothe evenyng and mornyng. And afterwards he made hym knyghte, at the marriage of the Duke of York (Kyng Edward hys second son) and so he with the seid Kyng Edward in all hys busynes, as wel at Lyncolnshire field, and at the tyme of Banbury field; as at all other hys busynes: and also at suche tyme as the same King was takyn by the Earl of Warwyke, at Warwyke, befor hys escape and departyng into Flaunders.

“And after the Kyngys departyng into Flaunders (9. Edw. 4.) for that the coosts of England were so fet, for departyng of any other hys servantis and frendis, the seid Thomas Howard was dryvin of force, to take myntway of Seynt Joannes, in Colchester, for the true servyce he bore unto Kyng Edward. And at the seid Kinges retorne out of Flaunders, the seid Sir Thomas Howard refortyd unto hym, and went wyth hym, to Barnet Feld (10 Edw. 4.) and there was fore hurte.

“And after when Kyng Edward went into Fraunce wyth hys army royall, he sent thether before dyvers gentylmen; and for that the said Sir Thomas Howard had good experyence, as well in hys byng wyth Charles, Duke of Burgon, as in dyverse feldes and busynesses with the seid King Edward, he had therfor commandment to go over wyth them, for hys advyce and counsell, till the seid Kyng came over. And when Kyng Edward and King Lewes mette at the barriers upon the ryver of Som, the seid Sir Thomas Howard was wyth Kyng Edward at the barriers, by the Kingis commandment; and no mor men, save only the chauncellor of England, the chauncellor of Fraunce, and Sir John Cheney. And after the Kynges coming home into Englund, the seyde Sir Thomas Howard, obeyned lycens of the Kyng to lye in Norfolk, at an howse whych he had in the ryght of his lady his wyffe, called Ashewolthorpe; and ther he laye, and kepte an honourable howse, in the favour of the whole shyre, during the lyffe of the seyde Kyng Edward, and at that time, and long after hys father was a lyve.

“Being in the tower, (temp. K. Hen. 7.) the same King Henry had a field with the Earl of Lincoln, in Nottinghamshire, besides Newark; and the lieutenant of the tower came to the said Earl, and proferd to give him the keys to go out at his pleasure,” and he answered him again, “That he would not depart thence until such time as he that commanded him thither, should command him out again.”

We transcribe the following curious particulars of this distinguished nobleman, from Mr. Lamb's valuable notes to *the Battle of Flodden*.

Having

courage, valour, and intrepidity. He was committed to the tower by King Henry VII. and remained in durance upwards of three years; after which, he obtained the royal pardon, was received into favour, made one of the king's privy council, and proved a faithful and trusty servant to his sovereign during the whole course of his life.* Soon after his liberty was restored, he was reinstated in his dignities as Earl of Surry, and to the possessions of his wife. It is evident he was a man much to be confided in, by his being immediately employed by the King, to suppress an insurrection in the north, with a great force committed to his command; in which duty he acquitted himself with singular honour. He appears among the knights who held a chapter of the order of the garter, at Windsor, on the 7th day of May, in the 18th year of that reign; but when he was reinstated in that order, we cannot find any certain account.

In the 7th year of this reign, he was indentured to serve the King, with ten men at arms, twelve demy lances, twenty archers on horseback, and fifteen on foot. In the succeeding year, he was employed in repressing the incursions of the Scots. In the 10th year, as sub-warden and vice-guardian under the King's second son, Henry, Duke of York, of the west and middle marches, he was commissioned to muster all the men able to bear arms between Trent and Tweed, and lead them against the Scots who threatened a formidable invasion. He was associate of Richard, Bishop of Durham, in the treaty with James, King of Scotland, at the abbey of Mailross about the marriage of the princess Margaret. In the 13th year of this reign, he marched against the Scots, who were then before the castle of Norham, and on their retreat, he advanced to the Scotch borders, and returned with great spoil and booty. In the succeeding year, we find him in the list of lords assenting to the peace made with France. In the 15th year of this reign, a partition was made of the lands of Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, between him and Maurice, brother of the Marquis of Berkeley. He attended the King and Queen to Calais, on the 8th of May; and was a witness to the ratification of the marriage of Arthur, Prince of Wales, to Catharine, the King of Spain's daughter. On the 25th of June, in the 16th year of this reign, he was made Lord Treasurer of England. In the succeeding year, he appears among the commissioners named for

Having been taken prisoner in the battle of Bosworth, and committed to the tower by King Henry VII. and attainted by parliament; King Henry asked him, how he durst bear arms in behalf of that tyrant Richard: to which he answered,—He was my crowned king, and if the parliamentary authority of England set the crown upon a stock, I will fight for that stock: and as I then fought for him, I will fight for you, when you are established by the said authority.

In the rebellion against the King by the Earl of Lincoln, the lieutenant of the tower offered him the keys of the tower, that he might set himself at liberty: but he replied, that he would not be set at liberty by any power, but by that which had committed him.

When the Scots made an irruption into England, and besieged Norham Castle, this Earl raised the siege, took the castle of Ayton, and made all the country round a desert. This so incensed James IV. of Scotland, that he sent an herald with a challenge to him: to which the Earl made this sensible and spirited answer:—That his life belonged to the King, whilst he had the command of his army: but when that was ended, that he would fight the King on horseback, or on foot; adding, that if he took the King prisoner in the combat, he would release him without any ransom; and that if the King should vanquish him, he would then pay such a sum for his liberty, as was competent for the degree of an Earl.

* Polydore, p. 567.

treating about the Princess Margaret. In the 18th year, he was appointed Lord High Steward, for the trial of Lord Dudley. And in the 22d year, he was invested by a special livery of all the possessions of the Duke Norfolk, his father. In the 23d year of King Henry VII. he was one of the commissioners who treated about the marriage of the King's third daughter, Mary, with Maximilian, King of the Romans: and was afterwards one of the witnesses to the espousal. He was one of the trustees of King Henry VII's will; and on the accession of King Henry VIII. was one of the select council, of whom Lord Herbert makes the following most honourable character, "That their choice proceeded rather from their sufficiency
 " in the business they were to discharge, and care of that authority they must support,
 " than from any private affection. Inasmuch that, notwithstanding the high re-
 " verence they bore to their prince's person, they were observed to love the
 " prosperity of his affairs, as they would not only impartially advise, but often
 " modestly contest with him, in any thing for his good. Besides among them,
 " (though not many) There were some able to execute, and perform, as well as to
 " counsel: so that without divulging any secret, or descending from the dignity of
 " their place, to require advice from their inferiors, they moved in their own orb.
 " This held up the majesty of the council."

The patent of Lord Treasurer of England was renewed to Lord Surry, the 28th July, 1st King Henry VIII. and in this year we find him named in several commissions of the greatest trust and importance. In the second year of this reign he was made Earl Marshal of England for life. He was godfather this year to the king's first born son. In the fourth year* he was commissioned to raise and muster all persons capable of bearing arms in the counties of York, Northumberland, Westmorland, Lancashire, and Cumberland, to oppose the Scots: and in the fifth year of this reign, on the king's departure to France, he was left in charge to oppose King James IV. of Scotland, who prepared to invade England: and to his valour and superior wisdom is chiefly ascribed the successes of Floddenfield fight; of which we have given a particular account in the View of Northumberland. According to the authority of Hall, author of the history of this king's life, when King Henry departed, he commanded Lord Surry to draw towards the north; *he took the earl by the hand, saying, My lord, I trust not the Scots, therefore I pray you be not negligent.* To which the earl replied, *I shall so do my duty, that your grace shall find me diligent, and to fulfil your will shall be my gladness.* Hall was an eye-witness of their parting, and says, the earl could scarce utter his farewell, he was so affected with the departure of the king; and said to some one near, *Sorry should he be if he did not see the King of Scots, that was the cause of his abiding behind, and if ever they met, he should do that in him lieth to make him as sorry, or die.* On the king's return, Lord Surry received the royal thanks for his singular services, and as an honourable augmentation of his arms, he had a special grant, to him and the heirs male of his body, to bear on the *bend* thereof, the upper part of a red lion, depicted as the arms of Scotland are pierced through the mouth with an arrow, †

* From some authorities, it appears he was with the king at the taking of Therouenne and Tournay.

† It is said by Buchanan, in his History of Scotland, lib. xiii. that the earl, in commemoration of that great victory, gave to his servants to wear on their left arm, a white lion, the proper ensign of his own house, standing over a red lion, the arms of Scotland, and tearing it to pieces.

and on the first day of February then ensuing, was created Duke of Norfolk;* and had a new patent by that name and title for the office of Lord Treasurer of England. In the 6th year of King Henry VIII. he was appointed to treat with France about the ratification of certain solemn affairs before stipulated; and thereupon concluded a treaty of peace and alliance between the two powers; and the marriage of the Princess Mary of England to the King of France was at the same time contracted.

Through all the high trusts which were reposed in this nobleman in these several reigns, he escaped censure, though incessantly advancing into more elevated situations, to excite the envy, and provoke the jealousy, of the other great men of the age. He preserved his integrity to the last, and in no one instance was it more distinguished, than in his resignation of the office of Lord High Treasurer, at the time when Henry's magnificence and vices were exhausting his coffers, which had been supplied by every resource, that could be attempted or gained: and in no circumstance did the king testify his affection to his servant more warmly, than in his instantly bestowing the treasurer's staff, which the father resigned, upon the son Thomas, Lord Surry, who, at that moment, was playing at bowls in the royal presence on Richmond Green. In the 13th year of this reign, the duke officiated as Lord High Steward at the trial of Edward Duke of Buckingham. This is the last time we find this great man executing any office of high trust. He departed this life on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1524, and in the 16th year of the reign of King Henry VIII. at Framingham, in Norfolk; and was buried before the high altar in the church of the priory of Thetford. § He was twice married; first to Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Frederick Tilney, Knight, widow of Humphrey Bouchier, Lord Berners, † by whom he had issue eight sons, 1 Thomas, created

* The patent recites, that John his father did enjoy that title and dignity, deriving it through the heirs female of Mowbray and Seagrave, from Thomas of Brotherton, son to King Edward I.

He had also a grant of the same date in special tail, of the manors of Acton-Burnell, Holgat, Abeton, Milluchop, Langdon, Chatwall, Smithcote, Wolfstanton, Uppington, and Rushton, in county of Salop, Sollihull, in county of Warwick, Wolverhampton, in county of Stafford, Birchurst and Upton-Lovel, in county of Wilts, Erdefcote, in county of Berks, Honnedon, Estwike, Barley, and Hyde, in county of Hertford, Kenteote and Kerdwike, in county of Oxon, Est-Wickham, in county of Kent. The castles of Bolsover and Horeton, and manor of Horsley, in county of Derby, the manors of Chipston, Limby, Mansfield, Woodhouse, and Sutton-in-Ashfield, in county of Nottingham.

§ He appointed a tomb to be erected with the effigies of himself and Agnes his wife, allowing for the charges of it 12*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Of his chattels, he bequeathed to his heir, his great bed, the hangings of which were paled with cloth and gold, white damask and black velvet, broided with the letters F. A. Also a suit of hangings made for the great apartment at Framingham, of the labours of Hercules.

† She was buried in the Nun's Choir of the minoriesse, without Aldgate, London.
Of his issue:

1*st.* Thomas, who succeeded his father in the dignities and titles of Duke of Norfolk and Marshal.

2*d.* Sir Edward, Knight of the Garter: he greatly signalized himself in the service of his country. In the 13th King Henry VII. he was on the expedition into Scotland, and was knighted there. In the 1*st.* King Henry VIII. he was made the king's standard bearer for life, within the realm of England. In the 2*d.* year of that reign he was constituted admiral and commander in chief of the fleet employed in the service of the pope, for the defence of the Christian religion, with a power to grant the order of knighthood, as the reward of merit. This armament consisted of eighteen ships. In the 4*th.* year

created Lord Surry in his life time—2 Sir Edward—3 Edmund—4 Sir George—5 Henry, Charles, Henry, and Richard. And three daughters: 1 Elizabeth—2 Muriel—and 3 Mary. To his second wife he married Agnes, daughter of Hugh Tilney, and sister and heir of Sir Philip Tilney, of Boston, in the county of Lincoln, Knight, and by her had issue, 1 William—2 Thomas—3 George—and 4 Richard; and four daughters, 1 Anne—2 Dorothy—3 Elizabeth—and 4 Catharine.

Thomas, in the 2d year of the reign of King Henry VIII. was installed a Knight of the Garter. He was in Spain with the army under the Marquis of Dorset, and on the marquis's falling sick, the command devolved upon him. On the death

year he was made Admiral of England, Wales, Ireland, Normandy, Gascon, and Aquitaine. He convoyed the Marquis of Dorset into Spain, and made a descent on Brittany, where, ravaging the country for seven miles from shore, he brought off rich spoils. His fleet was augmented with forty-five ships, with which he kept the uncontested mastership of the seas. He subdued the Scotch pirate, Andrew Barton. In the fifth year of that reign, he entered the haven of Brest, where the French fleet lay, in defiance of all the land batteries. With the greatest intrepidity, he, attended by eighteen others, boarded a galley from Rhodes, which came to assist the enemy; having commanded the galley in which he made the attack to be grappled to the other, resolving to conquer or perish: but whether the cables were cut by the enemy, or the grapples were slipped by the crew, through cowardice, the vessels at length parted, and he was left surrounded by his foes. All the account that was afterwards had of him was, that when he perceived his great jeopardy, he tore the badge of his office of admiral from his neck, and threw it into the sea; and was pushed overboard by the pikes of those fighting against him. He died without issue.

3d, Edmund was marshal of the horse at the battle of Flodden, he and Lord Thomas Howard leading the vanguard. He was in imminent peril from the valour of the troops led by the Earls of Lennox and Argyle, till relieved by the coming up of the Lord Dacres, and Heron the Bastard. At the interview between King Henry VIII. and Francis the first King of France, he was one of the challengers for England, in the feats of arms then performed. He was twice married, first to Joyce, daughter of Sir Richard Culpeper, by whom he had issue three sons, who all died without issue, and five daughters, Margaret married to Sir Thomas Arundel, Knight, grandfather of Thomas, the first Lord Arundel of Wardour. Catharine, Queen of England, 5th wife of King Henry VIII. Mary married Edmund Trafford, Joyce married John Stanney, and Isabel ——— Brayton.

4th, Sir George died without issue —5th, As did also Henry, Charles, Henry, and Richard.

1st, Elizabeth married Thomas Viscount Rochford, afterwards Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond, and was mother to Queen Anne Bullen.

2d, Muriel first married John Gray, Viscount Lisle, and to her second husband Sir Thomas Knevet.

3d, Mary married Henry Fitz Roy, Duke of Richmond and Somerset, natural son to King Henry VIII.

1st, William created Lord Howard of Effingham. His descendants in the male line, who are now living, are the present Earl of Effingham, Sir George Howard, K. B. General of the Army, Governor of Chelsea Hospital, and Colonel of the first Regiment of Dragoon Guards,—Henry Howard, Esquire, brother to Sir George;—also in the army, Kenneth Alexander Howard, son to William Howard, Esq. a Lieutenant in the Coldstream Regiment of Guards.

2d, Thomas was attainted for aspiring to the crown; he died in the Tower of London, and was buried at Thetford. He married the Lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of Margaret Queen of Scots, by the Earl of Angus, and niece to King Henry.

3d, George was knighted.

4th, Richard died in 1517, and was buried at Lambeth.

1st, Anne married to John Vere, Earl of Oxford.

2d, Dorothy married to Edward Stanley, Earl of Derby.

3d, Elizabeth married to Henry Fitz Walter, Earl of Suffex.

4th, Catharine married 1st Sir Rese-ap-Thomas, Knight.—2d Henry Daubeny, E. of Bridgewater.

of his brother Edward, he was made Lord Admiral, and held the entire command of the seas; the French not daring to oppose him. He joined the army under Lord Surry, with 5000 veterans from the navy, before the battle of Flodden, and, with his brother Edmund, commanded the vanguard. On the same day his father was created Duke of Norfolk, he received the title of Earl of Surry, as a mark of royal favour for his distinguished services. In the 12th year of King Henry VIII. he was made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and soon after his landing, the country was alarmed with the advances of the rebel O'Neal, who had an army of 4,000 horse, and 12,000 foot, the Lord Lieutenant having only 100 yeoman of the guard, and 1000 horse and foot, which had been carried over with him; with these, and a few militia, such as could be raised on so sudden an emergency, he took the field; but the rebel troops disbanded themselves and retired, and soon after their leader made his submission, and was pardoned. He prevailed in every expedition against the insurgents, and left his name as much revered for his wise government, as it was terrible to the malcontents: he quitted his government in 1522, wearied with the incessant fatigues which attended his expeditions, for the reduction of the uncivilized tribes of natives. In the 14th year of that reign, he commanded in several successful descents on the French coast. In the same year he was made Lord Treasurer, and in the following month of February, was appointed General of the King's whole army, then arrayed to serve against the Scots.‡ In the 15th year he was

‡ He received, by letters, several testimonies of his sovereign's approbation.

1st October, 1523, dated from More, Cardinal Wolsey, who informs him of the king's pleasure in the success of his Scotch expedition.

7th Oct. dated from Hampton Court.—The king—the cardinal—Of the like import as the former.

3d October, dated Hampton Court. The cardinal, advising the Earl of Angus was to come to the borders—to slay him there, and not permit him to enter Scotland, without the consent of the queen and the Earl of Arran. By a letter the next day, he advises of the Duke of Albany's intended invasion; and that Lord Surry should be supported by the Marquis of Dorset, the Earl of Northumberland, and the Lord Edward Howard.

19th October, dated Whitehall. The cardinal, informing a report prevailed of Richard de la Pole landing in Scotland with 4000 Almaines: and the 23d following, that the Duke of Albany was suing for peace, which the earl is directed to refuse, but upon special conditions, as the duke pretended to be next heir to the crown of Scotland.

5th Nov. dated Whitehall. The cardinal. Informs of the disapprobation of the Queen of Scots's government. And on 12th Nov. he praises the earl's great bravery in offering battle to the Duke of Albany, who then lay before Wark Castle with a powerful army of French and Scots, and, on his approach raised the siege, and retreated over Tweed.

1st Oct. 1523, dated Hampton Court. Brian Tuke, Secretary to the Cardinal.—That the cardinal was offended at the earl's writing to the king without his knowledge. At the instant of the receiving of this, the earl was prepared to engage the Duke of Albany and the Scots, in which he obtained a victory.

8th Nov. 1523, dated London. The cardinal. Congratulating him for his success. The Queen of Scots—That none of the lords of Scotland, but the Earl of Arran and Lord Maxwell, adhered to the king: she refuses to admit the Bishop of St. Andrews among the ambassadors, and intreats that her husband be kept out of Scotland. In another letter to him, when Duke of Norfolk, she desires him to meet the Earl of Arran on a truce, but totally refuses the coming of the Earl Angus, her husband; and, in another letter, expresses her abhorrence of the earl, and refuses to admit him to her presence, and protests, if the King of England continues to espouse his cause, she will withdraw all attachments.

The earl also, whilst in Scotland, wrote several letters touching the momentous affair in which he was employed.

was commissioned to levy men, if the Duke of Albany should invade England: in that year he entered Scotland, and laid waste a wide tract of country: among other places he reduced the town and castle of Jedburgh.

In the 16th year of that reign, his father being dead, he had livery of his lands, and was again made General of the army, then raised to proceed to Scotland, in order to set at liberty the young king, whom the Duke of Albany, as regent, kept at Stirling. In the 17th year, he received a grant of the manor of Folkinghain, with several other manors; and in the same year was in the commission for making peace with France. On the fall of the arrogant Cardinal, whose pride and ambition were only equalled by his tyranny and insolence, and which had brought on him the utter detestation of mankind; he sent him a message, to resort to his charge as Archbishop of York: and when he lingered and did not obey, he sent him word by Cromwell, "*That if he got not away, he would tear him with his teeth.*" On the 1st December, 21st King Henry VIII. he was one of the lords that subscribed articles against this once powerful minister. The duke was one of those happy instruments in the hand of Providence, who, in that licentious and wicked reign, contributed to bring excellent fruits out of evil purposes: for neither rectitude of morals, nor probity of heart, dictated to this inconsistent prince, those projects; which, in their consequences, have been such blessings to England: nor had he sagacity to foresee the importance of what he was so earnest to promote. The vilest and most debased purposes prompted him to the work, luxury, avarice, lasciviousness, and pride. The divorce of Queen Catharine be-

To Cardinal Wolsey. That the Earl Angus earnestly pressed for leave to go into Scotland, but that he detained him.

To the King. That the Earl of Angus claimed the royal promise of permission to go into Scotland.

To the King of Scots. That the king had sent him to the borders with men and money, only for his safety; and that this course was taken to draw Scotland and the Duke of Albany from France.

To the Queen of Scots, from Berwick,—persuading a reconciliation to her husband—earnestly desiring her to send an embassy to England to obtain peace, and remonstrating that she did not deal with sincerity towards the King of England.

To the Queen of Scots. That the King of England had permitted the Earl of Angus to return to Scotland, on assurance that he should not intrude on her chamber, or meddle with her lands or person.

To Cardinal Wolsey, on meeting the Earl of Arran at Norham, on a treaty of peace—Gives a character of the queen, that she is froward and licentious, not content with her husband. She entertains one Henry Stuart, the king's carver, brother to the Lord of Avindale. That Henry Stuart had in his custody the great seal, the privy seal, the quarter seal, and the signet of Scotland, and at that time exercised the office of treasurer: that he ruled as he would, at which the people lamented, as well as at the queen's dissolute life.

To the Cardinal. That the queen's dislike to her husband, was the sole cause of the adherence of Scotland to France. He complains of the queen's sensuality.

To the same. Informing of settling a truce, and the terms propounded for a peace. That the nation complained of the queen's evil government, and erroneous method of bringing up the young king: she following the dictates of Henry Stuart, who ruled the whole realm. That she refused admitting her husband to enter into Scotland. Her counsellors, the Eighth wife Earl of Arran, Thomas Hamilton, a light learned man in the law; and Henry Stuart most entirely in her favour.

To the Cardinal. Advising that the Earl of Angus be permitted to go into Scotland. The queen's affections for Henry Stuart the cause of her refusal. That Thomas Hamilton being slain by his horse, and laying dead before her, she said, "There lieth the wisdom, the truth, the good counsel, and experience of the Hamiltons."

COLLINS'S PRERAGE.

came necessary to his attaining other objects: the pope's non-concurrence was to be evaded or prevailed against: the consequence was, the denial of his Supremacy. The duke was one of those, who first intimated to the holy see, the tottering estate that his authority was in, and the denial which shortly after took place. He also was one of the king's attendants to Boulogne, on his interview with the King of France; and there, with the sovereign, received the order of St. Michael. In the 24th year of that reign, he went to commune with the pope, touching the king's divorce, at Nice, where his holiness met with the Emperor and the King of France. In the same year he had a grant of several manors in the county of Salop; and in the 25th year he was made Earl Marthal of England, on the surrender of that office by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and was also appointed Viceroy of Ireland. In the 27th year he was sent into France with the Bishop of Ely, to treat for the revocation of the pope's censure against the king's divorce. In the 28th year, he marched with a large army into Yorkshire, to assist the Earl of Shrewsbury in suppressing an insurrection, called *The Pilgrimage of Grace*, which had been occasioned by the dissolution of inferior monasteries. In the 31st year of that reign, he purchased of the abbot and convent of Sibton, the site of that religious house, with all its possessions; and having entertained an apprehension that it was the king's design to unite the remaining abbeyes and lands to the crown, he obtained from the parliament, then sitting, an act of indemnity. In the 32d year, he was appointed Lieutenant General of all the King's Forces north of Trent.—In the same year he was Ambassador to France. In the 34th year, he commanded a large army in the north, with which he ravaged the Scotch borders. In the 36th year, he was made Captain-General of the rear of the king's army in France, and Generalissimo in the king's absence: in which capacity he conducted the siege of Montruel. In the king's presence, as they advanced to Boulogne, he led the van of the army.

But now the king was advanced to a state of mind, to admit of jealousies and doubts even of his most faithful servants, when breathed into his ear by the lips of his pandors and parasites, who crowded his closet, and bore with them the poison of envy and detraction, against those whose virtuous austerities, they dreaded. —The king's corpulency and unweildiness brought with it a debility of mind, and his judgment was clouded with visionary fears and distrusts, which the wretches who had his ear, cherished, for the advancement of their own private emoluments. This great nobleman, whose actions had been so illustrious, whose fidelity had been tried in every confidential circumstance, and whose services were on every crisis inestimable, now became the object of his sovereign's distrust. He had spoken freely of the king's new favourites, who rose suddenly into power and splendour, by flattering the king's vices and enormities; and in the fervour of his heart, with an honesty peculiar to himself, he condemned the measures which they dictated. It was too late in the king's life, for the duke to hope for restitution of his confidence, and the enemies of his family now gained an ascendancy, which was not to be shaken; nay, it is even said, the duchess was in the combination, she having withdrawn herself from him for some considerable time. The duke was imprisoned, and the charge laid against him appears in the advice given

to the king's ambassadors in foreign parts, *That he and his son had conspired to take on them the government during his life; and after his death to get the prince into their bands.* Henry, Earl of Surry,† the duke's edleſt ſon, was ſent to the tower nearly

† I have a ſmall volume of elegant and tender ſonnets compoſed by him; and with them ſome others of that age, particularly Sir Thomas Wyatt the elder, a very accompliſhed gentleman, father of him who fell in a rebellion againſt Queen Mary. Francis I. had given a new air to literature, which he encouraged by mixing gallantry with it, and by producing the ladies at his court along with the learned, Henry, who had at leaſt as much taſte for women as for letters, and was fond of ſplendor and feats of arms, contributed to give a romantic turn to compoſition; and Petrarch the poet of the fair, was naturally a pattern to a court of that complexion. In imitation of Laura, our Earl had his Geraldine. Who ſhe was, we are not told directly; himſelf mentions ſeveral particulars relating to her, but not her name. The author of the laſt editon of his poems ſays, in ſome ſhort notes on his life, that ſhe was the greateſt beauty of her time, and maid of honour to Queen Catharine; to which of the three Queens of that name he does not ſpecify. I flatter myſelf, I have at length diſcovered who this fair lady was: here is the Earl's deſcription.

From Tuſcan came my ladie's worthy race,
Fair Florence was ſome time her auncient feat;
The weſtern yle whoſe pleaſant ſhore doth face
Wild Cambers clyffs did give her lvely heate:
Fostered ſhe was with milke of Irith brcd:
Her ſire an Earl; her dame of Prince's blood
From tender yeres in Britaine ſhe doth reſt

With King's childe, where ſhe taſteth coſly foede.
Hunſdon did firſt preſent her to myn yien:
Bright is her hewe, and Geraldine ſhe light,
Hanpton me taught to wiſhe her firſt for mine,
And Windſor alas! doth chaſe me from her ſight.
Her beauty of kinde, her vertue from above,
Happy is he that can obtain her love.

I am inclined to think, that her poetical appellation was her real name, as every one of the circumſtances tally. Gerald Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, in the reign of King Henry VIII married to his ſecond wife, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Gray, Marquis of Dorſet; by whom he had three daughters, Lady Margaret, who was born deaf and dumb, (probably not the fair Geraldine) Elizabeth, third wife of Edward Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, and the Lady Cicely. Genealogiſts ſay, that the family of Fitzgerald derives its origin from Otho, defended from the Dukes of Tuſcany, who in the reign of King Alfred ſettled in England, and from thence tranſplanted themſelves into Ireland. Thus, "From Tuſcane came his lady's noble race" Her ſire an Earl, and her being ſoſtered with milk of Irith breath, follow of courſe. Her dame being of prince's blood, is not leſs exact: Thomas, Marquis of Dorſet, being ſon of Queen Elizabeth Gray, daughter of the Duchefs of Bedford, of the princely houſe of Luxemburg. The only queſtion is, whether the Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald, or her ſiſter the Lady Cicely, was the fair Geraldine. I ſhould think the former was, as it is evident, ſhe was ſettled in England. The circumſtance of his firſt ſeeing her at Hunſdon, indifferent as it may ſeem, leads to a ſtrong confirmation of this conjecture. Sir Henry Chauncy ſays,† that Hunſdon Houſe, in Hertfordſhire, was built by Henry VIII. and deſtined to the education of his children. The Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald, was ſecond couſin to the princeſs Mary and Elizabeth, and it was natural for her to be educated with them, as the ſonnet expreſsly ſays the fair Geraldine was. The Earl of Surry was in like manner brought up with the Duke of Richmond, at Windſor.‡ When he attended the young Duke to viſit the princeſs, he got ſight of their companion: when he followed him to Windſor, he loſt that opportunity. If this aſſumption wanted any corroborating incidents, here is a ſtrong one; The Lord Leonard Gray, uncle of the Fitzgeralds, was deputy of Ireland for the Duke of Richmond, and that connection alone would eaſily account for the Earl's acquaintance with a young lady, bred up with the royal family. The following ſhort genealogy, will at once explain what I have ſaid, and ſhew that in every light, my opinion ſeems well grounded.

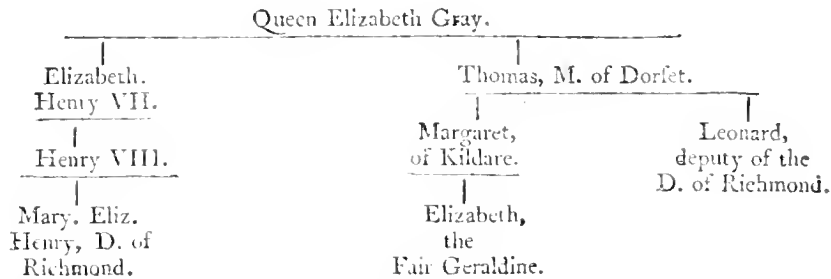
§ The Earl was intimate with Sir Thomas More and Eraſmus, and built a magnificent houſe, called Mount Surry, on Leonard's Hill, near Norwich.

† In his Hertfordſhire, p. 197.

‡ One of the moſt beautiful of Lord Surry's compoſitions, is a very tender elegy written by him when a priſoner at Windſor, lamenting the happier days he formerly paſſed there. His puniſhment was for eating fleſh in Lent.

WOOD, Vol. I. p. 58.
Queen

nearly at the same time with his father. The chief accusation against him was, *bearing the arms of King Edward the Confessor with his own*: he was brought to his trial at Guildhall, 13th January, 38th King Henry VIII. was arraigned before the lord



Since I made the above discovery, I find that Michael Drayton, in his heroical epistles, among which are two between this Earl and Geraldine, guesses that she was of the family of Fitzgerald, though he has made a strange confusion of them and the Windsors, and does not specify any particular personage. Anthony Wood, vol. I. p. 68. was still more mistaken, for he thinks she was born at Florence: he says, that Surry travelling to the emperor's court, grew acquainted with Cornelius Agrippa, famous for natural magic, who shewed him the image of his Geraldine in a glass, sick, weeping on her bed, and resolved all into devout religion for the absence of her Lord; that from thence he went to Florence, her native city, where he published an universal challenge in honour of her beauty, and was victorious in the tournament on that occasion. The challenge and tournament are true; the shield presented to the Earl by the great Duke for that purpose, is represented in Vertue's print of the Arundel family, and was in possession of the last Earl of Stafford.

Bale, p. 104, and Tanner, ascribe likewise to Lord Surry the following translations and poems. Ecclesiastes and some psalms.—One book of Virgil in blank verse.—Wood, vol. I. p. 37. says, he translated two—Poems addressed to the Duke of Richmond.—Satires on the citizens of London, in one book.—Juvenile poems.—And a translation of Boccaccio's consolation to Pius, on his exile. In Lambeth church, was formerly an affectionate epitaph in verse, written by this Lord, on one Clere, who had been his retainer, and caught his death by attending him in his wars. It is preserved in Aubrey's survey of Surry, and ought to be printed with the Earl's poems. His daughter Jane, Countess of Westmorland, was a great mistress of the Greek and Latin languages.

WALPOLE.

See many curious particulars of this our English Petrarch, and some ingenious and elegant criticisms on his poems, in Warton's hist. of English poetry, vol. III. p. 2.

Surry was a young man of the most promising hopes, and had distinguished himself by every accomplishment, which became a scholar, a courtier, and a soldier: he excelled in all the military exercises which were then in request: he encouraged the fine arts by his patronage and example: he had made some successful attempts in poetry; and being smit with the romantic gallantry of that age, he celebrated the praise of his mistress by his pen and his lance, in every masque and tournament. His spirit and ambition were equal to his talents and his quality; and he did not always regulate his conduct by that caution and reserve, which his situation required. He had been left governor of Boulogne, when that town was taken by Henry; but though his personal bravery was unquestioned, he had been unfortunate in some re-encounters with the French. The king somewhat displeas'd with his conduct, had sent over Hertford to command in his place; and Surry was so imprudent as to drop some menacing expressions against the ministers, on account of this affront which was put upon him: and as he had refused to marry Hertford's daughter, and even waved every proposal of marriage, which was made him; Henry imagined that he had entertained views of espousing the lady Mary; and he was instantly determin'd to repress, by the most severe expedients, so dangerous an ambition. Attracted by all these motives, and perhaps too, influenced by that old disgust, which the ill conduct of Catharine Howard had inspir'd against all her family, he gave private orders to arrest Norfolk and Surry; and they were on the same day confin'd to the tower. Surry being

lord chancellor, the lord mayor, and other commissioners, a common jury being impaneled; the evidence against him was dark and confused, and seemed totally insufficient to convict him of any misdemeanour, for which he might be subject

being a commoner, his trial was to be more expeditious; and as to proofs, *neither parliament nor juries seem ever to have given the least attention to them, in any cause of the crown, during the whole reign.* He was accused, that he had entertained in his family, some Italians who were suspected to be spies; a servant of his had paid a visit to Cardinal Pole, in Italy, whence he was suspected of entertaining a correspondence with that obnoxious prelate; he had quartered the arms of Edward the Confessor on his scutcheon, which made him be suspected of aspiring to the crown, though both he and his ancestors had openly, during the course of many years, maintained that practice, and the earls had even justified it by their authority. These were the crimes, for which a jury, notwithstanding his eloquent and spirited defence, condemned this nobleman for high treason, and their sentence was soon after executed upon him.

HUME'S HISTORY, v. IV. p. 283.

To these accounts the noble author adds, "These are the accounts which these two ingenious gentlemen give us of the very worthy but unfortunate earl himself—unfortunate only in his superior worth, in as much as it has drawn on him the resentment (ever implacable) of that very Nero of the Tudor race, Henry VIII. who, as Sir Walter Raleigh says, never spared woman in his lust, nor man in his wrath.

After his execution, his body was carried to Framlingham in Suffolk, and the following epitaph placed on his tomb.

Henrico Howardo, Thomæ secundi Ducis Norfolkicæ filio primogenito Thomæ tertii Patri, Comiti Surreicæ et Georgiani Ordinis equiti auro, immature anno salutis 1546 abrepto; et Franciscæ uxori ejus filicæ Johannis Comitis Oxoniæ; Henricus Howardus, comes Northamptonæ filius secundo genitus, hoc supremum pietatis in parentes monumentum posuit, A. D. 1614.

Here noble Surrey felt the sacred rage,
Surrey the Granville of a former age;
Matchless his pen, victorious was his lance,
Bold in the lists, and graceful in the dance;

In the same shades the cupids tun'd his lyre,
To the same notes of love and soft desire,
Fair Geraldine, bright object of his vow,
Then fill'd the groves, as heavenly Mira now.

POPE'S WINDSOR FOREST.

In the first vol. of Let. Col. p. 681. is a history of Framlingham Castle, written by Dr. Samfon, of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, A. D. 1663.

Framlingham Castle is a very ancient structure, and said to have been built in the time of the Saxons. It was one of the principal seats of St. Edmund the king and martyr. When he fled from Dunwich, being pursued by the Pagan Danes, he took refuge in this castle, but being hard besieged, and having no hope of rescue, he fled from thence, and being overtaken by his enemies, was beheaded at Hoxon, from whence, long after, his corps was removed and reinterred at Bury, called St. Edmund's Bury. Matthew Paris informs us, that William Rufus gave this castle to his favourite Roger Bigod; and learned Mr. Camden says, that this castle if not rebuilt, yet was repaired by his son Hugh Bigod, who was created Earl of Norfolk, by King Stephen, because he testified on oath before the Archbishop of Canterbury and others, that King Henry willed on his death bed, that Stephen his nephew, and not Maud his daughter, should succeed him in the kingdom of England.

This Hugh was the son and heir of the beforementioned Roger, who was sewer to King Henry I. by Adaliza the daughter and heir to Sir Hugh Grantfmenill, High Steward of England. He married Juliana the daughter of Almerick de Vere, the king's chamberlain, and had issue Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, and William a second son, who died in the 24th year of Henry the second, and was buried in the priory of St. Bennet, in Thetford. Afterwards this castle was given by King Edward I. to his second son, Thomas of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, and Marshal of England, who repaired it, as appeareth by his arms in divers places thereof. This Thomas, married Catharine the daughter of Sir Roger Hales, of Harwich, knight, and had issue Edward and Margaret, Edward succeeded his father, as Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England, but dyed the king's ward in the same year with his father, leaving his said sister Margaret his heir. She was first married to John, Lord Scagrove, who built the church of St. Michael in Framlingham, and the church of our lady in Woodbridge.

This

subject to death: but so corrupt in this æra of Henry's reign, was even the administration of justice, that he was found guilty of treason, and beheaded on Tower Hill, on the 19th of the same month. We will take the liberty to introduce in this place, the character given of the earl in the "Historical Anecdotes of some of the Howard family, by the honourable Charles Howard, Esq. 1759,"* afterwards Duke of Norfolk.

"When I intended to have given some account of this nobleman, I found it already done, by one of the most ingenious gentlemen of our times, Mr. Horace Walpole; I therefore shall do little more than transcribe the character he gives."

"We now emerge from the twilight of learning, to an almost classic author, that ornament of a boisterous, yet not unpolished court, the Earl of Surry, celebrated by Drayton, Dryden, Fenton, and Pope, illustrated by his own muse, and lamented for his unhappy and unmerited death: a man, as Sir Walter Raleigh says, no less valiant than learned, and of excellent hopes.

"He seemed to have the promise of fortune as illustrious as his birth, by being the friend, and at length the brother-in-law of the Duke of Richmond, Henry's natural son.—But the cement of that union proved the bane of her brother! He shone in all the accomplishments of that martial age; his name is renowned in its tournaments, and in his father's battles: in an expedition of his own, he was unfortunate, being defeated endeavouring to cut off a convoy to Boulogne; a disgrace he soon repaired, though he never recovered the king's favour, in whose eyes a moment could cancel an age of services.

"The unweildy king growing distempered and froward, and apprehensive for the tranquillity of his boy successor, easily conceived or admitted jealousies infused into him by the Earl of Hertford and the protestant party, though one of the last acts of his fickle life was to found a convent. Rapin says, he apprehended if the popish party should prevail, that his marriage with Catharine of Arragon would be declared good, and by consequence his son Edward bastardized. A most inaccurate conclusion! It would have affected the legitimacy of Elizabeth, whose mother was married during the life of Catharine, but the latter was dead before the king married Jane Seymore. An odd circumstance is recorded, that Anne Boleyn wore yellow for mourning for her predecessor.

"It seems that the family of Howard were greatly at variance; the duke and his son had been lately reconciled; the duchess was frantic with jealousy, had been parted four years from her husband, and now turned his accuser; as her daughter the Duchess of Richmond, who inclined to the Protestants, and hated her brother, deposed against him. The duke's mistress too, one Mrs. Holland, took care to provide for her own safety, by telling all she knew: that was little, yet equal to the charge, and coincided with it. The chief accusation against

This castle was very fair and beautiful, fortified with a double ditch, high banks, and rampiers. The walls which are of great height and thickness, are strengthened by thirteene tower square built, all which are yett to be seene, as are likewise the remains of twoe watch towers or barbicans on the west side. The barbicans are now corruptly called by the common people the burganyes.

* We shall be more particular in the extracts from this work, as we believe it was never offered for sale.

"the

“ the earl was, his quartering the arms of Edward the Confessor: the duke had
 “ forborne them, but left a blank quarter. Mrs. Holland deposed, that the duke
 “ disapproved of his son’s bearing them, and forbade her to work them on the fur-
 “ niture for his house. The Duchess of Richmond’s testimony was so trifling, that
 “ she deposed her brother’s giving a coronet,* which to her judgment seemed a
 “ close crown, and a cypher, which she took to be the king’s; and that he dissuaded
 “ her from going too far in reading the scripture. § Some swore that he loved to
 “ converse with foreigners; and as if ridiculous charges, when multiplied, would
 “ amount to one real crime; Sir Richard Southwell affirmed, without specifying
 “ what, that he knew certain things, which touched the earl’s fidelity to the king.
 “ The brave young lord vehemently affirmed himself a true man, and offered to
 “ fight his accuser in his shirt; and with great spirit and ready wit, defended him-
 “ self against all the witnesses—to little purpose! When such accusations could be
 “ alledged, they were sure of being thought to be proved. Lord Herbert insinua-
 “ tes, that the earl would not have been condemned, if he had not been a com-
 “ moner, and tried by a jury. On what could he ground this favourable opinion
 “ of the peers? What twelve tradesmen could be found more servile, than almost
 “ every court of peers during that reign? Was the Duke of Buckingham, was Anne
 “ Boleyn condemned by a jury, or by great lords? The duke, better acquainted
 “ with the humour of his master, or fonder of life as it grew nearer the dregs,
 “ signed a most abject confession, in which, however, the greatest crime he avowed
 “ was having concealed the manner in which his son bore his coat armour:—an
 “ offence, by the way, to which the king himself and all the court must long have
 “ been privy. As this is intended as a treatise of curiosity, it may not be amiss
 “ to mention, that the duke presented another petition to the lords, desiring to
 “ have some books from Lambeth, without which he had not been able to com-
 “ pose himself to sleep for a dozen years. He desired leave to buy St. Austin,
 “ Josephus, and Sabellicus, † and he begged for some sheets to his bed.—So hardly
 “ was treated a man, who had married a daughter of King Edward IV. ‖ who had
 “ enjoyed such dignities, and what was still more, had gained such victories for
 “ his master! The noble earl perished, the father escaped by the death of the
 “ tyrant!”

We must now leave the noble author, and those he is pleased to quote, and pursue the account of the duke from other authorities. Sir Walter Raleigh,

* This shews that at that time there was no established rule for coronets. I cannot find when those of dukes, marquises, and earls, were settled: Sir Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, when Viscount Cranburn, was the first of that degree that bore a coronet. Barons received theirs from Charles II.

§ The picture of Henry, Earl of Surry, by Holben; on which his sister, the Duchess of Richmond founded this accusation, is now at Worktop manor, and was painted the year before his execution.—He is represented at full length, standing in a kind of portico, and the cypher H. H. is an ornament of the portico above his head:—on each side of him, a shield with his arms; on one side of which, is the arms of England without difference.

† The artful Duke, though a strong Papist, pretended to ask for Sabellicus as the most violent detector of the usurpations of the Bishop of Rome.

LORD HERBERT, p. 626.

‖ His first wife was the Lady Anne, who left no issue. His second was daughter of the Duke of Buckingham: who, also suffered death under the same tyrant.

speaking of him, says, "his deservings the king knew not how to value, having "never omitted any thing that concerned his own honour, or the king's service." He and Earl Surry were both attainted in parliament by special bills which passed on the 20th day of January, which preceded the king's death only eight days, he then laying in a languishing state. The death of the sovereign did not allay the vehemence of the duke's enemies, who remained powerful in the cabinet of King Edward VI.: they had sufficient influence to get him excepted from the general pardon proclaimed on the king's accession. A discussion of this matter took place in the first year of Queen Mary, before the commons, when it appeared on the testimony of Lord Paget, that the attainder was not regular, for want of the royal confirmation or assent, the seal having been affixed *ex officio*, as preparatory only for the sovereign's signature; but, before the completion of which, death removed the tyrant, and snatched his hand from this iniquity. Whereupon it was adjudged that the title remained unattainted, and that without the process of pardon or restitution, he should be acknowledged in his ducal dignity: in consequence of which we find him soon after in the execution of his office of High Steward, presiding at the trial of the Duke of Northumberland. In the act of repeal, it is recited,—“That there was no special matter in the act of attainder, but only general words of treason and conspiracy: and that out of their care for the preservation of the king and the prince they passed it.” Such was the jeopardy of a great man, under the corruption of such a state.

On Wyatt's insurrection, his grace raised 200 horse and 600 foot, with which he defeated Knevit near Rochester. Being eighty years of age, after the suppression of the rebellion he retired to Kenning-Hall, in Norfolk, where he died on the 25th of August, 1554.*

The duke was twice married; his first wife was Anne, daughter of King Edward IV. by whom he had issue two sons, who died in their infancy. To his second wife he married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buck-

* By an inquisition *post mortem*, it appears he died possessed of the following manors and estates:—In the county of Norfolk, the manors of Haneworth Parva, Framingham, Syllond, Dykesborough, Hopham, and the hundred of Laundish. The manors of Westwalton, Walpole, Hitcham, West Rudham, Cottleacre, West Brulham, Syllern, Kempston, Normadborough, Helligye, Bagthorp, Heringfale, Great Maffingham, Lodden, and the advowson of the church of Welles. The manors of Heringham, Stafford, Barmingham, Wadhams, Byllon, East Rudham, West Rudham, Banneet, Tatterford, Tatterfet, Jitefale, Thorpmarket, Rolle, Wroxham, and rectory. The rectories of Hialvergate, Salown, and Kenynghall. The manors of Farfield, Garboldham, and the site of the monastery of Thetford. The rectories of Great Hamlynham, Poyringlong, St. Mary's Hall, Watton, Hoekham, and Wilted. The rectory and advowsons of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Nicholas, in Thetford, and the advowsons of the vicarages of the said churches. The manors of St. Mary's mill, Tottingham, Gattethorp, and 40s. 4d. rent out of the manor of Eodney, and the advowson of the vicarages thereof. The manors of Hawyke, Norwyke, Sainton, Lynford, Langford, Croxton, Witton, alias Monwyke, in Watton, Kylveston, Aflacton, and their several rectories, and the advowsons of the vicarages of their several churches. The manors of Kenynghall, Latham, Fornst, Southfield, Salsfanger, Fryers, Sherwood, Vifeddeleves, site of the monastery of Boylands, site of the college of Rushworth, with the manor and rectory of Rushworth. The manors of Shodwele, Wynfarthinge, Haywoods, and lands called Howard's lands in Tilney. The hundred of Gillerose, and half the hundred of Ertham. The rectories of Rowton Castleacre, Walpole, Southweke, Wygenhall, Methwold, Shewtham, East Barsham, Hitcham, Newton, and Tosnes.

ingham,

ingham, by whom he had issue two sons, Henry before mentioned, and Thomas, † and one daughter, Mary, who was espoused to Henry Fitz Roy, Duke of Richmond, natural son of King Henry VIII. who died at the age of seventeen years, without issue. All his grace's great possessions and title descended to his grandson Thomas, ‡ eldest son of the Earl of Surry; who succeeded thereto at the age of eighteen years. At the coronation of Queen Mary, he officiated under his grandfather as Earl Marshal, then bearing the title of the Earl of Surry. §

On the decease of Queen Mary, Thomas, then Duke of Norfolk, was present at the proclamation of Queen Elizabeth. He was a man of excellent parts and genius, and grew into great favour with the queen: the first testimony of her regard, was his admission to the order of the garter, at the same time the Marquis of Northampton and the Earl of Rutland were instituted. In the second year of that reign, he commanded the army in the north, and carried on the siege of Leith, where the French had a strong force in support of the marriage contract made with the Queen of Scotland; and which was maintained by the English troops, till a peace was made, and the French evacuated the town.

In the 6th year, he was one of the queen's attendants to Cambridge, where, with several others, he received a honorary degree of Master of Arts.

Soon after this period, commenced those unfortunate connections between the duke and Mary Queen of Scots, which terminated in as affecting a tragedy, as marks the English history. Some authors have alledged, that there was great ambiguity in the evidence which was brought to charge the duke with this engagement for which he suffered; and although his character was that of a man of knowledge and erudition, there yet is, in his conduct, a duplicity which would have thrown infinite uncertainties in the way of historians, even to this day, had not his own last confessions, and his own writings, removed them, without leaving

† He married Elizabeth, one of the coheiresses of John Lord Murray, and Christian his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Roger Mewburgh, Knight, and in the 11th year of Queen Mary, was restored in blood. 11th Queen Elizabeth, he was, by patent, created Viscount Howard, of Bindon, in the county of Dorset, and took his place in parliament accordingly. In 1610, this title became extinct.

‡ Lord Surry married Frances, daughter of John Vere, Earl of Oxford. He had issue two sons, Thomas and Henry, and three daughters. Jane married to Charles, Earl of Westmorland. Catharine married to Henry Lord Berkeley, and Margaret married to Henry Lord Scroope, of Bolton. Henry and the three daughters were restored in blood, 11th Queen Elizabeth. Henry was a man of great learning. He was of the privy council, 11th King James I and was soon after constituted Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Constable of Dover Castle. He was advanced to the dignity of baron, by the title of Lord Howard of Marshill, and Earl of Northampton. He was one of the commissioners for executing the office of Earl Marshal. In the 3d King James I. he was installed Knight of the Garter. In the 6th year of that reign, he was made Lord Privy Seal. He died unmarried, 15th June, 1614, at his house near Charing-Cross, built by him on the site of the monastery of Rouncehall, now called Northumberland House.

§ His mother died at Arundel House, in the Strand, 1537, and was buried at St. Clement's church, near Templebar. On 31st August her hearse was set up with banners, pennons, wax, and escutcheons, and the day after, the church and street being hung with black and arms, she was brought to be interred with an hundred mourners. A canopy of black velvet, with four staves, was borne over her, and many banners and banners about her. The Bishop of London, with his cope, and his mitre on his head, and all the choir of St. Paul's, were present, with two great white branches, twelve dozen of staff torches, and eight heralds at arms. The Lady Lumley was chief mourner, and many lords, &c. attended.

a doubt behind: Camden says, "That Lidington, her ambassador in England, several times mentioned to the duke, that a marriage with the Queen of Scots was no impracticable thing, and *that he was a person who deserved to be the husband of a queen.*" "But that he always reaved it with a modest refusal." In the eleventh of Queen Elizabeth, we find him in the commission to hear and determine touching the deposition of the Queen of Scots: but the nominees were recalled before a determination was made, as Camden says, "to the great satisfaction of the duke, who always heartily espoused the Queen of Scots's title to the succession; being of opinion, that it was aimed to fix a lasting mark on her and her son, to exclude them both, as unworthy to succeed to the throne of England: had he given sentence against her, he must have wronged his own conscience, and utterly ruined her; or, on the contrary, he must have incurred the queen's high displeasure, and drawn on himself the odium of all that were ill affected to the Queen of Scots, on the score of religion, or any other account." It appears that Murray made some kind of proposal for the Queen of Scots's marriage with the duke; and from this period arise those ambiguous circumstances we have hinted at.* It is evident that Queen Elizabeth had entertained an implacable aversion to the unfortunate princess, and, in consequence, was utterly averse to such a marriage: she had determined the destruction of Mary, and the ruin of her adherents followed of course. Some authors have more than hinted that jealousy had its share in influencing Elizabeth to such harshness towards a rival: and this *maiden* queen is not clear of imputations, which the frailest of her sex have had stamped with the most opprobrious epithets. Camden says, that in the 12th of that reign, "it began to be whispered abroad, that the duke was to marry the Queen of Scots, and that a plot was laid to proclaim her heir of the crown, in case any thing happened to Queen Elizabeth. That this was heartily wished by many, whose arguments were, That should she marry the Duke of Norfolk, the first nobleman in England, a man of popular interest, and of the Protestant religion, it would tend more to the settlement of affairs, than should she admit of a foreign prince, who, by her help, might embroil both kingdoms, and at last inherit them." From the testimony of the same author, we are assured, that the duke's answer to Murray's proposal was,† "He could resolve on nothing before the queen was acquitted of the crimes laid to her charge."—It appears he had been solicited to the marriage
by

* The authors, afterwards referred to in the notes, attempt to prove the facts precisely.

† "He saw the infamy which would be the consequence of a public accusation against Mary, and how prejudicial it might be to her pretensions to the English succession."

ROBERTSON'S HIST. SCOT.

"The Duke of Norfolk began already to form a project, which he afterwards more openly avowed, of mounting the throne of Scotland, by a marriage with the Queen of Scots." *ibid.*

"Norfolk held a correspondence with Mary, by means of his sister, Lady Scroope, &c. and many letters and love tokens were exchanged between him and the Queen of Scots. But as he could not hope that, under an administration so vigilant as Elizabeth's, such an intrigue could be kept long concealed, he attempted to deceive her by the appearance of openness and candour, an artifice which seldom fails of success. He mentioned to her the rumour which was spread of his marriage with the Scottish queen; he complained of it as a groundless calumny, and disclaimed all thoughts of that kind, with many expressions full of contempt, both for Mary's character and dominions. Jealous as Elizabeth

"was

by Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, and encouraged to ask Queen Elizabeth's consent by the Earl of Leicester, with the approbation of many of the nobility.†

The Earl of Leicester's character branled with treachery to his friend in this business; for when the duke was informed of the queen's displeasure, he entreated the earl to discover to her majesty the whole matter, and intercede for pardon;* but,
on

“ was of every thing relative to the Queen of Scots, she seems to have credited these professions.‡ But instead of discontinuing the negotiation, he renewed it with greater vigour, and admitted into it new associates: among these was the regent of Scotland.”

‡ “ A combination of the English nobles had taken place against Cecil, whose power and credit were objects of indignation and jealousy and the Duke of Norfolk had been active and successful in promoting the scheme of his marriage with the Queen of Scots. Taking advantage of the condition of parties, he had practised with the principal nobility to encourage his pretensions to Mary, and he secretly communicated to them the promises of support he had received from the Earl of Murray. By the advice and influence of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, he engaged in his behalf the Earl of Leicester, and this nobleman imparted the matter to the Earls of Pembroke and Arundel. The duke himself was able to conciliate the favour of the Earls of Derby, Bedford, Shrewsbury, Southampton, Northampton, Northumberland, Westmorland, and Suffex. In the mean time he was eagerly pressing Mary herself with his suit and importunities, and they had mutually exchanged the tokens of a constant and sincere love”

STUART'S HIST. SCOT.

* “ Little doubt was entertained of the success (of the articles drawn up by Bishop Ross) and the Earl of Leicester to complete the business, and to serve the Duke of Norfolk, undertook to give them a more special force, and to improve them by the introduction of a stipulation about the marriage of the Queen of Scots. The dispatches sent to the Queen of Scots were in the hand writing of Leicester, and subscribed by him and the Earls of Arundel and Pembroke, and the Lord Lumley.

Ibid., LESLY, ROBERTSON, &c.

The marriage contract was actually entrusted to the keeping of Mr. Fenelon, the French ambassador.

Ibid.

“ Notwithstanding the caution with which Mary and Norfolk carried on their intrigues, intimations of them had come to Elizabeth. Norfolk himself, by the advice of the Earl of Pembroke,† had ventured to disclose his secret to Sir William Cecil, who affected to be friendly to him. The regent transmitted to her the proceedings of the convention at Perth. She commanded Sir William Cecil, to apply himself to discover the conspiracy. This statesman betrayed the confidence with which he had been entrusted; and Elizabeth, while the duke was attending her at Parham, discovering a mixture of pleasantry and passion, admonished him to be careful on what pillow he reposed his head. The Earl of Leicester, alarmed by his fears, revealed to her at Titchfield the whole proceedings of the Duke of Norfolk and his friends. Her fury was ungovernable; and, at different times, she loaded Norfolk with the severest reproaches and contumely, for presuming to think of a marriage with the Queen of Scots, without the sanction of her concurrence.”

STUART.

Robertson says, “ The intrigue was now in so many hands, that it could not long remain a secret. It began to be whispered at court; and Elizabeth calling the duke into her presence, expressed the utmost indignation at his conduct, and charged him to lay aside all thoughts of prosecuting such a dangerous design. Soon after Leicester, who perhaps had countenanced the project with no other intention, revealed all the circumstances of it to the queen.”

One part of Mary's conduct does not appear to have been taken into consideration: Bothwell, whom she had married, served the Duke of Norfolk. The tenets of Mary's religion deprived her of all hopes of obtaining a divorce from him, nor does it appear she ever attempted to procure one; yet this insuperable objection to her marriage with the Duke of Norfolk never seems to have stood in the way of this project.

Such readers as are curious to see all that can be said for and against this most unfortunate queen, as

§ Haynes.—Robertson.

The whole of this negotiation was industriously concealed from Elizabeth.

† Camden.

ROBERTSON, SICART, &c.

on the contrary, he concealed it, and, by vain promises, deluded the duke, till sickness bringing him to remorse, he related the whole to the queen, who came to visit him. The queen, with great wrath, reprehended the duke, and commanded him, on his allegiance, to forbear every pretension to such an alliance: to which, it is said, with great earnestness, he promised obedience: but from that period he perceived the queen's looks and behaviour were become cool and indifferent; Leicester avoided him; the courtiers treated him with a contemptuous neglect, and every indication of the sovereign's displeasure was observable by the manners of the minions of the closet: a woman's passions seldom have the good fortune to be moderate: no middle quality or character intervenes between love and detestation: and disappointed affection almost always ends in hatred. The duke withdrew himself from court, and took up his residence with the Earl of Pembroke, who gave him the most sanguine hopes of a reconciliation; but the queen's sentiments broke forth the same day; and, with a most unfeminine want of tenderness, she sincerely replied to the Spanish ambassador's intercession for the enlargement of the Queen of Scots, that she recommended her "to bear her condition with less impatience, or she might chance to find *some, on whom she placed her best hopes shorter by the head, in a very little time.*" This was a full expression of malice prepense,—the denunciation of death against this unfortunate nobleman: and from that moment, those who happily know by conjecture only, what intriguing and corruption are usually employed by the minions of a court, will want no farther proof to convince them, that all the evidence which was afterwards gained, to charge the duke, was venal and corrupt, or frivolous and irrelevant. There are, and always have been, wretches ready to countenance and support any measures, however iniquitous against a man, tho' never so meritorious, to purchase the detestable smile, that applauds fervility. The duke's retreat afforded too favourable a pretence for the increase of injurious reports; and the ill-timed applications of the French ambassador for the liberty of Mary, served only to irritate the queen to still greater violence against her former favourite: many emissaries were employed to find matter of public accusation against the duke; among the foremost of whom was Cecil, who, by certain dark dealings with Suffex, Lord President of the North, and Murray the Regent, was said to have obtained some capital evidence. This, accompanied by a rumour of a rebellion having broken out in the northern counties, struck the duke with such a panic, that he privily withdrew himself to Norfolk, till he could, by his friends, and by submission to the queen, appease the gathering storm. But even in this retreat he discovered he had spies upon him, who reported every action; and his presumed friends at court were become cool and indifferent. He trembled for the fate of Mary, on whom these rumours were well calculated to heap fresh perils. Those who were sincere with him, advised him to throw himself at the queen's feet, confess his inmost intentions, and crave her mercy; and accordingly he prepared for his appearance at court. Whilst he was upon his journey, so subtle

well as her connexions with the Duke of Norfolk, are referred to Mr. Goodall's and Mr. Whitaker's unanswered, and (as it is believed) unanswerable books on the subject.

were

were his enemies, they took that instant for presenting to the queen letters from Murray, intimating, that the duke had been practising with him to favour and assist his marriage with the Queen of Scots, attended with threats if he did not comply; that he had promised him his services, to prevent the design, which, he feared, was formed against his life. That soon after, he had a letter from the duke in private characters, in which he vowed he never would relinquish the princess. § The duke was examined, and upon some confessions, which, it is said, he made, he was committed to the Tower, 11th October, 1569. A rebellion, headed by the Earls of Westmorland and Northumberland, immediately ensued, and an insurrection appeared in Norfolk, but those were soon repressed; perhaps they contributed to hasten the duke's release; who, on entering into a solemn contract* not to concern himself with Mary's marriage, without the previous consent of the queen, was discharged: but it was conjectured, and not without good grounds, that he was set at liberty to appease the people, and that he might, on a future day be snared by some inadvertency, to give a more plausible pretext to remove him from the world.

The Queen of Scots was soon after fully assured, that all prospect of her deliverance, from the channel she had hoped, was extinct; and in the midst of her distraction and despair, she sent, by a secret messenger, a scheme of her designs, with several passionate letters, to the duke, written in cyphers only known to themselves: at the same time she sent letters to the Pope and King of Spain. The duke seems to have been extremely unhappy in the confidence he placed in his servants, and those nearest his person; for Hickford his secretary, who had command to transcribe the papers sent him, and to burn the originals, disobeyed his lord's orders, and concealed those momentous instruments in the matting of the room; with a design to betray him, as was evident in the sequel;—a corrupted wretch, devising the destruction of his lord, who had reposed in him his honour and his life. Camden and other authors of that day acquit the duke of being privy to Rofs's plot, and speak of him as having a soul so noble, that he was always averse to every base action. There seemed to be more of negligence in the duke's con-

§ *Extract from a Letter sent to the Regent from the Duke of Norfolk by the Lord Boyd.*

“ Good my Lord,—Assure yourself that you have not only purchased a faithful friend, but also natural brother, who is not, nor will be, less careful of your weale and surety than of his own honour and credit, whereof I am fully persuaded you doubt not, and therefore in that point I need not be over tedious. But briefly to return to that you desire to be satisfied of, which is, for my marriage with the queen your sister, wherein I must deal plainly with your lordship, as my only friend, that I have proceeded so far therein as I with conscience can neither revoke that I have done: nor with honour proceed further, until such time as you there shall remove all such stumbling blocks as to be impediments to our more apparent proceedings; which, when by you it shall be finished, upon my honour, the rest shall follow to your contentment and comfort.”

* “ Mary turned for protection towards the King of Spain. Mary thought it necessary to communicate the secret to the Duke of Norfolk, whom Elizabeth had lately restored to liberty, upon his solemn promise to have no further intercourse with the Queen of Scots. This promise however he regarded so little, that he continued to keep a constant correspondence with the captive queen, while she laboured to nourish his ambitious hopes, and to strengthen his amorous attachment by letters written in the fondest caressing strain. Some of these he must have received at the very time that he made that solemn promise. Mary, still considering him as her future husband, took no step in any matter of moment without his advice.”

ROBERTSON AND STUART.

duct

duſt than criminality, in the tranſaction in which he was guilty of treaſon: the Lord Herries and the Scots had committed hoſtilities, and ravaged the borders; Mary entrusted to the French ambaffador a ſum of money, to be ſent for their ſupport; he delivered it to Barker and Hickford, who, it is ſaid, but without any proof, communicated the buſineſs to the duke, and then delivered the charge to one Brown, one of his grace's retainers, who, being of a timorous diſpoſition, gave up the whole to the privy council. There ſeems to be determined treachery againſt the duke, in this whole buſineſs.* Hickford was apprehended, and then diſcovered all he knew, and informed of the papers he had concealed.

Now, reluctantly, we enter on the moſt, if not the only, ſullied part of this great man's character. It is beneath the dignity of virtue to ſtoop to an eſaſion; it is infamy to any man to deſcend to a falſehood. The duke being apprehended, on his examination denied the papers, with which, by Hickford's treachery, he was confronted to his face: his excuſe was the language of confuſion and ſhame,—*“I am betrayed by my confidants; though diffidence is the very eſſence of wiſdom, I knew not how to diſtruſt them.”* We would willingly throw a veil over this part of his grace's character; and would palliate his offence by every argument conſiſtent with the circumſtances and facts. He was committed to the Tower on the 7th of September, in the year after his former releaſe; and all his adherents were apprehended, whoſe confeſſions, derived from the love of life, ſerved to confirm the charge of correſponding with the Queen of Scots on terms of marriage ſolely; but did not extend to prove, with preciſion, any traiterous aid given to the enemies of the realm. §

On the 16th of January, 1572, he was brought to his trial in Weſtminſter-Hall, before George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, conſtituted Lord High Steward on the occaſion: twenty-five peers ſat in judgment. He was denied counſel, as being unprecedented in caſes of high treaſon, on which he ſaid, “To-day I muſt plead for my life, my eſtate, my children, and (which is above all) my honeſty; as for my honour let it go.” “If I die innocent, God will be ſure to avenge my cauſe.” He was unanimoſly pronounced *guilty*, and ſentence of death was immediately paſſed upon him.

He remained in priſon four months before execution. The queen, from certain feelings of compunction, and from old affection, appears to have been deſirous of granting his pardon; but the commons, to whom the hidden truths lay undiſcovered, and who were moved by the evidence of an obnoxious character, and the inſtigations of thoſe who wanted him removed out of their way, urged her highneſs to ſign his warrant, which ſhe did with evident marks of heſitation and grief. On the 2d of June he was brought to the ſcaffold on Tower-Hill. He ſpoke to

* Robertſon poſitively aſſerts, that “the duke had employed Hickford to tranſmit to Lord Herries ſome money, which was to be diſtributed among Mary's friends in Scotland.” “The Duke of Norfolk undertook to convey it with ſafety.”

STUART.

§ “The duke reſuſed to ſubſcribe the letters to the King of Spain and Duke of Alva; but he allowed the Biſhop of Roſs and Barker, his ſervants, to go to the Spaniſh ambaffador† to expreſs his approbation of the meaſures of Radolphi, to acknowledge that the letters were according to his mind, and to empower this ſtateſman to certify their authenticity to his court.”

STUART.

the people with firmness and courage. "It is no new thing for men to suffer death in this place, though since the beginning of our most gracious queen's reign I am the first, and God grant I may be the last. I acknowledge my peers have justly sentenced me worthy of death: nor have I any design to excuse myself. I freely confess that I treated with the Queen of Scots, in things of great moment, without my sovereign's knowledge, which I ought not to have done. On my release from the Tower, I promised upon honour to have nothing more to do with her; yet, I confess, I acted contrary, and this, in truth, disturbs my conscience. I once conferred with Ridolpho, but not to the queen's destruction; I had to do with him about money matters. I saw two letters from the pope, but by no means approved of them, or of the rebellion in the north. I have not been popishly inclined ever since I had any taste of religion." He refused a handkerchief to cover his eyes, saying, "I am not in the least afraid of death," and at one blow his head was severed from his body.

Caunden, who was an eye-witness of this scene, says, "It is incredible how dearly the people loved him; whose goodwill he had gained by a munificence and extraordinary affability, suitable to so great a prince. The wiser sort of men were variously affected: some were terrified at the greatness of the danger, which, during his life, seemed to threaten the state, from him and his faction. Others were moved with pity towards him, as one very nobly descended, of an extraordinary good nature, comely personage, and manly presence; who might have been both an ornament and support to his country, had not the crafty wiles of the envious, and his own false hopes, led on with a show of doing the public some service, diverted him from his first course of life. They likewise called to mind his father's untimely end, who, though a man of extraordinary learning, and famous in war, was yet beheaded in the same place, twenty-five years before."

His grace was twice married, first at the age of fourteen, to Mary,† daughter and heir of Henry Fitz Allan, Earl of Arundel, by whom he had a son Philip: to his second wife he married Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas Lord Audley, of Walden, Chancellor of England, widow of the Lord Henry Dudley, by whom he had issue two sons and two daughters, Thomas and William, Elizabeth and Margaret;* and to his third wife he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir

† The descendants in the male line of Philip, the eldest son of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, by his first wife, Mary, the daughter of Henry, Earl of Arundel, who are now living, are the most noble Charles Howard, Duke of Norfolk, Bernard Edward Howard, of Fomham, in the county of Suffolk, and his two brothers, Henry Thomas Howard, of Thornbury Castle, in the county of Gloucester, and Edward Charles Howard.

The descendants of the same duke in the male line, from Lord Thomas, his eldest son, by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Lord Audley, who are now living, are John, the present Earl of Suffolk, John Lord Andover and Thomas Howard his sons, and the Rev. Philip Howard, Rector of Handsworth, brother to the Earl of Suffolk.—From Lord William Howard, his second son, by the same wife, are now living Frederick Earl of Carlisle, who has three sons, George Lord Morpeth, William and Frederick; and also Philip Howard, Esq. of Corby Castle, and Henry Howard his only son.

* William was ancestor of the Earl of Carlisle, and of the Howards of Corby.—Elizabeth died in her infancy.—Margaret married Robert Sackville, Earl of Dorset.

Francis Leburne, Knight, widow of Thomas Lord Dacre of Gilsland, but had no issue by her, she dying 1567, after being married about a year.

Philip, eldest son of the last Duke of Norfolk, by his father's attainder, was deprived of the title, estate, and dignities of his ancestors on his father's side; but in right of his mother, as owner of Arundel Castle, he had the title of Earl of Arundel, which had been adjudged in the parliament, 11th King Henry VI. to be a local dignity, and that the possessors thereof should constantly enjoy that title of honour: in that right he sat in the parliament of 23d Queen Elizabeth, and was therein, by a special act, restored in blood.

At this time the fever of reformation and the intemperate zeal of religious rage against bigotry and superstition blazed in the bosom of many zealots, of whom the Earl of Leicester and Secretary Walsingham were not the most moderate: they thought there was a pious merit in ensnaring and betraying those eminent persons, who were not yet quite weaned from the church of Rome. The severity of the laws made at this period denote the intemperance of zeal that raged; and there are proofs, that forged letters were dispersed to render obnoxious certain great men, and make their lives and conversations subject to popular scrutiny and censure. Philip, devoted to the religion of the church of Rome, had determined to retire to some safer place of residence beyond the sea; but, previous to his departure, he wrote a letter to the queen, intending it should be delivered to her when he had quitted the land, in which he lamented the unhappy necessity he was under of departing from his native country; he made known to her the inveteracy of the enemies of his family, their power being as irresistible as their malice was incapable of alleviation, and their determined purposes threatened him with death. To make the grounds for his withdrawing himself still more weighty, he reminded the queen of the unhappy fate of his ancestors; and as every injury is accompanied with the implacable hatred of the perpetrator, he pointed out that those who had triumphed in the decollation of his father, would be restless whilst his sons remained within her dominions. Therefore, that he might not perish in the like manner, he chose to retire for his soul's health; but without any diminution of loyalty to her as his sovereign. Such was the remonstrance prepared to be thrown at the feet of the queen; but before it could be delivered, having gone privately into Sussex, to take shipping in a small creek there, his flight was discovered by some of his menials, and he was apprehended and committed prisoner to the Tower. He was charged under a prosecution in the Star Chamber, "with supporting Romish priests contrary to law: that he held a correspondence with Parsons the jesuit and Cardinal Allen, enemies of the queen: and that he had publicly, in writing, questioned the justice of the kingdom, intending to depart the realm without licence." Camden speaks of the earl's submission, and that he protested his obedience to the queen, and love of his country; but, declaring his ignorance of the law, acknowledged his attachment to the Catholic church of Rome: he was accordingly fined 10,000*l.* and was sentenced to be imprisoned during the queen's pleasure.

Notwithstanding this heavy fine imposed upon the earl, and an imprisonment of four years and a half, in the 32d year of the Queen, he was accused of high treason,

treason, and brought to his trial in Westminster Hall, before the Earl of Derby, appointed high steward on that occasion, and twenty five peers, on the 14th of April, 1589.‡ On being arraigned, he said, "Here is as true a man's heart and hand, as ever came into this hall."—He was found guilty and condemned to die.

The earl, without a complaint of the severity of his persecution, petitioned that he might obtain of her majesty, leave for the payment of his debts, that he might be attended by his servants on his private affairs, that his wife might visit him, and that he might embrace his infant son, born during his confinement; and whom he had never seen.

Camden says, "There were many that most heartily lamented the untimely fall of this young nobleman, who was not above thirty three years of age at the most: and as many on the other side, were as ready to cry up the queen's wisdom and caution, who, by this example had struck a terror in the more powerful part of the Romish faction. The queen after all, gave him his life, and was well enough satisfied with having lessened the power of so considerable a man, and one who was so great a bulwark of the Catholic cause."

Although mercy was so far extended to this unfortunate earl, as to be spared from the scaffold, yet his imprisonment was as effectual, though a slower execution; for, by a broken spirit and a kind of religious austerity, which he enjoined himself, he fell into a state of languishment and melancholy, and died in the tower, 19th November, 1595.—Not without suspicion of having been poisoned.

He married Anne, the daughter of Thomas, and sister and coheir of George, Lord Dacre, of Giffland, by whom he had issue one son, who succeeded him.

Thomas the infant son, overwhelmed with the misfortunes of his father and family, was deprived of honour, and left with a small portion of the inheritance of his ancestors. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth, he enjoyed by courtesy only, the title of Lord Maltravers. He was fortunately under the direction of his mother, who was a lady of eminent virtues and excellent understanding, and took the greatest care of his education; she knew how to bend to the storm which had borne so hard upon the family, and withholding her son from public appearance, or entering into much conversation at home; prevented him from being the object of observation of the enemies of his illustrious house. In the school of adversity, and the retired course of life, which occupied his youth, he reaped that early wisdom and learning, which flourished forth in his accomplished character.

On the accession of King James I. he was seventeen years of age, and his friends had flattered themselves on that event, that he should be restored to the honours and possessions of his ancestors; and that the sovereign would not neglect the heir of those eminent men, who had suffered by their attachment to his mother; but all that he gained was restitution of blood, and part of the Arundel estates, with the dignity of Earl of Arundel and Surry.

By a happy intermarriage with the lady Alatheia Talbot, third daughter and coheirefs of Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, and granddaughter of George, Earl of

‡ He was a tall man, somewhat swarthy, he was dressed in a wrought velvet gown, furred with martins, laid about with gold lace, and buttoned with gold buttons, a black sattain doublet, a pair of velvet hose, and a high black hat.

Shrewsbury, and Earl Marshal of England, he not only possessed the most excellent conjugal felicity, but greatly increased his fortune; for the two elder sisters dying without issue, he succeeded to the large possessions of that family. The greatness of his birth and quality, and his powerful fortune, were not so much the cause of his advancement to an eminent station in life and in the state, as his uncommon genius, wit and learning. In the year 1607, he was sworn of the privy council, and four years afterwards was installed knight of the garter. In the 10th stall at Windsor, his installation plate sets forth his titles thus, "Du tres noble et puissant Seigneur Thomas Howard, Comte d' Arundel et Surrey, Seigneur Howard, Fitz Alan, Mautravers, Mowbray, Seagrave, Bruse et Clun, chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere enstalle le 13 jour de May, 1611, en le presence du Roy. et du Prince du Gaules." The following year, he attended the marriage of the prince Elector Palatine with the Princess Elizabeth, King James's only daughter, he carrying the sword of state;† and was one of the four noblemen appointed to attend them to the elector's dominions, the countess being one of the princess's suit. "In the year 1615, he embraced the communion of the church of England, and received the sacrament in the king's chapel at Whitehall."‡ Soon after he went into Italy, where he improved his studies of the fine arts and begun his collection of antiquities:‡ in 1614, he sent his sons upon their travels, who

† The jewels worn by the king, queen, and princess, on that occasion, were of the value of £900,000-FINET.

‡ Howards anecdotes, p. 67.

‡ Copy of a letter from James Theobald, Esq. to the right honourable Lord Willoughby de Parham, president of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

MY LORD,

Having observed, in the minutes of this society of the 26th of May, 1757, that mention is there made of a monthly pamphlet, published in the years 1707 and 1708, intitled, *Memoirs for the Curious*, in which notice is taken of, that the noble and valuable museum of curiosities of all sorts, as well natural as artificial, which had been collected at great expence from all parts of the world, by that great patron of learning and the liberal arts, Thomas Earl of Arundel, which was deposited in his palace, called Arundel house, in the Strand; and stood between those of Essex house on the east, and Somerset house on the west; the garden of which came down to the river Thames, of which it had a fine view, as also of the city of London eastward as far as London bridge, and of the city of Westminster, and westward as far as the Nine Elms, in the parish of Battersea; I thought it would not be unacceptable to your lordship, and my worthy brethren, the members of this society, to have some further account of some part of that collection when dispersed, which have come to my knowledge, and into whose hands some of them are fallen, and are at present: in hopes this may incite others, who have any anecdotes of these things, to put them in writing, in order that they may be entered into the chronological register of the society, where recourse may be had to them, that they be not buried in oblivion.

An act of parliament was obtained to entail that noble estate on the heirs male of the Norfolk family, and to exempt it from being charged either with jointures or family debts: and gave a power to the then Duke of Norfolk, to let a part of the house and gardens to builders at a reserved ground rent, which rent was to accumulate, in order to raise a fund for building a mansion house for that family, on that part of the gardens which lay next the river.

The Duke of Norfolk, after the establishment of the royal society, gave that worthy society permission to hold the meetings in Arundel house, but now, as it was to be pulled down, they removed to Gresham college; and as he had made the royal society a present of his noble library, that was also removed thither.

Arundel house being now pulled down, great part of the furniture was removed to Stafford house with the museum, &c. And as there were many fine statues, bas-reliefs and marbles, they were received into

who whilst in Italy, were joined by their mother, whose great affection made her anxious to visit them; and it is remarked, that in all places she was received with honour and respect, "above any person of our nation that had visited those parts."*

But

into the lower part of the gardens, and many of them placed under a colonnade there, and the upper part of the ground next the strand let to builders, who continued the street, next the strand, from Temple-bar towards Westminster; and also to build thereon, the several streets called Arundel, Norfolk, and Surry-streets, leading from the Strand towards the river, as far as the cross street, called Howard-street, which ran parallel with the strand.

When the workmen began to build next the strand, in order to prevent incroachments, a cross wall was built to separate the ground let to building from that reserved for the family mansion; and many of the workmen, to save the expence of carrying away the rubbish, threw it over this cross wall, where it fell upon the colonnade; and at last, by its weight, broke down, and falling on the statues, &c. placed there, broke several of them. A great part of these, in that sad condition, was purchased by Sir William Fermor, from whom the present Earl of Pomfret is descended. He removed these down to his seat at Easton Neston, in Northamptonshire, where he employed some statuary to repair such as were not too much demolished.

Here these continued till the year 1755, when the present countess made a present of them to the university of Oxford; and, on the 25th Feb. 1756, she received the thanks of that learned body from their chancellor, the Earl of Arran, and their lord high steward, the Earl of Westmorland: and, the year following, the university celebrated a public act, where, in a set oration, and in a full theatre, she was again complimented by them in the most public manner, for her noble and generous benefaction.

Among this collection was the famous sleeping Cupid, represented as lying on a lion's skin, to express his absolute dominion over fierceness and strength. On the skin are some roses scattered as emblems of silence and secrecy, Cupid having presented that flower to Harpocrates, the god of silence, as a bribe to him to conceal the amours of his mother. The rose is also supposed to be congenial with Venus, and sacred to her. Below the foot of Cupid, on the bed, is the figure of a lizard; which some have supposed to have been placed here as a known ingredient of great efficacy in love charms; others, as a proper attendant on those who sleep, from the opinion, that this reptile wakes them on the approach of danger; and others have imagined it to have been an emblem of sleep itself, who lie torpid great part of the year, and is placed near the statue of Somnus on a monument at Rome. But the real design of the sculptor is rather to perpetuate his name by this symbol, which was Saurus, which signifies a lizard. The Romans observing how much the Grecian statuaries excelled them in this art, whenever they employed them to execute any work of this sort, forbid them, as had been customary, putting their names to their works; and Pliny tells us, that Saurus had recourse to this expedient, by putting this symbol to this figure, as well as in another which he executed jointly with Batrachus, where they were not permitted to put their names, and therefore on the bases they placed the figures of a frog and a lizard.

Some other of these broken statues, not thought worth replacing, were begged by one Boyder Cuper, who had been a servant (I think gardener) to the family, and were removed by him to decorate a piece of garden ground which he had taken, opposite Somerset watergate, in the parish of Lambeth, which at that time, was a place of resort for the citizens and others in holiday, still called after him by the name of Cuper's, and thence corruptly Cupid's gardens, which were much of the same nature as Sadler's wells and Marybone gardens, called also a music house, as they had always music attending, and a large room for dancing when the company were so disposed.

Here they continued for a considerable time, till Mr. John Freeman of Fawley Court, near Henly on Thames, Oxfordshire, and Mr. Edmund Waller of Beaconsfield, in Buckinghamshire, happening to see them, and observing something masterly in the designs and drapery of several of them, and that they were fragments of very curious pieces of sculpture, they called on me, who then lived in that neighbourhood, to know the then owner of them, Mr. John Cuper, and, finding him, I was desired I would treat with him for them, and left in my hands a bank note of 100l. with liberty of going as far as that sum. After two or three days meeting, I agreed with him for them for 75l. which I paid him, and soon after they were divided between those two gentlemen, and sent by them, part of them to Fawley Court, and part to Beaconsfield, where they at present remain.

What

* Camd. Ann.

But at Gaunt, on their return, she had the inexpressible affliction of losing her eldest son, Lord Maltravers, a youth of the most promising disposition and accomplishments. On the removal of Lord Chancellor Bacon, the Earl was made
one

What statues and broken fragments yet remained undisposed of in Arundel gardens, the Duke of Norfolk obtained leave from the crown to remove cross the water, just on the opposite shore, to a piece of waste ground in the manor of Kennington, belonging to the principality of Wales; and one Mr. Arundel, a relation of the duke's, was employed by the duke to solicit a grant of it from the crown to him, which I think was at the latter end of the reign of King Charles II. or King James II. and accordingly he did obtain a grant of the said piece of ground, at a small rent, for a term of years, which expired sometime when the present king was prince of Wales, and was renewed on paying a fine, by Mrs. Rawe of St. in Cornwall, to whose husband, Mr. Arundel, at his decease, left the lease, Mr. Arundel having taken the lease in his own name, instead of the Duke of Norfolk's, by whom he had been employed.

What were thought not worth removing, were buried in the foundations of the buildings in the lower part of Norfolk-street, and the other buildings on the gardens. Mr. Aislaby, who inhabited one of these houses, I am informed by the present Duke's steward, found a broken statue in his cellar, which he carried down to his seat in Yorkshire; and he also tells me, there is a sarcophagus in the cellar of Mr. James Adamson, who lives in the corner house on the left hand, going into the lower part of Norfolk-street.

As to those carried over the water, and laid on the Prince of Wales's ground, Mr. Arundel, soon after he obtained the grant of the ground, let it for a timber-yard, and the person who took it, built up a wharf, and when the foundation of St. Paul's was laid, great quantities of rubbish were brought over thither to raise the ground, which used to be overflowed every spring tide; so that, by degrees those statues and other marbles, were buried under the rubbish brought to raise the ground, and lay therefore many years almost forgot and unnoticed. About the year 1712, this piece of ground was rented by my father, who, having occasion to erect buildings on the ground, and digging foundations, &c. frequently met with some of these fragments which were taken up and laid on the surface of the ground. The late Earl of Burlington, having heard of those things which had been dug up, and that they were a part of the Arundel collection, and meeting me at the royal society, or at my late worthy friend, Sir Hans Sloan's, spoke to me, and desired he might take a view of them, which he accordingly did, and seeming to admire them, I told him, they were at his service. Accordingly he chose what he pleased, and carried them down to Chifwick house, where one piece of bas relievo he placed in the pedestal of an obelisk he erected there.

Some years after which, the Right Honourable Lord Petre speaking to me of those things of the Earl of Burlington, told me that he had heard, that on some parts of my ground, there were still many valuable fragments of the Arundel's marbles lay buried, which he had been told by the Duke of Norfolk. I informed him what I had met with, but feared there could be little of any consequence remaining; as at different times, different parts of the ground had been dug up. He desired I would give him leave to employ some men to bore the ground, and endeavour to find them, which I readily consented to. Accordingly he set men to work, and after six days searching every part, just as they were going to give over, they fell upon something which gave them hopes, and upon opening the ground, they discovered six statues, without heads or arms, lying close to each other; some of a colossal size: the drapery of which was thought to be exceeding fine. When they were taken up, I was surprized to find sticking to some of them, a small sort of Conical Barbaris, which convinced me they must formerly have lain in the sea where those animals fasten themselves to them, as they do to rocks and ship bottoms; but what I thought surprizing, was, that although they must have stood long exposed to the air, and perhaps had been so long underground, they were not fallen off.

These trunks of statues were soon after sent down to Workshop, the seat of his present Grace the Duke of Norfolk, in Nottinghamshire, where they at present remain.

There were some few blocks of a sort of greyish veined marble, out of which I endeavoured to cut some chimney-pieces, and slabs to lay in my house, the Belvedere in Lambeth parish, over against York Buildings, but the expence was more than their worth: however, as they were cut, there were some of them used. The fragment of a column I carried into Berkshire to my house, Waltham-place in White Waltham; which I converted into a roller for my bowling green. It was about six feet long and about
eighteen

one of the commissioners of the great seal, and "in 1620, he was created Earl Marshal of England for life, and supported that office, jointly with that of Constable of England, with great dignity;" "With honour to himself, says Dugdale and his authority, and to the great satisfaction of the nobility and gentry of this realm, in cases where they received such affronts and injuries, for which, by the rule of common law, no redress could be had, until by the votes of the predominant party in the long parliament, his jurisdiction in that court was blasted." "The real worth of this nobleman will best appear, when we see him thus loaded with honours by James I. though he was an avowed enemy to Buckingham, the King's great favourite, against whom he headed a party in parliament, and to maintain his independence, which he always did with uncommon steadiness, it

eighteen inches diameter. This, my Lord, is the best account in my power to give of the marbles and statues above mentioned. There are many other curiosities of this sort, which have not fallen under my notice; and I hope, this will incite some other of our worthy members, to trace out and commit to writing what they know of any other parts of the inscriptions, &c.

The Duchefs of Norfolk, who had been divorced from the Duke, and who was heiress of the Peterborough family, and afterwards married Sir George Germain, among other valuable estates and effects, carried with her that fine collection of cameos and intaglios belonging to the Norfolk family, and which is now in the possession of his second wife and relict, the Lady Elizabeth Germain, a daughter of the Earl of Berkeley; who, I am told, values it at 10,000*l.* and offered it for that sum, to be purchased by the Curator of the British Museum, who were not then in a situation to bestow so large a sum thereon.

In the year 1720, a sale was made of another part of the said collection at Stafford house, which was then standing just without Buckingham gate, but which is since pulled down and built upon: a catalogue of which is still extant, with the names of the purchasers, and the prices they were sold for; but at present, the gentleman in whose custody it is, viz. Mr. Charles Howard, a descendant of that noble family of Greylock, in Cumberland, could only give me the following abstract:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Pictures sold for	812	17	0	Jewels and other Curiosities	2467	7	10
Prints	168	17	4	Medals	50	10	6
Drawings	299	4	7	Odd Lots of Plate	170	6	7
Japan	698	11	0	Cabinets and China	1256	19	0
Gilt and other Plate	462	1	11 3 f.	Household Furniture	1199	3	0
Crystal Vases	364	3	0	Several other odd Lots	738	13	2
Agate Cups	163	16	0				
				Total Amount	£.8852	0	11 3 f.

Besides which, there still remained in several branches of that noble family, many very curious pieces of plate, jewels, &c. Mr. Charles Howard, above-mentioned, is now in possession of Archbishop* Thomas Becket's grace cup, an account of which is given by me in the minutes of this society, of 15th January, 1740-1, and had also the † mace, which latter he has presented to the present Earl of Stafford.

At the revolution, in 1688, Henry, the then Duke of Norfolk, who was a Protestant, came over with, and was a great favourite of King William, and soon after obtained an act of parliament, I think, about the year 1690, whereby a power was given him of making leases of the remainder of the garden ground, for a term of forty one years; which he accordingly let to one Mr. Stone, of New Inn, an attorney. And by the same act, the design of building a mansion house was laid aside, and the money which had been accumulated, in order to build it, was given to the then Duke. At the expiration of the lease, in the year 1734, the ground rents then amounted to 480*l.* per annum. This nobleman was, by King William, made governor of Windsor castle; and, at his death, there was a sum of 12,000*l.* due to him for the salary, which I was informed was never paid.

Surry-street, May 10th, 1757.

JAMES THEOBALD.

* This engraving is in the antiquarian repository.

† He meant the high constable's staff.

“ is

“ is said of him, that he never went to court but when he was obliged to do it by his station and the places he held.” †

On the accession of King Charles, he was continued in the office of Earl Marshal, was one of the King's supporters at the royal interment, was made one of the commissioners to determine claims at the coronation, and joint in commission with the Earl of Pembroke for creating Knights of the Bath. Soon after he fell under the displeasure of the sovereign, and various causes are assigned for his imprisonment. Our noble author, to whose anecdotes it is with pride that we so often refer, says, “ Yet such was Charles's attachment to his favourite and fellow traveller, the Duke of Buckingham, that he committed the Earl prisoner to the tower, upon the meeting of parliament, for being concerned in impeaching that nobleman.”—On Rusworth's authority, we must beg leave to dissent from the cause here assigned by our noble author; being rather inclined to believe, the specious pretext, (whatever other heart burning might instigate the measure in the King's breast,) was a severity of language used to the Lord Spencer on our Earl's marriage of his eldest son Henry, Lord Maltravers with the Lady Elizabeth Stuart, eldest daughter of the Duke of Lenox, which was contracted without the sovereign's privity, he having intended to espouse her to the Lord Lorne. The Earl and his lady were a long time confined in the country, and afterwards removed to the tower, and Lord Maltravers and his lady were confined at Lambeth, under the care of Archbishop Abbot. On this occasion the Lords shewed a noble exertion of their privilege, finding the commitment was unwarrantable, they strenuously insisted on his being released; and persevered in their resolution with laudable steadiness, infomuch, that voting to proceed on no business till their requisition was complied with, Charles for once found himself obliged to let his favourite prerogative give place to necessity; and the Earl was enlarged.

We now again pursue the account given by our noble author,—“ The unhappy fate of the favourite, Buckingham, put an end to these jealousies; and our Earl's great virtues and uncommon merit, soon forced the approbation, and of course the favour, even of Charles; who sent him to condole the Queen of Bohemia upon her husband's death, and also appointed him ambassador extraordinary to the states general. He was also constituted chief justice of the forest north of Trent; and accompanied the King, in the year 1633, when he visited Scotland, his native country. He was afterwards, in the year 1636, appointed ambassador to the Imperial diet, where he discharged his commission with his usual integrity. Though an utter enemy to dress and the pageantry of courts, yet on this occasion he let his own inclinations give place to the honour of his country; the appearance he made being splendid and magnificent; equal to that of a sovereign prince.” In 1638, he was appointed general of the forces sent to quell the insurrections of the Scots, on account of the book of church discipline imposed on them: but a treaty of peace soon after took place. He found the King out of humour with the concessions made to the Scots, and the courtiers were involved in dissensions, infomuch, that he determined to leave the court for a time and retire to

† Howard's Anecdotes.

the country; during which recess, he formed a scheme of planting and cultivating the island of Madagascar, and so earnestly had he engaged his mind therein, that Sir Anthony Vandyke was employed to draw the pictures of him and his lady, with a terrestrial globe between them, he with his marshal's staff pointing at the island.‡ But the restless and unsettled state of public affairs, soon drew him abroad, and in 1639, we find him in the office of Lord Steward of the household; and receiving the oaths of the parliament then convoked. In August, 1640, the Scots having taken up arms, entered England, took possession of Newcastle, and passed the Tyne, the King with his army then being at York: on which occasion the Earl was made General south of Trent, with commission to levy forces and form a second army to support the measures and assist the operations of the troops commanded by the Earl of Strafford.

On the meeting of the succeeding parliament, his son, Sir William Howard, having sometime before married the sister and heiress of the last Lord Stafford, was created Viscount Stafford: this lady had a very extensive fortune, and was sole heir in blood of the great and ancient family of Stafford, Dukes of Buckingham.

The Earl "sat as Lord High Steward of England upon the trial of the Earl of Strafford: which, Dr. Birch tells us, was the most solemn ever known, and lasted eighteen days.† In the execution of this business, he acted with that moderation and regard to justice peculiar to himself. He had some grounds of resentment against Lord Strafford, who had opposed him in a family claim to a great estate in Ireland; but he was too noble to be vindictive, too just to suffer his own private wrongs to interfere in a matter where the laws of his country were only to be considered. The bill of attainder against Lord Strafford, which passed the House of Commons, and afterwards the House of Lords, stopped the proceedings of this trial before it could come to a conclusion, and effected the ruin of that unhappy man, who was beheaded on Towerhill, the 12th of May, 1641."*

In this parliament an examination took place on the lives and affections of all men in power: in which scrutiny, the Earl passed uncensured. The last public duty we find this great man acting in, was giving the royal assent by commission to the bill of attainder against Lord Strafford, and the royal ordinance that the parliament should not be dissolved without consent of Lords and Commons.

"In 1645, he petitioned the King to be restored to the titles and honours of his family,§ but though the petition was supported by another, from several
VOL. I. 3 E "peers,

‡ There is an excellent etching in the family, from this piece, but the plate is kept private.

† Above six weeks, Coll. Per.

* Howard's Anecdotes.

§ *To the King's most excellent Majesty.*

The humble remonstrance and petition of Thomas, Earl of Arundel and Surry, Earl Marshal of England, &c.

Who in all humility sheweth unto your most excellent majesty, that his grandfather, Thomas Howard, late Duke of Norfolk, having lost that duchy by attainder, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; since which time, your petitioner hath done the best service he could to King James, your father, of ever blessed memory, and your majesty, for the space of almost forty years; wherein he hath employed the best faculties of his mind, and pains of his body, not sparing any expence, which he thought might be honour to your court,

“peers, yet all the effect this joint application had on Charles, was his creating him Earl of Norfolk || by letters patent, dated at Oxford, the 6th of June, in the 20th year of his reign; which plainly evinces, that the other favours and honours conferred on him proceeded from that prince’s sense of his great abilities, and not from any personal regard he had for him. This partial grant does him more honour, than if he then had been created Duke of Norfolk, since it appears to be more the effect of self-interest, or fear, than of love. I am not insensible that some may take exception at my using the word fear in this case; but they should know, that there is something in innate honesty which soars above power. An honest man, even in chains, will make a tyrant tremble. Upon the whole, he was a man who was honoured with the favour of princes without courting it, and courted by ministers, whom his honest open disposition would not suffer him to treat otherwise than with contempt. Witness, Buckingham, who according to a writer now before me,† wanted him to be put in the commission for

or further your service, both at home and abroad, in divers weighty and difficult employments. And having been all this while so modest, that he did never so much as make any suit unto your majesty, by himself or any other, to restore him to the said duchy, until within this month.

He doth now hold it a most fit time, for many weighty reasons, and therefore as he hath within these few days, by word of mouth beseeched your majesty, so he doth now by this, most humbly and instantly beseech your majesty, as the fountain of honour, to restore him and his family to the said duchy of Norfolk: wherein he is the more confident of your majesty’s grace and favour, in respect that neither the king your father, of happy memory, nor yourself (as he remembers) have ever denied or made difficulty, upon the humble suit of the party, to restore any peer of this realm, to the honour lost by his ancestor: and so have dispensed the honours which have lain deposited in the crown; and thereby comforted and encouraged the noble families who have succeeded unto them; as also gave great satisfaction to all noble worthy disposed persons, who esteem it both a great glory to the king, that restores ancient families, and a singular contentment to the people at home and abroad, that the dignities and honours acquired by the virtue of so many ancestors may be centred in their loins, to the service and prosperity of your majesty and this kingdom. To which no man shall more faithfully contribute, than your majesty’s most humble and loyal servant,

ARUNDEL AND SURRY.

To the King’s most excellent Majesty.

The humble petition of the subscribed,

Shewing, with due reverence, That whereas your majesty’s faithful liege man, Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel and Surry, is the first of that blood, being lineally descended from Thomas, late Duke of Norfolk, attainted in the 15th year of Queen Elizabeth, upon certain treasonable allegations; which at this time we forbear to mention, for many considerable reasons.

As likewise, how the duchy of Norfolk hath ever since King Richard III. been annexed unto this family, both by creation and alliance from Margaret, daughter and coheir of Thomas de Mowbray.

In consideration whereof, some of your majesty’s royal predecessors did graciously call some of the same family, to their former place and title, as were heretofore, either maliciously or unfortunately lost

We therefore most humbly supplicate your sacred majesty, in case it may stand with your princely honour and justice, to restore the said Earl of Arundel unto the precedence and dignity of his ancestors. And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

He. Bathon	}	Huntington	}	J. Peterburgh	}	Maltravers
Nottingham		Montague		Jo. Rochford		C. Howard
Suffolke		Dorset		Hen. Dover		H. Pierrepont
Lindsey		Strange		Mowhray		Ed. Howard.

|| He had the title as being lineally descended from Thomas of Brotherton Earl of Norfolk, a younger son of King Edward I.

† The author of the antiquities of Arundel.

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“ holding the great seal, when judgment had been passed on Lord Chancellor Bacon, he being pointed out by the public as the most proper person in the kingdom for that high office, on account of his virtue, his unblemished honour, clear judgment, and great learning. But Buckingham, finding that the Earl from his disinterestedness and reserved conduct, had but few friends in parliament, which the minister was obliged to court, was drawn off from his purpose, by that passion which is ever predominant in a thorough paced courtier. Thus we see our Earl appointed to some of the highest offices of state, and designed for more, without cringing to power or courting faction.” †

He certainly discerned the storm which was gathering in the state, and weary of the business of a court, determined to make his declining health an excuse for leaving the kingdom and retiring to the Spa; he had already withdrawn his grandchildren, whom he had placed at Utrecht for their education. The return of the Queen mother of France from this country, gave him an honourable opportunity of departing, as escort; his countess accompanied him: but through some anxieties which hung upon him from the love of his country, he could not resist a desire of visiting England, and returned in the winter:—The aspect of public affairs still growing more gloomy, and his power not being equal to his wishes, he finally withdrew himself from his native land in the succeeding spring, accompanying the Princess of Orange and the Queen her mother, to Holland. “ From that time until his death, he may be looked upon as a voluntary exile, lamenting the sad condition of his king, and the honour, laws, and liberty of his country.” † He passed from Holland to Antwerp, where he took his last farewell of his lady, for travelling from thence to Italy, he never lived to return. He sustained two great shocks before his death, his eldest grandson, a man of excellent hopes, was seized with a distemper which in its consequences affected his brain, and his third grandson, Philip, absconded, and professed himself a friar of the Dominican order. After moving from place to place for four or five years, he repaired to Padua, where his eldest son, the Lord Mowbray visited him: England being then distracted with the miseries of a civil war. In the year 1646, he had thoughts of returning to his native country, but was during his preparation seized with a mortal distemper, and expired at Padua, on the 14th of September, having entered into the sixty first year of his age.

We will now in the first instance collect what our noble author has said of this great man's character: and by way of comparison add what is said of him by Sir Edward Walker, Knight, garter king of arms, who was his secretary, and owed his rise to his lordship. “ He was a very great virtuoso, as his invaluable collections, by far superior to any of that time in Europe, sufficiently testify. His *Marmora Arundeliana*, which he purchased at a very great expence, and were afterwards presented by his grandson Henry to the university of Oxford, are lasting monuments of his taste for antiquity. He was a great lover arts, and the liberal patron and friend of the ingenious artists and learned men of his time. Peacham, who wrote in the year 1634, speaks thus of him: *I cannot, says he, but with much*

† Howard's anecdotes.

† Collin's Peerage.

“ reverence, mention the every way right honourable, Thomas Howard, Lord high Marshal of England; as great for his noble patronage of arts, and ancient literature, as for his birth and place; to whose liberal charges and munificence, this angle of the world owes the first sight of Greek and Roman, statues, with whose admired presence, he began to honour the gardens and galleries of Arundel house about twenty years ago.”

“ Dugdale tells us, that this nobleman, whom he calls the most noble Earl, soon after being created Earl of Norfolk, discerning the flames of war (occasioned by the prevalent party in the long parliament) more and more to increase, his age being also such as rendered him not fit for further military employments, obtained leave from the king to travel. Whereupon going to Padua, in Italy, he there departed this life upon the 4th of October, 1646, after which, his corpse being brought over to England, was buried in Arundel castle.”

“ Having thus far endeavoured to delineate from the best authorities we could find, this very amiable character, I hope the candid reader will excuse my going on a little further, to examine into the light in which Lord Clarendon places it. It is the cause of truth, and I dont think myself less at liberty to rescue the memory of my ancestor from calumny, than that of any other man. From what has been already said of this nobleman, it appears that his general deportment was reserved, and that, being very little solicitous about court preferment, and anxious to maintain his independence, he never cringed to ministers, and seldom appeared at court, but when his business called him there. He was ever ready to accept of any employment suitable to his rank, which his sovereign thought proper to confer upon him; but never sought to procure it, by abjectly soliciting for it, nor by faction. It were greatly to be wished for the repose of these kingdoms, that the same could with as much truth, be said of all the great men since his time. Lord Clarendon fixes the cause of this part of the Earl's conduct, which I have just now mentioned, to a very silly kind of pride. After premising, that the Earl in his own right preceded the rest of the council, that he was generally thought to be a proud man, who lived always within himself and to himself, † conversing little with any of the nobility, so that he seemed to live as it were in another nation, &c. he goes on thus, “ He resorted sometimes to the court, because there was only a greater man than himself; and he went thither the seldomer, because there was a greater man than himself. He lived towards all favourites and great officers, † without any kind of condescension, and rather suffered himself to be ill-treated by their power and authority, (for he was often in disgrace, and once or twice a prisoner in the tower) than to descend in making application to them. He was willing to be thought a scholar,

† Was the numerous body of lords, who jointly addressed the king to have this nobleman restored to his honours, treated in this cavalier manner? was Lord Chancellor Bacon, one of these great men, kept at so awful a distance, who retired to the earl as to his dearest friend, in his last sickness, and died at his house, at Highgate, in the year 1626.

† Lord Clarendon has unfortunately himself given us some exceptions to this in his state papers. It appears beyond a doubt, in the earl's letters there, that he has treated one great officer at least (Mr. secretary Windebank) not only with condescension, but with great friendship and affection.

“ and to understand the most mysterious part of antiquity,* because he made a wonderful and costly purchase of excellent statues in Italy and in Rome. As to all parts of literature, he was almost illiterate, and thought no part of history so considerable, as what related to his own family, in which no doubt there had been some memorable persons.” Thus has this noble historian, by fixing the spring of action to his purpose, in some places, and in others asserting facts from his own authority, in plain contradiction to every other writer, endeavoured to deface this lively picture, and place it in the most contemptible view. But this great man seems to fall short here of his usual precision and accuracy. He should have transmitted to us the unaccountable means, by which this odd composition of pride and ignorance, as he would set him forth, was, without any kind of sollicitation from himself, appointed to the first places in the state. and the most important commissions abroad, though he kept the world at such a distance, and scarcely treated his sovereign with common decency. Were there no cringing, solliciting lettered courtiers about the king’s person, who would have treated his favourites and ministers with condescension, and even acknowledged them to be their lords and masters, if they were appointed to these offices, that they must be conferred on a man who was almost illiterate? Nay, further, he should have let us know, by what kind of magic this man, unaided by literature, could have discharged the several important offices of Earl Marshal, Constable, and Lord High Steward of England, and ambassador abroad on the most interesting concerns, with universal applause to himself, and utility to the public.

“ I shall pass over other trifling censures of this noble writer, and come to the grand blow, which he levels at our Earl in the conclusion of his character. As the Earl was an utter enemy to inflammatory factions and parties, whether religious or political, so he never countenanced them. With respect to the former, I suppose he thought as every good man does, that Christians of every denomination should live together with that concord and harmony designed by the first blessed Founder, and therefore could not abet any party divisions, with respect to religion, to the disturbance of the peace of his country. From this Lord Clarendon takes upon him to proclaim to the world, that our Earl had little or no religion at all. *He was, says he, rather thought not to be much concerned for religion, than to incline to this or that party;* and he concludes with a Coup de Grace thus: *and died under the same doubtful character of religion, in which he lived.* How much more could be said of an infidel? The best method I can take to confute this assertion, is to produce the Earl’s last will, dated at Dover, the 3d of Sept. 1640, to public view; whereby it will appear, beyond a

* The wonderful and costly collections which Lord Clarendon talks of, are, I think, sufficient monuments to prove, that the earl looked upon the histories of Greece and Rome, as worthy of some consideration. They threw the greatest light on the Grecian history, of any collection that was made before or since, and which were of infinite use to P. Peteau, Salmasius, Vossius, and several other learned men in their works:

NOTES TO HOWARD’S ANFC.

It may not be unnecessary, nor disagreeable, to many of our readers to be informed, that the authenticity of the Parian Chronicle, contained in the Arundelian marbles, has lately been called in question, in a work of the most learned and ingenious criticisin, that the present age has produced.

“ possibility

“ possibility of doubt, that he was a zealous, hearty, professor of the faith of
“ Christ. *

“ I am far from endeavouring to insinuate, that the Earl of Arundel might not
“ have his foibles, though they do not appear from any other writer but this ;
“ and I could wish it was in my power to say, that Lord Clarendon, great though
“ he was, was exempt from them.

“ There is a certain noble desire in every good man’s breast, of being well
“ thought of by posterity, which stimulates him to worthy actions. To rob him
“ of this deserved praise, is a double crime ; it is an injury to the man, because it
“ deprives him of what is his just due ; it is an injury to posterity, because it
“ deprives them of an amiable pattern to imitate.

“ † He was tall of stature, and of shape and proportion rather goodly than
“ neat ; his countenance was majestic and grave, his visage long, his eyes black,
“ large and piercing, a hooked nose, and some warts or moles on his cheeks. His
“ complexion was brown, his hair thin, both on his head and beard ; of a stately
“ presence and gait, so that any man who saw him, though in never so ordinary a
“ habit, could not but conclude him to be a great person ; his garb and fashion
“ drawing more observation, than did the rich apparel of others ; it being a com-
“ mon saying of Hay, Earl of Carlisle, Here comes the Earl of Arundel in his
“ plain stuff, and trunk hose, and his beard in his teeth, that looks more like a
“ nobleman than any of us. *He was more learned in men and manners than in books,*

* *In the Name of God, Amen.*—I THOMAS HOWARD, by God’s goodness being in perfect memory, but imperfect health, remembering the certainty of death, but uncertainty of the time, do make my last *Will and Testament* in form following : My soul I do, with all zeal and humility of spirit, beseech the Almighty to receive ; and, being purified by the precious blood and passion of our blessed Saviour, from my great and manifold sins, to vouchsafe it, out of his infinite mercy, a place to glorify him for ever amongst the blessed. For my body I bequeath to the earth, of which it is a part, to be buried at Arundel, without all funeral pomp ; to have a convenient tomb of a fitting figure, of white marble, with such an inscription in Latin, as I have acquainted Junias withal, to be designed by Sir Francisco Vannelle, if it may be. For my worldly, for time, I dispose of it thus : That first, my debts be paid by sale of lands and otherwise, as my dear wife and I, with my son Mowbray have given order ; and beseech his Majesty, even for God’s sake, and for the memory of his grandmother, Queen Mary, and father, King James of blessed memory, to have a tender and princely care of the great losses of my family, and of the helping it to subsist in honour ; I calling God to witness, that just monarchy never had a more faithful servant to the uttermost of my power. For my goods, I give them all to my dear wife, by whom God hath blessed me with so hopeful a posterity ; being assured that as I did, by the knowledge of my blessed mother, before the Act of Parliament, make Arundel castle, Arundel, and Arundel house, with the lands belonging to Arundel, in the Act to her for jointure ; so she will be careful, according to the power in the Act, to intail all the principal of them to those houses : and as I am most assured she will prove a kind mother to my son Mowbray, so I doubt not his memory of such a parent, who brings to our poor family the best means of subsistence, and hath been with him, both in his travels abroad, and in all his sicknesses and distempers with so much tenderness, will preserve a duty and love answerable, which will be his greatest happiness and praise before God and man. I give to my two sons, and their wives, with every one of our dear grand-children now alive, 100 l. a-piece, for some piece of plate, to remember me. I make my eight noble cousins and friends, the Earls of Bath and Dorset, the executors of this my last *Will and Testament*, giving unto either of them, a cup of gold, weighing 100 l. sterling. I revoke all former Wills, and prostrate before God, beseech him to bless all my family, and give it strength, virtue, and subsistence, and to have mercy on my sinful soul. *Amen.* (Signed,) ARUNDLL AND SURRY.

‡ Sir Edward Walker’s account.

“ yet

“ yet understood the Latin very well, and was master of the Italian; and a great
“ favourer of learned men, such as Sir Robert Cotton, Sir Henry Spelman, Mr.
“ Camden, Mr. Selden, and other antiquaries. He was a great master of order
“ and ceremony, and knew and kept greater distance towards his sovereign, than
“ any person of that time, and expected no less from his inferiors; often com-
“ plaining, that the too great affability of the king, and the French garb of the
“ court, would bring majesty into contempt. In council he was grave and
“ succinct, rather discharging his conscience and honour, than complying with
“ particular interests, and so was never at the head of business or principal in
“ favour, contenting himself to be, as it were, the supporter of ancient nobility
“ and gentry, and to interpose in their behalfs: witness the care he had in the
“ education of the Earl of Oxford, and the young Lord Stafford, who were in his
“ house, together with his grand-children. He wanted not a share of the royal
“ favours, as may appear by the many employments he had under King James
“ and King Charles I. the former of which loved him more, and the last had him
“ in greater veneration and regard (though not in intimacy of favour) he being a
“ person, by years, quality, and parts, of an austere disposition, and not so com-
“ placent as other persons that had more ends. He was the greatest favourer of
“ arts, especially painting, sculpture, designs, carving, building, and the like,
“ that this age had produced: his collection of designs being more than of any
“ person living, and his statues equal in number, value, and antiquity to those in
“ the houses of most princes; to gain which he had persons, many years, employ-
“ ed both in Italy, Greece, and so generally in many parts of Europe, wherein
“ rarities were to be had, which were by him placed in the garden, and are ac-
“ curately described in that tract of his, intituled, *Marmora Arundeliana*. His
“ paintings likewise were numerous, and of the most excellent masters, having more
“ of that exquisite painter, Hans Holben, than are in the world besides; and he
“ had the honour to be the first of the quality that set a value on them in our
“ nation. He was also the first person that brought in uniformity in building,
“ and was chief commissioner to see it performed in London, which added ex-
“ ceedingly to the beauty of that city. He was likewise sumptuous in his plate
“ and household stuff, and full of state and magnificence in his entertainments,
“ especially of strangers; and at his table, very free, polite, and pleasant. He
“ was a person of great and universal civility, but yet with that restriction, as for-
“ bid any to be bold or saucy with him; though with those he affected, which
“ were lovers of state, nobility, and curious arts, he was very free and conversible,
“ but he had not many confidants or dependents; neither did he much affect to
“ have them, they being unto great persons both burthensome and dangerous.
“ He was not popular at all, nor cared for it, as liking better by a just hand than
“ flattery, to let the common people know their distance and due observance.
“ Neither was he of any faction in court or council, especially not of the French
“ or Puritan. He was free from covetousness, and so much above a bribe, or
“ gratuity for favours done, as no person ever durst tempt him with one. He
“ was in religion no bigot or Puritan, and professed more to affect moral virtues,
“ than nice questions and controversies. He was most faithful and affectionate to
“ his

“ his lady, indulgent to his children, and more to his grand-children: his recre-
 “ ations were the care of their education, and when not diverted by business,
 “ pleasing himself in retirement into the country. If he were defective in any
 “ thing, it was, that he could not bring his mind to his fortune; which, though
 “ great, was far too little for the vastness of his noble designs; yet that is pardon-
 “ able, as being for the glory and ornament of his country. To conclude, this
 “ noble Earl would have appeared far more eminent, had the times he lived in
 “ been more consonant to his disposition: however, as they were, he must, by all
 “ wise and noble persons, be looked upon as the greatest assertor of the splendor
 “ and greatness of the crown, and the eminent honour of the nobility and gentry
 “ that lived in his time, and as the last great and excellent person that age of
 “ peace had bred.”

By his marriage with the Lady Alatheia Talbot, he left issue, † six sons, Henry Frederick, who succeeded to the title: William 1, James 2, Thomas 3, Gilbert 4, and Charles 5. Henry Frederick, Earl of Arundel and Norfolk, on the decease of his father, came over to England in the midst of the distractions of the state: he found his estate in the hands of the parliament's officers. so that he was brought to great distress, before he could compound for it, which in 1648 he was admitted to contract for at 6000*l.* to be paid for the use of the navy.

He received so early a disgust against parties and public business, that he determined to spend his life in ease and retirement. He died at his house in Arundel-street, in the Strand, 17th April, 1652.

He married the Lady Elizabeth Stuart, as was observed before, contrary to the king's pleasure, and had issue, ten sons and three daughters; Thomas, who succeeded to the title, Henry 1, Philip 2, Charles 3, Talbot 4, Edward 5, Francis 6,

† There is a most elegant engraving (from Vandyke's picture) of this whole family, wherein the Earl and his Countess are represented sitting under a canopy, calling their children before them, each presenting a part of the armour of the king of Scots taken at Flodden field, and one of them bears the famous shield, won by the Earl of Surrey at a tournament at Florence, in defence of the fair Geraldine.—The original picture is in the possession of the late Lord Stafford, and the engraving was the private plate of the late Duke of Norfolk.—G. Allen has an impression, given him by the late Duke.—This picture is esteemed one of Vandykes' capital performances

1. Sir William, the second son, Knight of the Bath, from whom the Earls of Stafford were descended. This branch is now extinct in the male line, Sir William Jermyingham of Colsey, in Norfolk is his heir by the female line.

2. James, Knight of the Bath, died at Gaunt.

3, 4, 5. Thomas, Gilbert, and Charles, all died young.

1. Henry,—who succeeded to the title, as heir of Thomas his brother.

2. Philip,—Lord Almoner to Catharine, consort of King Charles II. and was a cardinal. He became a dominican at Cremona, and on the great fury which engaged the minds of the people against Papiists, he resigned his office of Almoner, and retired into Flanders, where he received the cardinal's hat. In 1685, Bishop Burnet visited him at Rome, and gave him the character of a good natured man, moderate in religious matters, and temperate in all his conduct. He died at Rome in 1694, in the 65 year of his age.

3. Charles,—married Mary, eldest daughter of George Tatterfall, Esq; he was seated at Graystock. He was succeeded by Henry Charles Howard, his only son, who was succeeded by his second son, Charles Howard, Esq; the present Duke of Norfolk.

4, 5, 6. Talbot, Edward, and Francis, all died unmarried.

Bernard 7, but the names of the two last we have not obtained, and presume they died in infancy: his daughters were Anne 1, Catharine 2, and Elizabeth 3.

Thomas, Earl of Arundel, Surry, and Norfolk, on the petition of James, Earl of Suffolk; Thomas, Earl of Berkshire; William, Viscount Stafford; Charles, Lord Howard of Charlton; Edward, Lord Howard of Eskrick; Henry, second son to the late Earl of Arundel, Surry, and Norfolk, and Charles Howard of Naworth, all lineally descended from Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, attainted 15th Queen Elizabeth, and other of the English nobility to the number of 91, obtained an act of parliament, 13th King Charles II. for restoration to the title of Duke of Norfolk, and to the heirs male of his body, with limitations to the heirs male of Henry, late Earl of Arundel, with divers special remainders. He died at Padua whilst on his travels, 1st Dec. 1677, unmarried, and thereupon the title descended to his brother.

Henry, Duke of Norfolk, who went on his travels, 1664; in 1668 he was made doctor of civil law at Oxford, he having conferred on that university, the invaluable remains of the Marmora Arundeliana. In the lifetime of his brother, in the 21st King Charles II. he was created, by letters patent, baron, by the title of Lord Howard of Castle Rising, in the county of Norfolk; and in the 24th of the same reign, had the title of Earl of Norwich, in tail male, granted to him, together with the office of Earl Marshal of England; and for default of male issue, to the heirs male of the body of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, grandfather of the said Henry Lord Howard, and in default of such last mentioned issue, to the heirs male of Henry Howard, Earl of Arundel, son and heir of the said Thomas; in which remainder the present Duke was included; and in default of such issue, to the heirs male of Thomas, late Earl of Suffolk; and in default thereof, to the heirs male of the body of Lord William Howard of Naworth; and in default thereof, to Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, and the heirs male of his body. He took his seat in the House of Lords, in the month of January next succeeding his brother's death.

His Grace was twice married, first to Lady Anne Somerset, eldest daughter to Edward, Marquis of Worcester, and by her had issue two sons, Henry who succeeded to the title, and Thomas 1, and three daughters, Anne Alathca 1, Elizabeth 2, and Frances 3. To his second wife, he married Jane, Daughter of Robert Dick-

7. Bernard married Catharine, sister to his brother Charles's Lady. He had issue by her, three daughters, who all became nuns at Brussels, and one son Bernard, father to the late Mr. Henry Howard of Sheffield, who has left three sons, viz. Bernard Edward Howard, Henry Thomas Howard, and Edward Charles Howard.

1. Thomas, at the coronation of King James, as Lord of the manor of Worktop, claimed to find the king a right hand glove, and support the king's right arm, whilst he held the sceptre. In 1686 he was made master of the robes, and in 1688 went ambassador to Rome. On the king's departing this realm under his abdication, Thomas seems to be in an unsettled situation, sometimes in France, and other times in Ireland; and on the 9th Dec. 1689, in one of those passages, he was shipwrecked. He married Elizabeth Maria, daughter and sole heir of Sir John Javil of Copely, and by her had issue, five sons and one daughter, Mary. Thomas, the eldest, succeeded to the title and dignities of the family, as heir of his uncle. Henry died unmarried, as did Richard the fourth son. Philip, the youngest, married Winifred, the daughter of Thomas Stoner, to his first wife; and to his second, married Henrietta, daughter of Edward Bleunt. Mary married William, Lord Aston. Edward, the third son, as heir of his brother Thomas, became Duke of Norfolk.

erton, and had issue, three sons and three daughters, George 1, James 2, Frederick 3, Catharine 4, Anne 5, Philippa 6. He died 1683, Æ. 55.

Henry, Duke of Norfolk, had his education at Magdalen college, Oxford. He was summoned to parliament 1677, by the title of Lord Mowbray, and the next day was introduced into the House of Peers, and placed at the upper end of the barons bench. On the death of Prince Rupert, 1682, he was constituted constable and governor of the castle of Windsor, and warden of the forest there; also Lord Lieutenant of Berkshire and Surry: he was also constituted Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk; and on the death of his father, succeeded to the office of Earl Marshal and all his honours. In 1685, he was installed of the order of the garter. In 1687, he obtained a commission to revive and hold a court of chivalry. * In 1688, we find him among the Protestant Lords, petitioning the king to call a parliament, "regular and free in all respects." On the king's going towards Salisbury, to put himself at the head of his army, his Grace set out for his Norfolk estate, and immediately declaring for the Prince of Orange, brought over a large party.

His grace attended the Prince of Orange to St. James's 18th of December, on the 21st he was one of the lords who waited on his highness, requiring him to call a free parliament, and fulfil the terms of his declaration: and the next day was among the peers who met on that extraordinary occasion. His grace was active in all measures, then promoted for the security of the kingdom, and voted for the settlement of the crown on King William and Queen Mary; immediately after whose proclamation a privy council was called, of which the duke was one. He was made Constable and Governor of the Castle of Windsor, Lord Warden of New Forest, and Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Norfolk, Surry, Berkshire, and Norwich. In 1694, he moved for a bill of divorce from his wife, the daughter of the Earl of Peterborough, but being opposed therein, he did not obtain the act till the succeeding year. He did not marry again. He died at his house, in St. James's Square, April 1701, in the 48th year of his age, and having no issue, was succeeded in his honours and estates by his nephew.

Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, who married Mary, daughter and heir of Sir Nicholas Shirburn, of Stonyhurst, in the county palatine of Lancaster, Bart. but had no issue. He died in the year 1732, at his house in St. James's Square, whereupon he was succeeded by his brother Edward, the late Duke of Norfolk, who married Mary, second daughter and coheirs of Edward Blount, of Blagdon, in the county of Devon, Esq. a family as ancient as the conquest. He died in the year 1778, at his manor of Worktop, without issue; so that, by the remainders before stated, the honours of this great family devolved upon the descendant of

1. George married Arabella, daughter and heir of Sir Edmund Allen, but had no issue.
2. James died unmarried, being drowned in attempting to cross Suttonwath in Lincolnshire.
3. Frederick, born after his father's decease, married Catharine, daughter to Sir Francis Blake.
- 4 and 5. Catharine and Anne were both nuns in Flanders.
6. Philippa married Ralph Standish of Standish in Lancashire, Esq.

* Bishop Burnet relates, that the King giving the Duke of Norfolk the sword of state to carry before him to the chapel, he went with it as far as the door, and there stood; upon which the King said to him, "My Lord, your father would have gone further." To which the Duke answered, "Your Majesty's father was the better man, and he would not have gone so far."

Charles Howard, brother to the late duke's grandfather, and fourth son of Henry Howard, Lord Mowbray and Earl of Norfolk.

Charles, late Duke of Norfolk, the noble author from whose work we have had such frequent occasion to make the most material extracts in these anecdotes of the family of Howards, was grandson of the before-mentioned Charles,* who married Mary, daughter and heir of George Tatterfal, of Finchamstead, in the county of Berks, Esq. and had issue Henry Charles,† who married Mary, daughter of John Aylward, Esq. of whose issue, they having had six children, his grace was the only one surviving, being the second-born son.

His grace married Catharine, daughter of John Brockholes, of Claughton, in Lancashire, Esq. and had issue Charles, the present Duke of Norfolk. He had six other children, who all died young.

His character is best gained from his writings, he having published several tracts. In his Moral Essays are to be traced the liberality of his sentiments, the benevolence of his heart, and his truly religious and moral principles.§

We will trespass still further on the reader, by transcribing what our noble author says of the lives of his father and grandfather; from whose writings we gain anecdotes of those personages, which no other author has given to the world.

“ *Let us now withdraw our eyes from the pomp of titles, and the vain fluctuating pageantry of courts, and view Charles Howard in his retirement at Dibden, near Darking, as we find him described by Aubrey, in the Antiquities of Surry, vol. IV. p. 164. The sensible reader will, I am sure, allow that he had very little reason to envy the stations of any the most exalted of his ancestors.*

“ *Near this place the Hon. Charles Howard, of Norfolk, hath ingeniously contrived a long bepe (i. e. according to Virgil, deductus vallis) in the most pleasant and delightful solitude, for house, gardens, orchards, boscages, &c. that I have seen in England: it deserves a poem, and was a subject worthy of Mr. Cowley's muse. Mr. Howard hath cast this hope into the form of a theatre, on the sides whereof he hath made several narrow walks, like the sides of a theatre, one above another, above six in number, done with a plough, which are bordered with thyme, and some cherry trees, myrtles, &c. Here were a great many orange trees, and syringas, which were then in flower. The pit (as I may call it) is stored full of rare flowers and choice plants. In the hill, on the left hand, being sandy ground, is a cave digged, thirty six paces long, four broad, and five yards high, and, at about two-thirds of the hill, (where the crook or boring is) he hath dug another subterranean walk or passage, to be pierced through the hill; through which, as through a tube, you have a visio over all the south part of*

* He recovered the barony of Graylock, under a decree of the court of Chancery, affirmed under an appeal to the lords.

† He repaired Graylock castle.

§ *Arms.*—Gules in the middle of a bend between six cross crozlets, argent, a shield, Or, therein a demi lion rampant, (pierced through the mouth with an arrow) within a double tressure counterflory, gules. The crest on a chapeau, gules, turned up ermine, a lion passant gardant, his tail extended, gorged with a ducal coronet, argent, as descended from Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, fifth son of King Edward I. The arms supported, on the dexter side, by a lion, and on the sinister, a horse, both argent, the latter holding a slip of oak, fruited proper. Motto,—SOLO VIRTUS INVICTA.

“ *Surry and Suffex to the sea. The south side of this hill is converted into a vineyard of many acres of ground, which facetb the south and south-west. The vaulting, or upper part of the caves, is not made semicircular, but parabolical, which is the strongest figure for bearing, and which sandy ground naturally falls into, and then stands: and thus we may see, that the conies, by instinct of nature, make their holes so.*

“ *On the west side of this garden, is a little building, which is divided into a laboratory, and a neat oratory. Above the hill, on this west side, is a thicket of black cherry trees, with which the walks abound, as does the ground with strawberries. The house was not made for grandeur, but retirement, a noble hermitage, neat and elegant, and suitable to the modesty and solitude of the proprietor, a Christian philosopher, who, in this iron age, lives up to that of the primitive times. It is an agreeable surprize here to the stranger, that neither house nor garden can be discovered, till you come just to it, as if it squatted down to hide itself. Here are no ornaments of the statuary or carver, but the beauty of the design and topiary speak for itself, and needs no addition out of the quarries. In short, it is an epitome of paradise, and the garden of Eden seems well imitated here. To give my reader a just notion of this is almost impossible.”*

“ Thus happy in a quiet conscience, thus innocently employed lived Charles Howard, retired from the bustle and noise of the world, he found true happiness there, within himself, where only it should be sought for. The changing scenes which nature, bountiful even to a degree of profusion, as if she meant to shew how greatly she was interested in the happiness of this good man, constantly exhibited to his view, afforded each day to his contemplative mind fresh objects of delight. His natural philanthropy must of course have been heightened from so pleasing, so undisturbed a situation of life. Every one within the limits of his acquaintance or knowledge, felt the effects of it, infomuch that his memory will ever be revered in that neighbourhood. When obliged to sue for his estates in Cumberland and Westmorland, the amiable benevolent Christian then shewed the fortitude and temperate firmness of a man. He entered the expensive lists of the law, though his fortune was rather narrowly circumscribed than otherwise, and at length proved successful. The decree in his favour, which is a well-known leading case in our law books, remains as one of the many other memorials we have of the great talents and equity of that ever memorable chancellor, Finch Earl of Nottingham. The use he made of these estates, was the settling them immediately on his only son, Henry Charles Howard, after which he retired to his much loved Dibden, where he closed a well-spent life in the year 1714, and was buried in the chancel of the church at Darking.

“ Henry Charles Howard was as well known as most private gentlemen of his time. He had a fine taste for the polite arts. His measures in every respect, but particularly with regard to politics, were directed by the strictest moderation. He was one of the few of those days, who held, that religion should never be blended with politics, further than as it enjoins a due submission to government, and an attention to the peace and prosperity of society. When a proposal was made in the reign of King George I. for tolerating Roman Catholics, on condition of their taking the oath of allegiance, he used his utmost influence with the gentlemen of that persuasion to come into it: in which he was joined by the

“ Earl

“ Earl of Stafford, a very polite, moderate, rational nobleman : Abbè Strickland,
 “ Dr. of Sourbon, who was afterwards, by the interest of King George I. appointed
 “ Bishop of Namur, by the Emperor of Germany ; Abbè Stoner, of Stoner, in
 “ Oxfordshire, Dr. of Sourbon, for whom the great Duke of Shrewsbury procu-
 “ red a very good living in France, and who was afterwards a R. C. Bishop in
 “ Partibus, in England, where he died, leaving a very respectable character ;
 “ Edward Blount, Esq. father of the Lady (of the late) Duke of Norfolk, a very
 “ sensible gentleman, as his letters, published in Pope’s Works, sufficiently testify ;
 “ and several other distinguished persons : but the unhappy infatuation which pre-
 “ vailed among the disaffected party in general, at that time, when a *Wbig Papijt*
 “ was counted a monster in nature, would not suffer these people to accept a pro-
 “ posal, than which nothing could be better calculated for their own welfare and
 “ the peace of their country. A something, to which they gave a name of
 “ *indefeajible hereditary right*, ran so in their heads, without once giving themselves
 “ time to consider what it meant or tended to, that every other idea gave place to
 “ it ; and thus they became voluntary sacrifices to the ever memorable Stuart
 “ family. Government kindly held out the parental hand to them, which they
 “ imprudently refused accepting, as if they were determined, that the banished
 “ Stuarts should, from their blind attachment, continue to them and their posterity,
 “ as great a misfortune, as the reigning Stuarts were to their ancestors. What
 “ notions must these men have had of their own dignity as men, when they
 “ implicitly avowed themselves to be transferable, like so many cows or horses,
 “ from father to son, without any kind of restriction ; and that they were formed
 “ for government, not government for them. Such doctrine, from a narrow
 “ minded mussulman, would not be astonishing, but for a man, breathing the
 “ sweets of freedom under such an excellent constitution as ours, to promulge
 “ such doctrines, is, not to give it a worse appellation, a voluntary subject debafe-
 “ ment of his nature.”

Our noble author concludes his anecdotes in these words, “ It is from such
 “ reviews only, that we are most likely to get the best aids, next to those in holy
 “ writ, which are necessary to direct and enable us to fill our places in society,
 “ with comfort to ourselves, and utility to others.”*

The barony of Graystock held of the king in capite, by the service of one intire
 barony, rendering 4l. yearly at the fairs of Carlisle, suit at the county court month-
 ly, and serving the king in person against Scotland: the rent is still paid. It
 consists of about 257 customary tenants, and 106 freeholders.† Graystock castle
 is

* We see the greatness of the Arundel possessions the best by comparison.—The Barony of Percy comprehended 30 knights fees, computed 40,800 acres.—Melchines, 11 knights fees, computed 7480 acres.—Arundel 84 knights fees, computed 57,120.

† A mixed manor, comprehending 257 customary tenements.—Customary rent, 12cl. 6s. 6d.—A 20d. fine on death of lord or tenant.—A 30d. fine on alienation.—Forcill rents, foster corn, mill-rents, greenhue, peat silver, boons of mowing and leading peats.

is the seat of the present Duke of Norfolk. He has been twice married, first to Marian, daughter of — Coppinger, Esq; of the county of Cork, who died in 1768, without leaving issue. His second lady, Frances, the only child and heir of Lord Scudamore, is still living, but they have had no issue.

The

GRAYSTOCK PARISH.

EXTENT.] From E. to W. about 10 miles—from N. to S. about 8 miles and half.—Contains four chapelries. When the country increased in population, and the dales or vallies were become inhabited, these chapels of ease were founded, and those now noticed are not a charge on the mother church.—Three of them are presented to by the Rector of Graystock, and the 4th by the Earl of Lonsdale.

SHEEP AND CATTLE.] About 13,000 sheep, and 5000 lambs, in 1792, besides about 300 kept in the Duke of Norfolk's grounds.—They are chiefly of the native breed, about six fleeces and a half go to a stone; and sold in 1792 for 8s. a stone.—In this parish, and particularly in Matterdale, the sheep are esteemed equal, if not superior, to any in Cumberland:—great part of the hills or mountains upon which they are depastured, are of a fine dry soil, covered with grass, without a mixture of heath.—Horses are about fifteen hands high.—Black cattle bred here, when fat, will weigh on an average eight stone per quarter.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] The soil in general is a red light loam; in some parts there is a strong red clay. Limestone is to be got every where through the parish, (except some parts of Newchurch and Matterdale) in some parts it rises above the surface, and impedes cultivation. In Mungrisdale, and some other of the valleys, the soil is more light and gravelly, and, where sheltered by the mountains, and enjoying the sun, produces early crops of barley and oats, almost the only grain grown there. In Matterdale little but oats; about Johnby, Graytock, and Motherby some wheat is produced; the soil appears very good for that grain, if sown in proper season, and the land duly prepared by fallowing and dressing. The farmers are prejudiced against the growing of wheat, on account of the coldness of the climate, and because the land lies so high; but early sowing, &c. would obviate these objections.—Oats and barley are the grains chiefly grown; but meadow and pasturage are the husbandman's chief objects, as the rents are made up from cattle and sheep.

DEER.] The Duke of Norfolk has several parks in this parish, in which he keeps near 1000 head of deer; most of them fallow, some red, and a few American.

GAME.] Grouse abounds on the mountains and commons,—partridges in the lower grounds, and in the parks, &c. such abundance of hares, that they are seen sporting in troops. Upon Saddleback and in Graytock park many foxes are allowed to breed.

FUEL.] Coal from Warnell-fell—Turf and peat may be got in various parts of the parish, at a small expence; and are used by the poorer families.

MEETING HOUSES.] At Bowficale there is a Quaker's meeting house; the society composed of about seven families.—A Roman Catholic chapel, but few frequent it.—A Presbyterian meeting-house at Penriddock.

SCHOOLS.] Several in the parish.—A Sunday school instituted by the Rector of Graytock.

TENURE OF LANDS.] Chiefly custodial under the Duke of Norfolk.

ROADS.] From Penrith to Keswick, and by Ullswater towards Ambleside, (the country abounding in limestone) the roads are good.

ASPECT, CLIMATE, AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.] Graytock, Johnby, and the neighbouring tracts incline considerably to the S. and S. E.—Motherby N. E.—Newchurch southward—Matterdale principally to the E.—Threlkeld to the S.—Mungrisdale, stretching north and south, lies in various inclinations. Graytock quarter is situated high and is cold.—Newchurch is almost entirely surrounded with mountains, some covered with verdure, and others rugged and rocky, with Ullswater on the south.—The arable land there is neither regular nor beautiful.—On the banks of Ullswater, one parcel of arable land has been cropped yearly for above a century, barley or big one year, and oats the next, and so alternately: it appears like a bed of pebbles; barley has been reaped there in nine weeks from the time of sowing; at Sandwick, in Martindale, on the opposite side of the lake, the reaping has been in seven weeks. In Matterdale, Threlkeld, and Mungrisdale, the land and inclosures are pretty regular, interspersed with trees, and sheltered by lofty hills, covered with verdure or heath.—His grace has, for these several years past, planted above 2000 trees annually upon his estates here.

MOUNTAINS.

The church of Graystock is rectorial, and dedicated to St. Andrew: † the living is worth upwards of 450l. per annum. || In the year 1377, it appears that the cure was ill supplied; and on a commission of inquiry, it was returned, that the neat produce, after procurations and other ecclesiastical dues were deducted, was

MOUNTAINS.] Two-thirds at least of this parish consist of mountainous lands, some of which are round, green and beautiful, but lofty; others are rugged, craggy, and barren. Saddleback, Bowfale, Souther, and Mell-fell are the most eminent.

Near the top of Saddleback is a lake, from whence a large brook issues, and near it a considerable branch of the Caldew rises; these streams flow in different directions.

HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

.....

Joseph, the son of Jeremiah and Sarah Sowerby, of Murray, in this parish, was born in 1721. Being the oldest of eight children, his father intended to have brought him up to husbandry: but not well brooking the drudgery of that kind of life, he contrived, during the short intervals of rest from his daily labour, to pick up a little English and Latin, together with some arithmetic, and a taste for the mathematics, from one Naughlin, a Scotman (who, afterwards, by following the example of origin, in emasculating himself, as the only remedy, it was supposed, for his incontinency, became the subject of very general conversation) the curate of Threlkeld. Thus qualified, he commenced schoolmaster at the neighbouring village of Lamony: still continuing to add a little, during his moments of leisure, to his little stores of learning, by the instructions of Mr. George Smith, a person often mentioned in this work. His next step was removing to Penrith, where he taught the use of the globes, and other branches of astronomy and the mathematics.

From Penrith he went to London: and there, on a larger scale, commenced teacher in St. Paul's Church-yard. Here, as a mathematician, he was held very high in the estimation of his cotemporaries: but unfortunately for his memory, he has published no work to support that character. Posterity must be contented therefore with the following account of him, said to be written by Dr. James Bradley, of Oxford:—

“*Oct. 12th, 1749*—On Thursday last died at his lodgings in Edmonton, Mr. Joseph Sowerby, a gentleman not only of uncommon genius, but singular proficiency in mathematical learning. Without education to improve, without fortune to advance, without friends to recommend him, without breeding to engage, without address to win, without eloquence to persuade, he not only deserved, but procured, the esteem of the most conversant in that noble science. But that excessive application to study, (which, under all these disadvantages, brought him into the regard of the learned world) cut off at the age of twenty-eight a genius that wanted only time to have ripened into that of a second Newton.”

BIOGRAPHIA CUMB.

‡ In 1747, the parish comprehended 347 families, 15 Quakers, 16 Presbyterians, 1 Papist.

|| GRAYSTOCK RECTORY.

Dedication St. Andrew—Dr. Henry Akew, Patron.

King's Books, 40l. 7s. 8d. halfpenny.—Real value, 450l.

INCUMBENTS—1302, Richard de Morpeth, pref. Sir John de Graylock, Knight.—1314, Ralph de Eigholme, an acolite, pref. Ra. son of William, Lord of Graylock.—1357, Richard de Hoton, p. ref. Eigholme, pref. Sir William de Graylock, Knight.—1365, John de Herinthorpe, priest, p. m. Hoton, pref. King Edward III. in right of his ward, Ralph, Baron of Graylock, a minor.—1379, John de Clallon.—1382, Converted into a collegiate, Gilbert Bowet, master. †—1420, Adam de Aglicnby, master.—1526, John Whelpdale, LL. D. master. After the dissolution restored to its rectorial state, John Daere, rector.—1567, Simon Mofse, clerk, rector, p. m. John Daere, pref. Tho. Duke of Norfolk, and Elizabeth his wife, widow of Thomas, then late Lord Daere.—1568, Edward Handly, p. m. Mofse,

* He took out a commission for inquiry of dilapidations.

† The six canons were then appointed to the chauntries, and at their installment, were obliged to swear canonical obedience to the Bishop of Carlisle.

pref.

was about 80 l. a-year: that it had a chapel at Watermelock, and another at Threfkeld, and that the parish was seven miles in length, and four in breadth. In 1382, the church was greatly out of repair, it being then reported that the walls were crazy, the belfry fallen, and the wooden shingles of the roof mostly shattered. In

pref. Queen Elizabeth, in right of her ward, George, Lord Dacre.—1598, Hugh Thornby, A. M. p. m. Hanby, pref. William Cantrele, Esq.—1597, Leonard Lowther, p. m. Thornby, pref. Rich. Lowther, Esq. p. h. v. by grant from the Queen, the Earl of Arundel being under attainder. 1616, Dr. Henry Robinson.—1633, Jerome Waterhouse.—1632, William Pettie, D. D. p. m. Waterhouse, pref. Thomas, Earl of Arundel and Surry.—1639, William Morland, A. M. pref. *ibid.* †—West an intruder.—Dr. Gilpin, who, on King Charles II's restoration, delivered up the rectory to Morland, who was restored.—1662, Allan Smallwood, D. D. p. m. Morland, pref. Joseph Coulston, p. h. v. per grant from Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Arundel and Surry.—1686, Richard Fowke, A. M. p. m. Smallwood, pref. Charles Howard, Esq.—1694, Thomas Gibbon, A. M. p. m. Fowke, pref. university Cambridge, a popish living. ‡—1717, Thomas Bolton, A. M. p. m. Gibbon, pref. Gilfred Lawton, Esq.—1737, Edmund Law, A. M. (late Bishop of Carlisle) p. m. Bolton, pref. university Cambridge. §—1788, Hugh Moiles, A. M. p. m. Law, pref. Dr. Askew.

RECTORIA ET COLLEG. DE GRAYSTOK.

Johes Dacre Magister Collegii de Graystok ac Rector ejusdem habet Gran. decimalia	} £. s. d.
totius dieit. p'ochie et fen. decim' al ejusdem que valent coib's annis - - - - -	} 39 2 4
Idem, Johes habet mansionem et Glebam q. valent p. ann. coib's annis - - - - -	} 0 18 8
Idem, Johes habet decim. agnor. lan ejusdem rectorie de Graystok q' valet coib's annis	} 26 0 0
Idem, Johes habet decim vitulor. lacticin. Oblac. minut. cu' p'heuis libr. paschalis q. valent coibus annis - - - - -	} 15 0 0
Idem, Johes habet diversas Terr. et Ten jacent in villa de Graystok et al. q. val. p. ann. coibus annis - - - - -	} 0 33 0
Sm totalis valoris, £. 82 14 0 de qu'ib'.	

Resoluc pens. fenag. et als. } In pens. annuatim resolut. Epo Karlij p. dict. Ecclia de Graystok.	} 0 40 0
In resoluc. dict. Epo p fenagio annuatim solut. - - - - -	} 0 2 6
Et in cons. resolut. p' cucon. visitacon. Epi. p' dict. de triennio, 11s. 6d. in triennium, et sic annuatim - - - - -	} 0 3 10
Et in resolut. annuatim sex Capellanis p'petuis celebrantib in Ecclia et Colleg p' dict. viz. in pecuniis 20l. et in victual 20l. et sic p. annu. solut. - - - - -	} 40 0 0
Sm deduct. 42l. 6s. 4d.	
Et rem. 40l. 7s. 8d. xma inde 4l. 6s. 9d. 1 f.	

Cantaria beate Marie virginis in Ecclia. de Graystok.

Anthoni Garnet capellan. Cantaria ejusdem habet in victualia, 3l. 6s. 8d. et in pecuniis, 3l. 6s. 8d. annuat. ubi solut. p. man. dict. magni Collegii. - - - - -	} 6 13 4
Xma inde, 13s. 4d.	

Cantaria sei Thome Martir in dict. Ecclia

Robertus Wilson capellan. Cantaria ejusdem Cantarie habet et p'cepit de p'dico mro Colleg. annuatim in victualia, 3l. 6s. 8d. et in pecuniis, 3l. 6s. 8d. sm. - - - - -	} 6 13 4
Xma inde 13s. 4d.	

† In 1650, he was ejected for ignorance and insufficiency, by Sir Arthur Hazlerig, and other commissioners for propagating the gospel in the four northern counties. Which sentence, upon Mr. Morland's appeal, was confirmed by the committee for plundered ministers. He was replaced on King Charles's restoration.

‡ In 1711, he resigned, and was re-instituted on the presentation of Gilfred Lawton, Esq. Grantee of Chas. Howard, Esq.

§ In 1726, he resigned, and was re-instituted on the presentation of Adam Askew, Esq. Patron by purchase from Charles Howard, Esq. the late Duke of Norfolk

In the same year, the pope's legate, Alexander Nevill, Archbishop of York, converted this rectory into a college, and thereof constituted Gilbert Bowet the first master, and appointed six canons, to whom he gave the chauntries founded in that church, viz. John Lake, the chauntry of St. Andrew—Thomas Chamberlayne, the chauntry of St. Mary—John Alve, the chauntry of St. John Baptist—Richard Carwell, the chauntry of St. Catharine—Robert Newton, the chauntry of St. Thomas the martyr (Becket) and John de Hare, the chauntry of St. Peter.

Soon after the dissolution of religious houses, it came to be contested, whether this church continued rectorial, or by the dissolution it became vested in the crown. The incumbent's title was regular by due presentation, admission, institution, and induction. It appeared that the king had not joined in the creation of the collegiate constitution, and that it was the sole act of the pope; and further, it seemed there had been no usage of a common seal. Judgment passed against the crown, and the rectorial and parochial rights of the church were confirmed. Judge Dyer, in his report of the case. 81, says, the determination was grounded on the non-usage of a common seal; and Lord Coke (4th co. 107) that the king's assent not being proved, was sufficient cause for the determination. §

Cantaria fei Johis Bapte dict Ecclef.

Georgius Collynfon capellan. Cantarilla ejuldem habet et p'cipit de p'dco mro Colleg. } 6 13 4
annuatim in victualia, 3l. 6s. 8d. et in pecuniis, 3l. 6s. 8d. fma annui valor - - -
Xma inde, 13s. 4.

Cantaria fei Katharine dict. Ecclef. de Grayftok.

Jacobus Bemond capellan. Cantarilla ejuldem Cantarie habet et p'cipit de p'dict. mro } 6 13 4
Colleg. annuatim in victualia, 3l. 6s. 8d. et in pecuniis, 3l. 6s. 8d. fm. p. ann. - - -
Xma inde, 13s. 4.

Cantaria fei Petri in dict. Ecclef.

Georgius Atkynfon capellan. p'petuus Cantarilla ejuldem habet et p'cipit de p'dict mro } 6 13 4
Colleg. annuatim in victualia, 3l. 6s. 8d. et in pecuniis, 3l. 6s. 8d. fm. p. ann. - - -
Xma inde, 13s. 4s.

Cantaria fei Andree dict Ecclef.

Thomas Craw capellanus Cantarilla ejuldem Cantarie habet et p'cipit p. mro. Colleg. } 6 13 4
annuatim in victualia, 3l. 6s. 8d. in pecuniis, 3l. 6s. 8d. fm. annui. val. - - - -
Xma inde, 13s. 4d.

Ecclesiastical Survey, 26th K. Hen. VIII.

§ The parish church here seems to have been collegiate, A. D. 1358, * but the foundation of the provost or warden and six secular canons, priests, are ascribed to † Ralph, Lord of the Barony of Graystock, A. D. 1382. ‡ It was valued at 40l. 7s. 8d. p. ann. clare 82l. 14s. total, § and granted 6th Elizabeth to William Grice and Anthony Foster.

Vide Judge Dyer's Reports, f. 81.

Sir Edward Coke's Reports, p. 4. f. 107.

Pat. 32. Ed. 3. p. 1. m. 12. de advoc. ecel. et ten. in Newbiggin. Pat. 48.

Edward 3. p. 2. m. 12. Pat. 1. Rich 2. p. 2. m. 10.

* Dugd. Baron Tom. 1. p. 741. Pat. 32. Edward 3. † Lel. Col. 1. 41.

‡ Lel. Itin. M. S. Davies. Collect. M. S. Ant. Wood. M. S. in Museo Ashmol vol. 100. f. 22. 6. Founded by Pope Urban, at the request of Ralph, Lord Graystock (Dyer's Reports) which might be only a confirmation by Urban V. who was not pope till after A. D. 1400.

§ M. S. Valor Sanctorum.

In 1584, a contest arose, touching the right of presentation, and a commission of *jus patronatus* issued, when it was determined in favour of one Cantrell the Grantee of Philip, Earl of Arundel, and of Anne his wife.

In 1616, in a cause between the rector and his parishioners, it was determined, he should have fight of the wool in tithing. *

In the chancel is a tomb of William, Lord Graystock, who died at Brancepeth in the county of Durham, in the 32d King Edward III. See page 352.

One William Williams, who was some considerable time steward at Graystock, was interred here in 1679, over whose tomb is an inscription. Vide notes. †

John Whelpdale, L. L. D. rector in 1586 was interred here. In the parish register 1634, is the following curious entry. " Randal Dacre, Esq; sonne and hyre to Francis Dacre, Esq; deceased, being the youngest sonne of the late Lord William Dacre, deceased, being the last hyre male of that lyne; which said Randal dyed at London, and was brought downe at the charges of the Right Honourable, Thomas, Earle of Arundell and Surreye, and Earle Marshall of England."

We have not been able to discover who founded any of the six several chauntries in this church.

* This church, which is a very spacious building, is divided into a choir, a chancel, and two side aisles; the style in which it is built does not proclaim it older than the reign of Edward II. or III; in the year 1383, it became collegiate; and there are yet remaining in the chancel, stalls which have been for the members of the college: no remains of the chauntries are now visible. The inside is much out of repair, and the parishioners are certainly very reprehensible for suffering their church to be in such a miserable state of decay. It will admit of very ample repairs, and if the inside work corresponded with the building itself, it would be a very elegant parish church.

In the windows are several pieces of painted glass, some are intirely filled with it, but so mutilated as not to be understood; the labels are chiefly, *orate pro anima*, of people who have been benefactors to the college.

In the chancel, near the altar, is a very grand alabaster tomb of some of the barons of Graystock, it consists of two knights, one of an enormous size, clad in armour, and girt with his sword; the other a lesser one in a different armour, who rests his feet upon a lion; they lie upon an altar tomb, richly ornamented with angels, under Gothic canopies, holding shields, on which have been painted, the conuzances of the deceased. Near the tomb is a large blue stone, with an obliterated inscription in brass. In other parts of the church are several inscriptions in brass, set into large blue flat stones, some are defaced, some are hidden by the wood work.—The following are in the old church text:

Orate pro aiâ Johis Whelpdall legum doctore m'ri colleg. de Graytok et re'or de Caldbeck q: obiit VIII iulij A° d'ni 1526.

Off youre charite p'y for the soule of Mr. Alexander Dawson. Batchelor of Civile Lawe, sometyme Register of Karl'u, which deceffed x day of Dec'ember, A° Do' M° V° XXVIIJ° who's soule ih'hu p'don.

On the beams under the roof of the chancel, is this inscription, cut out in large old fashioned capital letters.

Thomas Howard comes de Arun. et Surr. patronus et Gulielmus Morland hujus ecclesie rector A° Dn'i 1645. R. C.

† Gulielmus Williams de St. Nicolao In comitatu Glamorgan. generosus (toga sumpta virili) sub figuris Car. I. R. A. constanter militavit. Dein lapsis aliquot annis, Cumbriam auspiciato veniens, ingressit securis tam diu fraterno cencilio prospere euntibus, quam mox turbidis, quorundam livore. Ducitur sibi interea uxor Barbara, charissima pia. Hic, quatuor filiabus (intericis aliquot) beatus, postquam domi biennium morbo contabuit, charus amicis, Deo animam pie concessit (cunctis suis merentibus) 12th Januarii A. D. 1679.

There

There are four several chapelries within this parish, viz. Watermelock, Matterdale, Grisdale, and Threlkeld. Watermelock, commonly called Newkirk parish, from the church which was consecrated in 1558, by Bishop Oglethorp. It hath parochial rights of baptism and burial, and is endowed with a dwelling house and out-offices, with about ten acres of land, worth 7l. a-year, a prescriptive payment out of sixty-six tenements, amounting to 6l. 11s. 4d. out of which is paid to the Rector of Graystock 2l. the surplice fees amount yearly to about 20s. and the land purchased at Glenridding, by two allotments of Queen Anne's bounty, bring in about 14l. a-year.—The extent is about six miles, and the breadth two miles and a half. It is bounded E. by Dacre, W. by Matterdale, N. Hutton Soil, S. Ullswater; consists of one manor and one constablewick; it contains about 60 houses and 335 inhabitants, of whom 174 are females, all of the church of England, except one Roman Catholic.—The inclosed land, exclusive of Gowbarrow parks, is not more than 2400 acres, divided into 64 tenements. It is remarked to us, and we apprehend, with the greatest justice, that the servility of the customary tenure, prevents increase of population; for, in the period of 20 years, from 1580, there were 320 christ. 249 bur. and 86 mar.; and in a like period from 1680, there were 172 christ. 143 bur. and 28 mar.; and in the last 20 years, there were 160 christ. 84 bur. and 42 mar.

There has been a late augmentation by Queen Anne's bounty, yet the income of the chapelry does not now exceed 30l. a-year. †

Matterdale and Warkthwaite is holden of the barony of Graystock. To this chapel, Bishop Meye, An. Dom. 1580, granted parochial rights, with the consent of Edward Hansby, B. D. rector of Graystock, without prejudice to him and his successors, in right to tithes or other ecclesiastical dues; the parishioners of the chapelry, at their own charge, to provide and maintain a proper minister, with convenient dwelling and maintenance, to be approved by the Bishop of Carlisle; a parish clerk with a salary, and two wardens, and to keep the chapel in repair.

There are thirty-four tenements or estates, of ten or twelve pounds yearly value each, which pay annually to the Lord 8s. to the curate 2s. 6d. each, and subject to fine and heriot; the wood is claimed by the Lord of the manor, so but few plantations; the lands but little cultivated, not much corn, formerly more grown in the dale; the rents arise from fleeces, flocks, and horned cattle, the sole care and constant attendance of the men, while the women are busied in spinning their wool. Here is a wide extent of common right, which affords an excellent pasturage for sheep. On the summit of some of these hills, is a valuable peat-moss, little inferior to coal, as fuel. In some of these mosses, particularly Flascow, which abounds with excellent turbarry, and luxuriant herbage; large trees have been found, chiefly oak and hazle, with nuts upon the branches. On the north east of the chapelry, is a beautiful green conical hill, called Wester Mellfell, which commands an extensive prospect, looking over a large expanse of cultivated country, beautifully diversified with hills, vales, woods, rivers, and gentlemen's seats; the eye rests on Cross Fell, which appears like a barrier, terminating the view on that side: to the south east, is seen a part of Yorkshire and Cheshire, with the high

† We acknowledge our obligations to the Rev. J. THWAITS, for much information touching this district.

hills surrounding the lake of Ullswater (a great part of which is visible,) and Windermere: turning round, we see the vale of Keswick, the lakes of Derwent, and Bassenthwaite, with Skiddow and Saddleback; below appears Carlisle, with its lofty cathedral, the sea to the north and west, the Cheviot hills, and a long tract of mountains in Scotland. The value of this mount will be better estimated, when it is known that the tenants of Matterdale expended one half of their estates, in defending their title to common right upon it, by a suit with Andrew Huddleston, Esq; Lord of the manor of Hutton John: in the year 1690, a decree in the Court of Exchequer was obtained in their favour. There is a tradition, that a person zealously active during this protracted suit, walked on foot from Matterdale to London in three days, in a pair of *wooden-clog-shod boots*.

The chapel is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the rector of Graystock; the present building was erected in 1685. The original salary was 6l. now augmented by Queen Anne's bounty to 36l. The Bible and prayer-book are of the old-English black letter; the wine is consecrated on the altar in a *wooden keg*. The late worthy incumbent was held in high esteem as a physician. Since the year 1720, the births and deaths are com. annis 6 or 7, marriages three.

The reverend Robert Grisdale of St. Martin's in the Fields, Westminster, built a school-house, and by deed, dated 6th August 1722, endowed it with 200l. preferring the appointment of a school-mistress, for the improvement of the girls in that dale. The persons inheriting his father's and brothers estates, are always to be two of the thirteen trustees; necessary quarter pence are to be taken to supply deficiency of revenue. The Chancellor of the diocese sole arbiter on disputes. In 1723, Mrs. Elizabeth Grisdale of St. Martin's, furnished a small study with about 189 volumes for the use of the Dale, chiefly books of divinity.

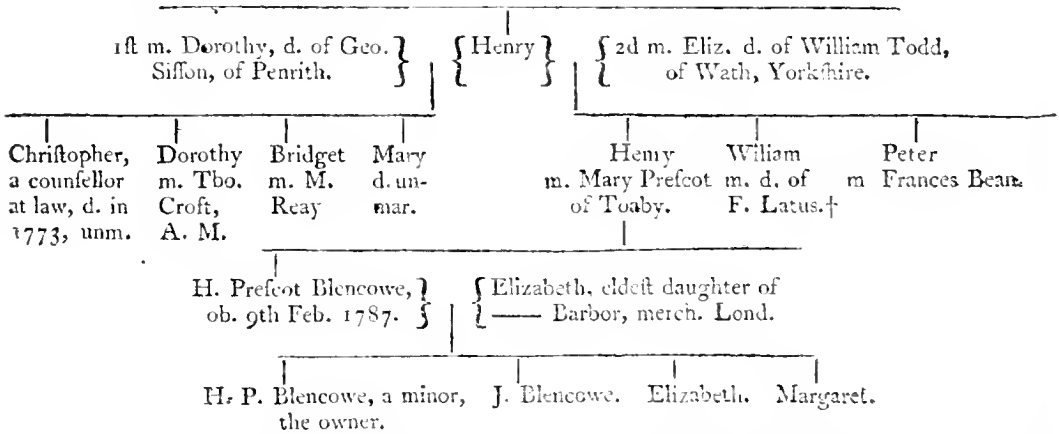
The trustees have, of late years, much abused the founder's good intentions, by the most rancorous quarrels and oppositions to each other, in nominating a master, whom they have bound under certain restrictions, perfectly incompatible with the donar's bequest, and contrary to common principles of justice and equity. They have reduced the stipend to 8l. a-year, and on the master's admission extorted a bond for the payment of 200l. if he does not peaceably resign the school when called upon by them. Several of the masters have been thus discharged.

GRAYSTOCK TOWNSHIPS.

This parish also comprehends the several townships or constablewicks of Graystock, Penruddock, and Hutton Soil, Hutton John, Watermelock, Matterdale, and Warkthwaite, Threlkeld, Grisdale, Hutton Roof, Berrier and Murrey, Johnby, Little Blencowe, Motherby and Gill.

Near the village of Motherby, lies the head of the river Petril.—Near Whitbarrow fields are the vestiges of an encampment; by some called *Redstone Camp*, by Camden, *Stone Carron*: the ground adjacent is to this day called *Stone Carr*.—It is probable this was an observatory, or summer station for a detachment from old Pereth. On the north side of the turnpike road, are the vestiges of a great road, leading from *Stone Carr* between the two hills called Mellfells, to the head of Gowbarrow parks, but there it is defaced and lost, though we apprehend it led to

Ambleside.



There are many confused ruins here, among others are those of a chapel, with a yard adjoining, in the middle of which is a large reservoir supplied by a fine spring: some have conceived this was used for baptism, when immersion was practised. Over the door of this chapel are the arms of Blencowe cut in stone, a bend charged with three chaplets of roses; different blazonings have been given, the proper one§ seems to be azure, the bend argent, gules the chaplets.—The granting of these armorial bearings is necessary to be observed. It is generally apprehended, that arms were uniformly derived from the sovereign only, but the following instance, the first that occurs in the course of this work, shews that it was in the power of the barons to grant to their dependants, and those who held lands under their fee, armorial bearings at their will. Adam served in the French wars, as before observed, under the baronial banner of William Baron of Graystock, and Lord of Morpeth, to whom the following grant was made:—"To all to whom these presents shall come to be seen or heard. William Baron of Graystock, Lord of Morpeth, wisheth health in the Lord.—Know ye that I have given and granted to Adam de Blencowe an escutcheon fable, with a bend clostfeted (or barred) argent and azure, with three chaplets gules; and with a

† "William Blencowe, Esq. who came into Furness on his marriage with Elizabeth Latus,* was second son of Henry Blencowe, of Blencowe; by his second wife, Elizabeth Todd; and lineally descended from Adam de Blencowe, who lived in the reign of King Edward III. and, as a family tradition relates, was standard-bearer at the battle of Cressy and Poitiers, under the command of William, Baron of Graystock, his Major-General, who, as an honorary reward of his service under him, on the 26th February, immediately following the battle of Poitiers, made him a grant of his own arms, as Baron of Graystock, to be thenceforth borne on a bend, conjoined with the paternal coat, as a monument to posterity of the esteem he had for him.

This helps to explain the analogy that appears in the arms of many ancient families. Some probably borrowed their coat armour from the Lords of whom they held their lands in fee; others assumed the arms of those families, with whom they were connected in blood, or allied by marriage; and many received arms from those to whom they were most devoted." WESTS ANTIQ. FURNESS.

§ According to the present mode of the Herald Office, though contrary to the grant, as some of the modes there set out are out of use.—Motto, "*Quorsum vivere mori, mori, vita.*"

* She was the only surviving child of Ferdinando Latus, Esq. Counsellor of Law, of the Beck, in Millum, who was first married to Thomas Fletcher, Esq. of Hutton-Hall, near Penrith, by whom she had no living children. She married her second husband, William Blencowe, Esq. 1736. They had issue, 1st, George, a young gentleman of fine accomplishments, who died abroad—2d, Elizabeth, married to Joseph Blain, M. D. Carlisle—3d, William Ferdinand Blencowe, Esq. their only surviving son and heir—4th, Henry, who died young—5th, John, who also died.

"crest

“ crest cloffelted argent and azure of my arms. To have and to hold to the said
 “ Adam and his heirs for ever ; and I the said William and my heirs will warrant
 “ to the said Adam and his heirs, the arms aforefaid. In witnefs whereof, I have
 “ to thefe letters patent fet my feal. Written at the caſtle of Morpeth, the 26th
 “ day of February, in the 30th year of the reign of King Edward III. after the
 “ Conqueſt.”

JOHNBY

Lies to the eaſt of Grayſtock, a ſmall dependent manor of that barony ; formerly
 the poſſeſſion of the Muſgraves, of Hayton. By a daughter of that houſe, it
 paſſed to Mr. Wyville, of a Yorkſhire family, by marriage, who fold it to Mr.
 Williams, a ſeward at Grayſtock, who lies interred in the church there.¶ He
 left four daughters, and Johnby became the property of the eldeſt, who married
 Sir Edward Haſel, Knight.†

HUTTON JOHN,

From the name, implies that it was anciently the poſſeſſion of the family of
 Huttons, and for diſtinction ſake, was called John's to denote the branch of the
 family that had reſidence there ; though that diſtinction is not now to be traced
 to its origin. In the reign of Edward III. William de *Hutton John*, held this
 manor of the barony of Grayſtock || by homage, and the payment of twenty ſhil-
 lings cornage, ſuit at three weeks court, *witnefman* ſervice, and puture of Flaſcove
 foreſters. Cuthbert Hutton dying ſeized in the 2d year of Queen Mary, his ſon
 Thomas ſucceeded him, and held with this manor divers other eſtates ;§ but he
 dying without iſſue, his ſiſters and coheireſſes became poſſeſſed, and Mary marry-
 ing Andrew Hudleſton, of Farington, in the county of Lancaſter, Eſq. ſecond ſon
 of Sir John Hudleſton, of Millum, who reſided here, transferred the eſtate to
 that family.

¶ The epitaph is ſomewhat ſingular, to which we refer the reader, note, page 410.

† The ſecond daughter was married to John Winder, of London, Eſq. Counſellor at Law.—The
 third daughter to Mr. Rolph, of Cockermouth, and the fourth to Dr. Gibbon, Dean of Carlisle.

|| Inquiſition, 36th King Edward III.

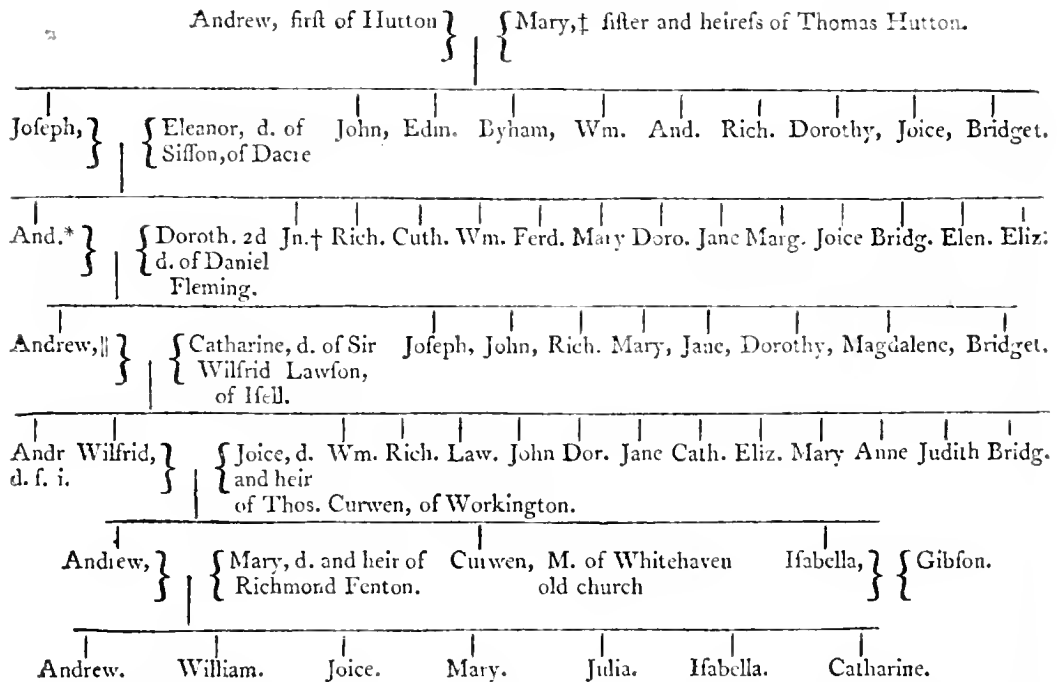
§ Hutton moor, Melſell, Muremale Amerciaments, lands at Penruddock, Whitbarrow, and Studhowe.

BOUNDARIES OF HUTTON MOOR.

Which moor is thus deſcribed : Incipiendo apud quendam locum vocatum Akerbeck, et deinde aſ-
 cendendo antiquam ſepem campi de Motherby uſque lapidem immobilem ex parte occidentali de Motherby,
 et deinde ex parte occidentali uſque lapidem immobilem ſubtus Piétowe, et deinde ultra Mercyke uſque
 de Bromchowe, et deinde ex parte occidentali uſque lapidem immobilem juxta Skywatche, et deinde
 aſcendens le Sykett uſque Troutker ex parte boreali, et deinde aſcendens le Sykett uſque lapidem immo-
 bilem juxta Beryerfield, et deinde uſque parvum lapidem ſuper Calfrigge, et deinde uſque le Carſaile juxta
 Beryer, et deinde deſcendendo le Sykett ſubtus Grenecragge, et ſic inde deſcendendo aquam de Beryer-
 becke uſque Lanſlowhowe ex parte occidentali, et deſcendendo uſque caput Nirmeryſke ex parte austru-
 ali, et deinde aſcendendo uſque pedem de Ferneryſke, et deinde aſcendendo ex parte austru-
 ali uſque lapidem immobilem in Troutbeck gill juxta Lickacloſe, et deinde a dicto lapide in Troutbeck gill aſcendendo
 Troutbeck gill ſicut Kittofyke cadit in le Troutbeck, et deinde aſcendendo Kittofyke uſque caput ejufdem,
 et deinde aſcendendo recte et ex parte austru-ali uſque lapidem immobilem juxta Materdale Moſs, et deinde
 deſcendendo uſque Rayſet Dubbs, et inde deſcendendo le Stanſlobeck uſque Grenedubbs, et ſic deſcen-
 dendo aquam de Dakerbecke uſque Boweroſte, et de inde ex parte boreali uſque Dndſethowe, et ſic de-
 ſcendendo le Elleryſke uſque le Gillbecke, et ſic aſcendendo le Gillbecke uſque le Akerkelde.

HUDLESTONS

HUDLESTONS OF HUTTON.



Mr. Clarke speaks of a floor, of an oval figure, laid with stones compactly, five yards in breadth and seven in length, near great Mellfell; we conjecture this was a smelting hearth for running iron ore, of which there are many in the northern counties.—The fuel was piled on these hearths, and the smelting performed when a breeze favoured the purpose: the use of the bellows has saved much fuel and great waste of metal. In the lead mining countries there are some, which are hollowed like a basin, where the fused metal subsides.

GRISDALE OR MUNGRISDALE

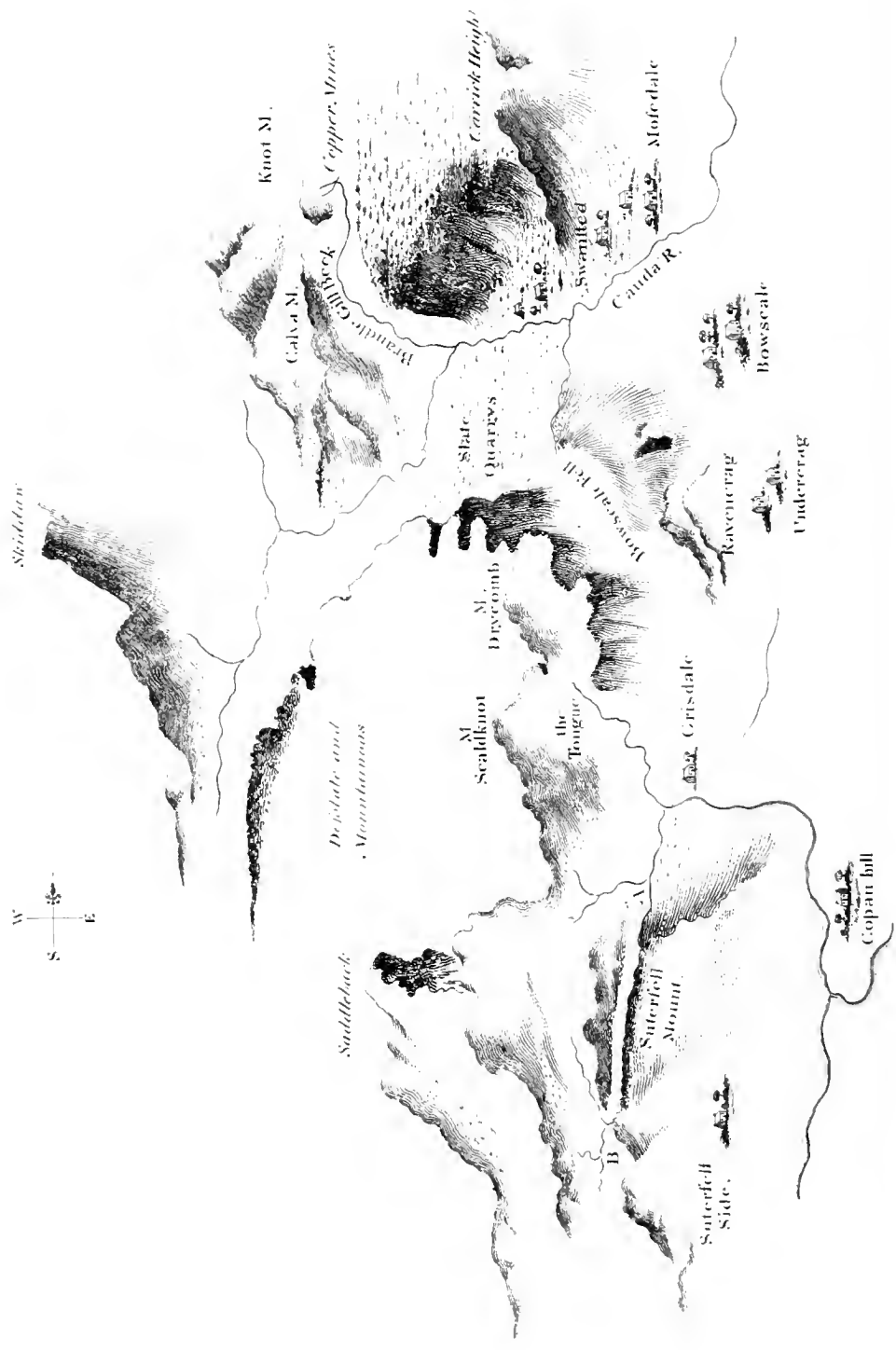
Is another chapelry under Graystock.—This chapelry was meanly endowed before it received augmentations from Queen Anne's bounty, a subscription of the inhabitants, and the Countess Dowager of Gower's contribution, wherewith lands have been purchased at Blackburton, &c. Dilliker, which produce the yearly rent of 29l.—there is also a dwelling house, and a small inclosure of land belonging to it.

† She was educated with the *Lady Catharine Par*, and on her marriage with King Henry VIII. was made one of the ladies of the bedchamber.

* The family were great sufferers in the royal cause, Oliver disposing of all their estates, except the manor of Hutton John, which was under settlement, but remained sequestered until the restoration; but they had no recompence made for their other losses and sufferings.

† He was one of those that preserved King Charles at the battle of Worcester, was made chaplain and confessor to Queen Catharine and private confessor to the king. On that sovereign's approaching his dissolution, he administered to him the offices of the church of Rome, and the king said to him, "You have saved me twice, my body after the battle of Worcester, and now my soul." He had his education in the English college at Douay.

|| He was the first Protestant of this house, and a warm friend to the revolution, being one of those that seized a ship at Workington, for the Prince of Orange, laden with arms and military stores.



Shieldon

Knot M.

Galsa M.

Brandle Gill Beck

Devidale and Mountains

M. Scauldknott

M. Drycomb

M. Slat Quarres

M. the Tongue

M. Crisdale

Cairn R.

Caulda R.

Mofedale

Bowscale

Ravenerag

Undererag

Saddleback

Suterfell Side

Suterfell Mound

Copart hill



What must have been the meagre support of the clergyman, who, we must presume, had received a liberal education, when his stipend consisted of a yearly payment of 3s. 10d. from twenty tenements in Mungrisdale; three payments of 13d. yearly, from seven tenements in Murrey, and four in Boufgill; 4d. from seven houses in Mofegill, or Mofedale, four in Gill, and four in Swinefide. These were crowned with the interest of 10l. capital stock; 8d. for every churching, and 6s. 8d. stipend from the castle of Graytock. Animadversions are unnecessary on the disproportions of church revenues, when the poor curate here laboured in the holy vineyard, for 6l. os. 5d. a-year, with the scanty contingent payments of the churchings.

We think the following Journey over Caldbeck, Saddleback, and Souter Fells, with an Account of a remarkable Ignis-Fatuus, by Mr. Smith, whom we have often quoted, deserving of a Place here.

“ One curiosity is apt to excite another; after visiting Cross-fells, † my inclinations led me to examine those of Caldbeck, that lateral detachment of the British Alps, which overspreads great part of Cumberland, distinguished by insuperable precipices, and towering peaks, and exhibiting landscapes of a quite different and more romantic air than any part of the general ridge, and of nearer affinity to the Switzerland Alps. My intention in this journey was to visit the wadd mines, the peculiar product of these mountains, and no where else discovered on the globe; † but as they are kept close shut up, and the weather was extremely unfavourable, I deferred that examination to a more proper time, and contented myself with the varieties in the neighbourhood of Mofedale; here I found villages in the narrow bottoms, that feel no more benefit from the solar rays, for two months, about the winter solstice, than the old Cimmerians, or the Laplanders, who inhabit about the north cape of Norway.

Swinted on Caldew is a strong instance that the property of the Arctic circle is not confined to those unhappy regions which lie within 23 degrees of the pole, especially with regard to the solar light.

These mountains differ not only in figure, but are very dissimilar in property to the main body, being dry, smooth, and more agreeably verdant, where precipices occur not. The rocks upon which they are built, being of a fissile absorbent nature, serving to imbibe the descending rains, which are thrown off from the more compact strata of the general ridge, and take broken and uneven courses, through the loose and spongy texture of their outward covering, forming sometimes morasses, but more frequently rotten bogs, and sinuous mires of difficult passage. No such disagreeable objects interrupt the traveller here; if he guards against the precipices, he has no other danger to encounter.

The most common plants which I observed are, *Adiantum nigrum officinarum* (of Ray) black maiden hair.

Luzula, acetosa sylvestris, wood or mountain forrel.

Muscus squamosus montanus repens, sabinæ folio.

† See p. 263.

† This is an erroneous assertion of Mr. Smith's, as will appear in the course of this work.

Muscus clavatus juniperinis foliis reflexis, clavis singularibus sine pediculis. Several mosses of the capfulated kind.

Brush moss.

Rovella longifolia perennis, and other sun-dews.

The shrubs rising from the lattices of the rocks, are dwarf birch, dwarf mountain oak, of so untractable a genius that no soil will meliorate it.

Fraxinus sylvestris, ornus montana, wild mountain ash, with red fruit. I do not remember to have seen this tree in the south, nearer than Derbyshire; it differs both in size and leaf from the service tree, of which species it is, according to the botanists, and is a very beautiful one when the fruit is ripe; the superstitious use it against witchcraft.

The only bird peculiar to these rocks is the raven.

It is a received Cumberland proverb, that the mountains of Caldbeck are worth all England besides, but it has not yet been verified by experience; and if we may be allowed to conjecture from the nature of their stones, found in the rivulets and quarries, it may be difficult to say when they will.* Most of their lapilli are a fluor of the stalactite kind, or a sparry tale resembling white flint, variegated with hexagonal crystalline spars, whose points will cut glass like the adamant, but immediately lose that property from their fragil quality. Others are impregnated with the marcasite of lead, but so blended with an arsenical sulphur, that they evaporate in the process of separation, and others are of the copperas kind; all of them contained such heterogeneal qualities in their composition, as never to yield a proper gratification for the trial. Their quarries also, only abound with a fissile bluish slate, useful for the covering of their houses, but very remote from the metalline nature: indeed in Brandlegill-beck, and the northern descents, copper has been formerly dug, but the mines are long since worn out; hereabouts the lapis calaminaris is also found.

Under mount Skiddow is the head of the river Caldew; it issues through a narrow trough, and takes its winding course with great rapidity to Mofedale, where it turns northward for Carlisle. Near two miles above that village (Mofedale) it receives a small rivulet from Boufcale-tarn, a lake near a mile in circumference, on the side of a high mountain, so strangely furrounded with a more eminent amphitheatrical ridge of quarry rocks, that it is excluded the benefit of the sun for at least four months, in the middle of winter; but this is not its only singularity. Several of the most credible inhabitants thereabouts, affirming that they frequently see the stars in it at mid-day; but in order to discover that phenomenon, the firmament must be perfectly clear, the air stable, and the water unagitated. These circumstances not concurring at the time I was there, deprived me of the pleasure of that sight, and of recommending it to the naturalists upon my own ocular evidence, which I regret the want of, as I question if the like has been any where else observed. The spectator must be situated at least 200 yards above the lake, and as much below the summit of the semi-ambient ridge; and as there are other high mountains, which in that position may break and deaden the solar rays, I can only give an implicit credit to the power of their agency,

* The reader will receive further information, touching the truth of this proverb, under the account of Caldbeck parish.

till I am convinced of their effects, and am qualified to send it better recommended to the public.

At Grisdale the water turns both ways, so that in a sudden shower you may with your foot only, send the rain-water, either to Carlisle or Cockermouth, by the channels of Caldew or Lender-maken. This last springs under Saddleback, a Parnassian eminence, with two prominent peaks; the most northerly is called Blencarter, a surprisngly high precipice of the quarry kind.

Souter-fell is a distinguished mountain of itself, encompassed quite round with a turbinated trough, through which Lender-maken is conveyed. The west and north sides are barricadoed with rocks; the east is more plain but withal steep, and seemingly 900 yards in height, but every where of difficult access. It was on this Fell that the astonishing phenomenon appeared to exhibit itself, which in 1735, 1737, and 1745, made so much noise in the north, that I went on purpose to examine the spectators, who asserted the fact, and continue in their assertion very positively to this day.

On midsummer eve 1735, William Lancaster's servant related that he saw the east side of Souter-fell, towards the top, covered with a regular marching army for above an hour together; he said they consisted of distinct bodies of troops, which appeared to proceed from an eminence in the north end, and marched over a nitch in the top, (marked A and B in the plate) but as no other person in the neighbourhood had seen the like, he was discredited and laughed at. Two years after, on Midsummer eve also, betwixt the hours of eight and nine, William Lancaster himself imagined that several gentlemen were following their horses at a distance, as if they had been hunting, and taking them for such, paid no regard to it, till about ten minutes after, again turning his head towards the place, they appeared to be mounted, and a vast army following, five in rank, crowding over at the same place, where the servant said he saw them two years before. He then called his family, who all agreed in the same opinion; and what was most extraordinary, he frequently observed that some one of the five would quit rank, and seem to stand in a fronting posture, as if he was observing and regulating the order of their march, or taking account of the numbers, and after some time appeared to return full gallop to the station he had left, which they never failed to do as often as they quitted their lines, and the figure that did so, was generally one of the middlemost men in the rank. As it grew later, they seemed more regardless of discipline, and rather had the appearance of people riding from a market, than an army, though they continued crowding on, and marching off, as long as they had light to see them.

This phenomenon was no more seen till the Midsummer eve, which preceded the rebellion, when they were determined to call more families to be witnesses of this sight, and accordingly went to Wilton-hill and Souter-fell side, till they convened about 26 persons, who all affirm they then saw the same appearance, but not conducted with the usual regularity as the preceding ones, having the likeness of carriages interspersed; however it did not appear to be less real, for some of the company were so affected with it as in the morning to climb the mountain, thro' an idle expectation of finding horse shoes, after so numerous an army, but they saw not the vestige or print of a foot.

William Lancaſter, indeed, told me, that he never concluded they were real beings, becauſe of the impracticability of a march over the precipices, where they ſeemed to come on; that the night was extremely ſerene; that horſe and man, upon ſtrict looking at, appeared to be but one being, rather than two diſtinct ones; that they were nothing like any clouds or vapours, which he had ever perceived elſewhere; that their number was incredible, for they filled lengthways near half a mile, and continued ſo in a ſwift march for above an hour, and much longer he thinks if night had kept off.

This whole ſtory has ſo much the air of a romance, that it ſeemed fitter for *Amadis de Gaul*, or *Glenville's ſyſtem of Witches*, than the repository of the learned; but as the country was full of it, I only give it verbatim from the original relation of a people, that could have no end in impoſing on their fellow-creatures, and are of good repute in the place where they live.

It is my real opinion, that they apprehended they ſaw ſuch appearances, but how an undulating lambent meteor could affect the optics of ſo many people is difficult to ſay. No doubt fancy will extend to miraculous heights in perſons diſpoſed to indulge it; and whether there might not be a concurrence of that, to aſſiſt the vapour, I will not diſpute, becauſe three difficulties ſeem to occur, worthy of ſolution. †

1ſt, Why a lambent agitated meteor ſhould appear to ſtop at certain intervals, and return with augmented velocity to reſume the forſaken place.

2d, Why it ſhould, for a very long time, preſerve ſo regular a ſyſtem, as to appear ſtill five in a line.

3d, Why one particular evening in the year, only, exhibited the unuſual meteor for three times, at ſo long intervals.

As theſe are at preſent beyond my philoſophy to explain, it may be an amuſement to ſuch as will give themſelves the trouble of enquiry, having neither added nor diminiſhed to the accounts given me. Thoſe who treat it as a mere illuſion, or *deceptio viſus*, ſhould aſſign reaſons for ſo large a fascination in above 20 perſons; probably one, indeed, might ſerve to aggrandize the fancy of others, but I ſhould think they could not be ſo univerſally deceived without ſome ſtamina of the likenefs exhibited on the mountain from a meteor, or ſome unknown cauſe.

It is ſingularly remarkable, that moſt of all theſe mountains have their precipices fronting the weſt and northweſt, which is a ſtrong collateral proof of the earth's motion, becauſe the diurnal revolution would naturally throw off all the looſe ſtrata in its fluid ſtate to the oppoſite quarter, and the concurring ſuffrage of travellers in the ſame properties of foreign mountains, where reaſons are not obvious for their being otherwiſe, much ſtrengthens the argument."

Mr. Clarke has corroborated the circumſtances of this account, by adding, that Daniel Stricket, who firſt obſerved the ſpectacle, at the time of Mr. Clarke's

† To this relation we may add, that in the ſpring of the year 1707, early in a ſerene ſtill morning, was obſerved by two perſons, one of the name of Churchill, who were walking from one village to another in Leiceſterſhire, a like appearance of an army marching along, till going behind a great hill, it diſappeared.—The forms of pikes and carabines were diſtinguiſhable, the march was not intirely in one direction, but was at the firſt like the junction of two armies, and the meeting of generals.

publishing, lived under Skiddow, and was an auctioneer. Blakehills, from whence the last appearance was observed, lies not half a mile from the scene, and the continuance of the vision lasted about two hours and a half: to leave no doubt on the reader's mind, he got the description which he published attested in the following manner: "We whose names are hereunto subscribed, declare the above account to be true, and that we saw the phenomenon as here related. As witnesses our hands, this 21st day of July, 1785."—The various appearances of streamers, and nitrous, or phosphorical vapours of the northern regions, never exhibited so curious a spectacle.

THRELKELD.

Having crossed the brook at Lamb bridge, near the eleventh mile post, we entered the manor of THRELKELD. Here is a chapelry under Graystock, and the manor is within that barony.—A family of this name were resident here in the time of King Edward I. who also possessed Yanwith-Hall, a castellated house, near to Penrith: the Threlkelds fell into female issue about the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the property was divided to three coheiresses;† one married Thomas Dudley, and took the Yanwith estate, another married James Pickering, and took Crosby Ravensworth, in Westmorland; and the third married William, the brother of James Pickering, and had Threlkeld. These Pickerings were sons of Sir James Pickering, of Killington, in Westmorland. Threlkeld, after passing by marriage to the family of Irtons, came to the Speddings, of Armathwaite. The manor was sold to Lord Londale's ancestor; who, in June, 1635, for the sum of 1360l. relieved the tenants from the distressful burthen of their servile tenure, a fine arbitrary, accepting a fourpenny fine certain: there were then thirty-nine customary tenants and eight cottagers who compounded. The whole rent now issuing to the lord, is 30l. 6s. 4d. and 2s. 11d. quit-rent paid to the Lord of Graystock. Of the services which then remained uncompounded for, about thirty years ago several of the tenants received a release, on payment of five guineas each, except the mill service, which remains undissolved. The services for each tenant were half a draught for one day ploughing, one day mowing, one day sheering, one day clipping, and one day salving sheep; one carriage load once in two years, but not to go above ten miles; to dig and lead two loads of peats every year, the tenants to have their messes, or, as it called in the ancient services of the neighbouring counties, their *crovedy*, whilst they served. The cottagers were to perform the like services, only for half a plough they found a horse with a harrow, a footman instead of a carriage load. The tenants are bound to the lord's mill, to pay a fortieth part for mulcture, and to maintain the wall and

† The Threlkelds were ancient possessors, but in the records we find John de Deruwater held this vill of the Lord Graystock, by homage and suit of court; it is presumed this was under some trust. 11th King Edward II. William de Threlkeld held it, and was sheriff of Cumberland, 30th King Edw. III. One William de Threlkeld was member in parliament for this county, 13th Richard II. Again, one William, then Lord of Crosby Ravensworth, heir of Sir William, Knight, father of William of Ulvesby, son of John, son of William de Threlkeld, paid relief for two parts of the manor of Ulvesby.

Sir Henry made his agreement with the college of Graystock 10th King Henry VI. Lancelot married Margaret, daughter and heir of Henry Bramlat, Lord Vesey, widow of John, Lord Clifford. Reg. Henry IV.

thatch.

thatch of the mill. They had the privilege of housebought, to be set out by the lord's bailiff, to get peats, turves, heather, furze, limestone, marle, and stone and slates for building, paying 2d. each for greenhue. The widow has the lands, &c. of her husband for life, if she continues unmarried.

The chapel has parochial rights, and the chapelry is of considerable antiquity. In 1431, a dispute happened touching the right of nomination to this church, between Sir Henry Threlkeld, Knight, then lord of the manor, and his tenants, and the Rector or Master and chaplains of the college of Grayflock, which was referred to Bishop Lumley, who awarded, that on a vacancy Sir Henry and his heirs for ever, with the advice of the tenants, should nominate a proper person, within one month, to the master or rector, who, on examination, if found qualified, should admit him within six days; on any want of qualification, the clerk was to be referred to the bishop or his official, for further examination, and if disapproved, then the nomination for that time to be in the rector or master, with consent of his chaplains, within ten days of the rejection; and if that nominee is found qualified by the bishop, he shall admit him, if not, he shall nominate for that turn only. The rector or master was awarded to be entitled to all tithes, great, small, and mixed, except tithes of corn and hay within the lordship of Threlkeld; in lieu of which he should pay to the curate a stipend of 3l. 17s. 10d. yearly, together with the additional sum of 12s.* In 1720, the revenue of the chapelry was certified at 8l. 16s. 6d. and in 1747, it received an augmentation by lot, with which lands near Kendal were purchased, of the yearly value of 6l. 10s.—It is said now to be worth about 25l. a-year.†

A friend

* Smith's Reg. at Rose, 27th July, 1698, entered by Archdeacon Nicolson from orig. at Lowther.

† The Rev. *Alexander Naughtley*, late minister of this parochial chapelry, deserves being noticed here, not only on account of his almost unparalleled eccentricity of character, but for his extraordinary attainments in literature.

He was the son of Alexander Naughtley, an episcopal clergyman of reputation at *Stow*, in the Lothians, where this son was born, a few years before the revolution. The father was highly respectable for his learning and piety; and had been *chum* with Bishop Burnet at the university of Glasgow. But, refusing, from conscientious motives, to sign the covenant, and siding with the Marquis of Montrose, he was deposed, and banished. Another brother, and this Alexander, then a mere infant, were put into a pair of panniers, and thus conveyed, on a little Scots galloway, to this place: the father and mother performing the journey on foot. The stipend of Threlkeld, though too small to maintain a resident minister, to this poor fugitive became a most comfortable relief—the cure then being vacant. He held it, till he died, and was succeeded by his son. Scanty as his income was, hardly ever exceeding 12l. a-year, he was enabled, through rigid frugality, after having taught this his son, with great advantage, all that is usually called school learning, to send him to the university of Edinburgh; where he staid till he took his master's degree. At this seminary, he distinguished himself, particularly for his proficiency in mathematical learning.

Soon after his return to Threlkeld, the father died; and contented to succeed him, the parishioners were happy to elect the son. Here he remained fifty-one years, without ever seeking, or accepting, of any other promotion: for, here alone, as he used to say, he was in his element; because his peculiarities did not at all diminish the respect paid him by his parishioners. For many years, he added something, but it never could be much, to his church revenue of 12l. a-year, by teaching astronomy, navigation, mensuration, and other branches of the mathematics. He was also in great reputation as a classical scholar.

In his modes of living, he was eccentric and careless beyond example. His victuals, such as they were, he cooked himself; without ever attempting to wash the one poor pan, in which all his operations in
this

A friend has indulged us with the following description of his view of SADDLEBACK, and the curious crater and lake there, where the lava of a volcano is unquestionably to be found in large quantities:§—His tour was made in 1793.

He speaks with great respect, in the first instance, of one Mr. John Graves, who gave him the earliest description of those scenes, and excited his curiosity to visit them; and of Mr. Thomas Clement, a resident of the skirts of the mountain, who attended him and his party on the view. It was remarked to our friend, that travellers who made the tour of the lakes, generally visited Skiddow, and left Saddleback unexplored; whence they might indulge the eye with as extensive and pleasing prospects, as they could by ascending the sister mountain; besides the curious view of Scales Tarn, which is herein after described.—He adds, he had, at some distant time, seen Scales Tarn described in some periodical publication, but diligent search had not restored the description to him.—He says Mr. Clement lives about a mile and a half eastward of Threlkeld, at the foot of the mountain, from whose house the party proceeded about one o'clock, p. m.—That they made their passage in an oblique direction up that part which is called *Scales-fell*: and he proceeds in his description thus:—"When we had ascended about a mile, one of the party, on looking round, was so astonished with the different appearance of objects in the valley, so far beneath us, that he declined proceeding. We had not gone much further, till the other companion (of the relator) was suddenly taken ill, and wished to loose blood, and return. I was almost ready (adds he) to give up my project, which I should have done with great reluctance, as the day was remarkably favourable, and exhibited every scene to the greatest advantage.—Mr. Clement assured us, if we proceeded a little way, we should find a resting

this way were performed. His most usual fare, was a crust of four brown bread, boiled in plain water, and seasoned with a little salt: and the only luxuries in diet, on which he was ever known to regale with superior enjoyment, were messes of oatmeal. His dress was only comparable to his diet: it was, in general, the meanest and worst in the parish. He always wore wooden shoes, and went without cravat, stock, or handkerchief round his neck: his slovenliness will not bear description. His hearth was seldom cleared of the embers; whilst his whole apartment was strewed over with books and papers, intermingled with his household implements.

The most extraordinary circumstance of his life, was, an act of abscision, which he performed under some sad state of mind. What his real motives were, is not known, he having resisted the most importunate inquiries of his friends; contenting himself, in general, on such occasions, with a reference to the text in St. Matt. xix. 12. On his being hard pressed, by a man of good abilities, who also was as fond of ale and argumentation, as Naughley himself, for the interpretations usually given to that text, Naughley peevishly, but significantly, replied—"Well, at any rate, it is better to be so, than to go mad." The expression struck his biographer, who was present, as meaning more than met the ear.

We do not know, that ever the subject of these brief memoirs lived to repent of his rash deed; so that he could have said with Atys, to whom Catullus has addressed a beautiful poem on this very subject:

"Jam jam dolet quod egi, jam jamque panitet."

After that act of self-violence, he became sottish, grovelling, and mean in the extreme; unstudious, and without either ambition or effort to improve his understanding. His voice also was rendered so effeminate, weak, and piping, that his congregation, even when they could hear him at all, no longer heard him with pleasure. He died in 1756, at the age of 76; and was succeeded by the present worthy and exemplary Mr. Edmondson.

BIOGRAPHIA CUMB.

§ Near Crummock water, is a place which bears the name of Crater, evidently the crater of a volcano.

"place,

“ place, where the second defaulter of our party might recover the effects of his
 “ journey. After labouring another half hour, we gained the margin of an im-
 “ mense cavity, in the side of the mountain, the bottom of which formed a wide
 “ basin, and was filled with water, that from our station looked black, though smooth
 “ as glass, covering the space of several acres.† It is said to be so deep, that the
 “ sun never shines upon it, and that the reflection of the stars may be seen therein,
 “ at noonday; but that was a curiosity we did not enjoy. From our station there
 “ was a gentle declivity to a smooth and verdant lawn, several yards in breadth,
 “ which was the situation our guide had promised us; and the descent thereto led
 “ us about half way to the lake: a like easy descent would have led us to the edge of
 “ the lake, round which there appeared a broad green walk; but our leader
 “ informing us of the danger of passing that slippery path, we did not proceed.
 “ We now contemplated the scene with *astounded-wonder*. We stood directly
 “ facing the middle of the mountain, the form of which gives it the name of
 “ SADDLEBACK: and to the lake, a perpendicular rocky precipice presented itself,
 “ extending to the north-east side of the mountain, called *Foul-cragg*. To the
 “ right hand, the steepness of the rocks gradually declined; above us, and on the
 “ left, they were stupendous and perpendicular; so that in one half of the circle
 “ the rocks were lofty and precipitous, whilst in the other half they gradually de-
 “ creased. My fellow traveller would proceed no further, and with my guide I
 “ was left to explore the other parts of the mountain. Winding round, and
 “ keeping the cavity on our right, we attained the ridge or summit of the rock,
 “ where we found a passage three or four yards broad: on the right, the descent to
 “ the lake looked truly awful, whilst the steep rocks on the other side were lofty,
 “ and not to be climbed by human steps. This passage, some hundred yards in
 “ length, may be compared to a bridge covered with grass. Having reached the
 “ summit, we went to the point nearest to Keswick vale, and there enjoyed a most
 “ delightful prospect; from thence we passed to the next point, being *Foul-cragg*,
 “ with Skiddow on the left; from whence we looked down into a dreadful abyss,
 “ the bottom of which the eye could not penetrate: sheep frequently perish in
 “ this place, as the number of dead carcasses and skeletons evinced.—We walked
 “ back by the side next to the lake, but to look down from thence was so terrible, I
 “ could not endure it a moment. We perceived from thence, that my companion,
 “ whom we had last left, was laid upon the ground; I pressed the guide to hasten
 “ to him, but he refused, alledging that a fog was rising, and it would be very
 “ hazardous for me to explore my way alone down the mountain: in a short time
 “ we were enveloped in a very dense vapour, so that we were obliged to keep near
 “ to each other; the sudden change was almost incredible. It was with difficulty
 “ my guide regained the passage, or dry-bridge, which we missed on several
 “ attempts; and one incautious step would have plunged us in the horrid abyss.
 “ The fog soon afterwards dispersed, as precipitately as it came on; and left us
 “ again under a serene sky. We passed to the foot of *Foul-cragg*, to view its

† Some visitors, as well as Mr. Graves, have said that the lake contains 35 acres; our correspondent apprehends that it is not less than 20 acres in dimension.

“ wonderful

“ wonderful precipices from their base; and again safely reached Mr. Clement's
 “ house, after a laborious travel of four hours.

“ On the side of the mountain we found several large plots of the *Lycopodium*
 “ *Clavatum*, or club-moss; the creeping branches of which were closely matted
 “ and interwoven, and formed a carpet, that seemed to surpass the workmanship of
 “ the finest artists.”

Our correspondent adds—“ On an excursion last summer, I went to view Skiddaw,
 “ and that I might have the prospects in their utmost grandeur, I reached the
 “ highest point of the mountain at four o'clock in the morning, when the sun was
 “ rising; the air was calm and serene, and I enjoyed the view of the magnificent
 “ scenery around me for near an hour.—So many writers have given descriptions
 “ of their passage, and the scenery around Skiddaw, that I forbear adding thereto:
 “ but must repeat, that Saddleback, in respect to curiosity, will afford the traveller
 “ more satisfaction.”

In Mr. Clarke's Survey of the Lakes, there is an account of the mountain
 of Saddleback, said to have been received from a Mr. Crosfield.—Speaking of
 Mr. Grey's neglect of the stupendous scenery here, Mr. Clarke makes the follow-
 ing apology—“ His tender, melancholy, and delicate muse, delighted to sport in
 “ funny vales; or to recline under the shade of the spreading oak, listening to the
 “ warbling of the feathered choir over his head, or the tinkling of the stream that
 “ ran purling at his feet.”—It is related, that the lake before mentioned had excited
 Mr. Crosfield's curiosity, and he determined to examine the adjacent parts, and
 there found “ vetrified lumps, resembling glass-house flags, in some places lying
 “ loose, in others evidently fitted by fushion to the crevices and irregularities of
 “ the stones among which they lay. Likewise many large blocks of stone, inter-
 “ mixed with marcasite, in such plenty, as to be inflammable; in other places there
 “ was a stratum of matter, a foot or more in thickness, which lay upon the rocks,
 “ and seemed to have undergone a great degree of heat.” These appearances
 induced him to climb the mountain.

His road led obliquely along the side of *Souter-fell*, the whole of which re-
 sembles a mass of rubbish; the top of that fell he reckoned the first landing place,
 composed of loose fragments of stone, intermixed with detached lumps of *quartz*
 and *tbillas*. The top of *Scales-fell* he calls the second landing place: “ Here (he
 “ says) he came to the brink of the first of those hideous chasms which follow the
 “ southern face of this mountain.”—“ This first chasm, though by far the least
 “ formidable, is inconceivably horrid; its width is about two hundred yards, and
 “ its depth at least six hundred: after a steep and painful ascent of about a mile, I
 “ came to the brink of the other gulphs. Here a point of the mountain juts out
 “ like the angle of a bastion, between two of these horrid abysses. I stood upon
 “ this, and had on each side a gulph about two hundred yards wide, and at least
 “ eight hundred deep; their sides were rocky, bare, and rough, scarcely the
 “ appearance of vegetation upon them; and their bottoms were covered with
 “ pointed broken rocks. Passing this, I arrived at the farthest point, where
 “ the mountain has every appearance of being split; and at the bottom I saw hills
 “ about forty yards high and a mile in length, which seem to have been raised

“ from the rubbish that has fallen from the mountain. From hence I went to the summit, where I could see the tarn, which, as I was elevated upwards of two hundred yards above it, appeared very small: here likewise I had a most beautiful view of the country for many miles round, and could not help observing, that the back of this mountain is as remarkably smooth, as its front is horrid. I then descended towards the tarn, which is an oval piece of water, about two hundred yards from east to west, and about an hundred and fifty from north to south: it is surrounded by rocks, except an opening towards the east, where they have been evidently broken down. Standing near this opening, I discharged my gun, when the echo was inconceivable.”

He then proceeds to relate, that he sent the minerals which he then collected to Dr. Black, Professor of Chemistry at Edinburgh: and he draws this conclusion, that the mountain had formerly been in a volcanic state, and that this tarn had been the mouth or crater of the mountain.

Mr. Clarke adds—That on the south side, above a place called *Highb-Rove*, and in some other parts, trials have been made for minerals, but at what time, and with what success, there is no tradition: he went into one of the levels, and found the works had been carried on previous to the use of gunpowder, as there were no other marks but of picks and wedges. That at the forge below *Fellside*, there is a subterraneous passage cut through the rock; where no other means than the work of picks and wedges has been used. Camden mentions copper mines wrought in Newlands; but not a tradition nor a vestige of these works remains. *

ULLSWATER.

* *Joseph Browne*, D.D. late Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, was born at a place called the Tongue, in Watermillock, in the year 1700, and was baptized the 19th of December, in that year. His father, George Browne, was a reputable yeoman, but not of much property, as we know only of a small tenement he possessed in the chapelry of Newkirk, in the parish of Graystock. Being industrious, however, and frugal, he was enabled to give his son a classical education at Barton school; and after he had laid a good foundation of learning there, to send him to Queen's College, where he was admitted a member on the 22d day of March, 1716-7. It was probably at Barton school that he formed an intimacy with the late Edward Hassel, Esquire of Dalemain: their friendship was continued and fixed, by their being afterwards fellow collegians; and their is a tradition, that he was assisted in the expence of his education by the benevolence of the Dalemain family.

At the university, his good behaviour and rapid progress in knowledge, procured him many friends that were of great service to him. In due time he was elected Tutor upon the foundation; and having gone through that office with honour, he took the degree of A. M. November 4th, 1724, and was chosen one of the chaplains of the college. Not long after this, he published, from the university press a splendid edition of all the Latin poems of Maphæus Barberinus, or Pope Urban VIII. with an elegant dedication to Edward Hassel, Esq; his great friend and patron.

On the first of April, 1731, he was elected Fellow, and became an eminent tutor, having several young noblemen of the first rank entrusted to his care. In this useful and important station he continued many years, exercising strict discipline, and assiduously studying to promote the prosperity of the college. He took the degree of D. D. July the 9th, 1743, and was presented by the provost and society to the rectory of Bramshot in Hampshire, May 1st, 1746. The university conferred upon him the professorship of Natural Philosophy in 1747, which he held till his death, and was succeeded in it by the late Dr. Benjamin Wheeler.

At his living at Bramshot, he resided more than ten years; during which time he was collated to the chancellorship of Hereford, and was made a Canon Residentiary, by the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Lord James Beaucierk, Bishop of that diocese, who had formerly been his pupil.

Upon

ULLSWATER.

WE should hold ourselves highly blameable, were we to pass negligently over those subjects of fashionable curiosity,

THE LAKES.*

A respectable writer has observed, "In truth, a more pleasing tour than these lakes hold out to men of leisure and curiosity, cannot be desired. We penetrate the Glaciers, traverse the Rhone, and the Rhine, whilst our domestic lakes of *Ullswater*, *Keswick*, and *Windermere*, exhibit scenes in so sublime a style, with such beautiful colourings of rocks, wood, and water, backed with so tremendous a disposition of mountains, that if they do not fairly take the lead of all the views of Europe, yet they are indisputably such, as no English traveller should leave behind him."

Upon the death of Dr. Smith, provost of Queen's College, November 23d, 1756, Dr. Browne offered himself a candidate for the Headship, and had for his formidable competitor, the Reverend George Fothergill, D. D. principal of Edmund Hall, who had likewise been Fellow of the college, and an eminent tutor, and was a person universally esteemed. The election lasted three days, and each candidate having, upon every day's scrutiny, an equality of votes, both among the senior and junior Fellows, Dr. Browne being the senior candidate, was (as the statute directs) declared, duly elected, provost. This contest made no disagreement between the two competitors, they lived in the same harmony and friendship as before.

In the year 1759, Dr. Browne was appointed Vice Chancellor of the university, which arduous office, together with that of his Headship, he managed with great ability and prudence, till the 25th of March, 1765; on the evening of which day, he received a severe stroke of the palsy, which rendered him utterly incapable of business.

Under that calamity he languished till the 17th of June, 1767, and then died, leaving behind him the character of being a well bred man, a polite as well as profound scholar, an agreeable companion, and a steady friend. There was a gravity and authority in his looks and deportment, that reflected dignity upon the public offices he sustained. He continued Vice Chancellor an unusual length of time, and presided at the memorable Encœnia, when the Earl of Litchfield was installed. We have, moreover, the most respectable authority for a circumstance less known, that in the arrangements of the higher powers, he was marked out for one of the first vacancies in the Episcopal bench; but all further worldly preferment was prevented, by the sad breach in his health, which terminated in his dissolution.

We acknowledge our obligations to a learned gentleman for the above life, whose modesty will not permit us to insert his name.

THE EDITORS.

* *Dudley's Collection*, vol. I. in which is Dr. Dalton's poem, was printed in 1758.

Dr. Brown's Descriptive Letter relative to *Keswick*, was printed at Newcastle in 1767, which excited a general curiosity, and drew many visitors to the lakes.

W. Hutchinson's Tour was made in August, 1773; and his book, entitled "An Excursion to the Lakes," was published in the spring of the year 1774.

Well's "Guide to the Lakes" was published in 1778.

Mr. Grey's Letters were not published till after his death, of which Mr. West makes great application; and with an illiberality not well suited to his known character and situation in this hospitable country, dealt with the preceding work in a manner highly reprehensible, and worthy of retaliation, had not some benevolent principles prevailed over resentment.

ibid.

Part

Part of Ullswater lies within this county, terminating where Glencoin† beck or rivulet empties itself into the lake.

We have already trespassed greatly on the partial rule of confining our history rigidly to the limits of the county; having stepped over the boundary, where we apprehended we could procure either amusement or information to our readers:— in our further progress we shall presume to take the same liberty, when we have the like objects in view.

The road which leads from Ambleside, in Westmorland, to Ullswater, is a truly alpine pass, near the summits of the mountains, dreary and desolate. Some stones near the road are called *Kirkstones* :* but they did not appear to us to be the remains of any druidical work; nor in their figure, or otherwise, to point out any particular cause for their name.‡ We took a short repast at a little public-house in

† Glencoin or Gleneune is a small customary manor, (member of the manor of Deepdale, belonging to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk) consisting only of three customary tenements, of the annual rent of 3l. 4s. a twenty-penny fine on the death of lord or tenant, and a thirty-penny fine on alienation. The wood, with a fishery, are free, paying an annual quit-rent of two marks. One Harrison, who possessed Glencoin, wasted it in fruitless law-suits, contending with the Lord of Graystock, an ANTÆUS in the conflict. It was purchased by one Graves, who greatly improved its value, and it continues the possession of one of his descendants:—

————— “Of antres vast, and deserts idle,
“Rough quarries, rocks, and hills, whose heads touch heaven,
“It is our hint to speak.”

SHAKESPEARE'S OTHELLO.

* No wonder if some such thoughts as the following enter the mind of a person on his first ascent to a hill like Kirkstone:

“Sure these grand rocks, from whose tremendous height
“I see the big swollen clouds below
“More than a work of chance to reason show;
“For wisdom's eye must know,
“That none but Heaven's Almighty Hand
“Could cause from chaos, and from gloomy night,
“Such order, beauty, majesty to flow.
“At whose but his command
“Could waters spread, vales sink, and mountains rise,
“In forms like these, beneath the vaulted skies?”

‡ From Hartfop Highfield, on the descent from Kirkstone, is a very grand view, enlivened by the passing of the numerous workmen, who are employed in the slate quarries, and who, in a singular manner, bring down the slates by drawing a sledge: there is great difficulty in contriving to impede the velocity of the sledge, with a load of about 5 cwt. from overrunning its conductor, and carrying him headlong down the precipice.

The hills surrounding this lake are mostly formed of argillaceous stone; no calcareous earth or limestone being near it, except on Barton-fell. The rocks generally consist of different species of the *schistose earth*, or *slatestone*. Though on the summit of a hill, near Helvellyn, is a stratum of flint, the only one of the kind we have observed in this county. That regularity of strata of different kinds of stone, &c. is not observable here, that there is on the eastern side of the county, and again, where the hills are considerably lower, on the western side, and at a distance from the larger lakes. The *blue-rag*, as it is called,

in the glen; it was homely cheer, but the best that the honest people could provide for us. Though the mouth of this glen lies within the sight of the smoke of the luxuries of Penrith, we were informed (such is the virtue of the valley) that spirituous liquors were not sold there, till within the last seven years; wine has not yet found its way to the dwellings of the inhabitants, except perhaps a bottle or two for the guests at a birth or a christening. Native innocence and rural simplicity were

called, is the general stone of this part of the country, and produces the thin *blue slate*, so much esteemed in the capital, and most parts of the kingdom. It is called *schistic earth* by some, or *schistone*, and by others, *lava*. Mr. Walker, who conducts an apparatus for philosophical experiments, says,—“For my part, I consider it to be a kind of *basaltus*, though it does not chrysalize like the *giant's causerway*, in *Ireland*, or *Fingal's cave*, in the *Hebrides*, in five, six, or eight sides; but it lies in a kind of cubical or rhomboidal blocks, and splits like Iceland crystal, running in a kind of vein through several mountains, in the same direction.” The general strata are more perpendicular than limestone, and the lamellæ divide perpendicularly. Cubical pieces of yellow marcasite of different sizes are found in the slate. Some is also beautifully marked with *dendroids*, or foliage of ferns and other vegetables. The vegetation on the surface is mossy, with heather, and the soil wet.

There is one curious spectacle often observed by the shepherd on the summits of the mountains, which the traveller may never chance to see, but which is so happily delineated in the following stanza, that he may the less regret it:—

“And oft' the craggy cliffs he loved to climb,
 “When all in mist the world below was lost,
 “What dreadful pleasure! there to stand sublime,
 “Like shipwreck'd mariner, on desert coast,
 “And view th' enormous waste of vapour, tost
 “In billows length'ning to th' horizon round,
 “Now scoop'd in gulphs, with mountains now embos'd,
 “And hear the voice of mirth and song rebound,
 “Flocks, herds, and waterfalls, along the hoar profound.”

BEATTIE'S MINSTREL.

As we descended the narrow vale, a heavy and dark vapour rolled over the summits of the mountains, which were stupendous, and the sunbeams painted the distant valley, thus proceeding:—

“Through woods, and mountains wild, we came at last
 “Into a pleasant vale, that lonely lay
 “Betwixt two hills, whose high heads overplaced,
 “The valley did with cool shade overcast:
 “Through midst thereof a little river roll'd.” SPENCER.

This little river, called *Goldrill beck*, issues from a small lake, embosomed in mountains, called *Broad Water*, by others *Brother Water*, from two brothers being drowned in it;—and what is singular, a similar accident occurred about seven years ago. When we had descended thus far, the following lines occurred to us, which may here not unaptly be introduced:—

“Descending now from Æther's pure domain,
 “By fancy borne to range the nether plain.
 “Behold all winning novelty display'd
 “Along the vale, the mountain, and the shade;
 “The scenes, but late diminutive, resume
 “Their native grandeur, and their wonted bloom.

“Th.

were conspicuous in the manners of the inhabitants. Happy in what they enjoyed, they did not alloy the possession of it, with idly fighting after what was denied them. It would be an offence to Heaven, as well as to humanity, to excite longings in such a people, for other situations, and other circumstances.† The chief person who inhabits Patterdale, is of the name of Mounsey, who has considerable possessions and allodial property, from which circumstance he has been called by his neighbours, *King of Patterdale*; as the French call such persons *Cogn. de Village*.* The church is prettily placed on a level green, and has a solemn aspect under the shadow of the mountains. A yew tree there, which still pre-
serves

“ The woods expand their umbrage o’er the deep,
“ And with ambitious aim, ascend the steep;
“ Stage above stage, their vigorous arms invade
“ The tallest cliffs, and wrap them in the shade:
“ Each, in its own pre-eminence, regains
“ The high dominion of the subject plains,
“ Smiling beneath; such smiles the people wear,
“ Happy in a paternal monarch’s care.”

KILLARNEY.

“ Hail, awful scenes! that calm the troubled breast,
“ And woo the weary to profound repose,
“ Can passion’s wildest uproar lay to rest,
“ And whisper comfort to the man of woes!
“ Here innocence may wander safe from foes,
“ And contemplation soar on seraph wings.
“ O solitude! the man who thee foregoes,
“ When lucre lures him, or ambition stings,
“ Shall never know the source whence real grandeur springs.”

BEATTIE.

“ May still thy hospitable swains be blest
“ In *rural innocence*; thy mountains still
“ Teem with the fleecy race; thy tuneful woods
“ For ever flourish; and thy vales look gay.”

ARMSTRONG ON HEALTH.

† Mr. Clarke, in his Survey of the Lakes, gives a very different account of the inhabitants, which we are happy not to have discovered. We cannot forbear exclaiming with the poet,—

“ Oh peaceful vale——
“ May still thy hospitable swains,” &c. *ibid.*

And another poet has said,—

“ Hail, awful scenes!” &c. BEATTIE.

* Mr. Gilpin observes of him—“ I could not help thinking, that if I were inclined to envy the situation of any potentate in Europe, it would be that of the King of Patterdale. The pride of many principalities would sink in a comparison with the magnificence of his dominions.”

Tradition has assigned another reason for the family being dignified with this title. It is said, that during the frequent incursions of the borderers, the ancestor of this family protected the inhabitants of the vale, from rapine and plunder, by making a stand at the narrow pass of *Stybrown Crag*, with only about a score of shepherds against a large troop of opponents, whom they defeated. In reward of such eminent service, the people called him *King of Patterdale*.

The

erves its poor remnants of life, may challenge any one in the island. We visited the yew tree (on the score of antiquity) of the late minister, the Rev. Mr. Mat-tison, of whom it is said, "That he was curate of Patterdale for near sixty
" years ;

The imagery and scenery of the following fine piece of poetry, transferred from "Songs of the Aborigi-nal Bards of Britain," by Mr. Richards, is so strikingly appropriated to this county, and we could almost say to this peculiar place, and its history, that we can hardly help believing it must actually have been written on the spot :—

<p>" Amid the darkly-rolling storms, That gird Helvellyn's craggy sides, With aspect fierce, and warrior strides The painted Britons' giant forms Rush in wild tumult to the vale below ; 5 With fiery rage their eyeballs glow ; Their rude arms clash with hideous clang ; Torches wildly hur'd in air Flash round the rocks a dreadful glare : 10 Frighted Skiddaw heard from far The rattling of the scythed car ; Wide Windermere with mountain echoes rang, And Keskwick's silent lake shook with the shout of war. High on a dark cliff's beetling brow, Which casts its broad embrowning shade 15 Across the rugged dell below, The bards, in radiant rows display'd, To the fierce troops, that wildly pass beneath, Their kindling numbers breathe. Gallant warriors! to your fires, 20 In days of yore, by Deva's stream, Rous'd to fury by our lyres, Darted battle's vivid gleam. The saulchions, now that glittering rise, Shone at your father's finewy thighs ; 25 Each axe has cleft a valiant foe ; Each spear has laid a Roman low ; And all those scythes through legions flew, Drinking life's empurpled dew. But nobler triumphs wait the coming day : 30 From cold Alaunus' northern shore Kilda's famish'd eagles pour, And hovering shade their destin'd prey. Yonder darksome clouds behind Joyous Hesus snuffs the wind, 35</p>	<p>To taste the tainted gales, that bear Fumes of bloodshed through the air. Fated Romans! hope no more To roam Hesperia's breezy shore ; You have look'd your last on Tiber's waves ; 40 Albion's rocks shall be your graves. Britons! toss your torches high ; Bid the scythed chariots fly, And burst the mailed files : With frantic yells, Pierce Helvellyn's brier'd dells, 45 And shake the distant isles : Lo! your fires' shades ascending point the way ; Mador and Hoel call you to your prey ; And Taranis from high in thunder givesthe day. 50 Fir'd by music's magic sway Madly bursts the British band : Aghast, unnerv'd, and fix'd in wan dismay, With curdling blood the spell-bound Romans stand. Each on the other looks with speechless gaze ; 55 Then views around the dying and the slain, Sadly revolves the palm of happier days, And thinks with keen regret on Zama's plain. But soon the souls, that fir'd the Britons, fall : Then on their basely-turning foes 60 The firm rekindled legions rose, [ball. And rear'd the nervy arm, that tam'd this nether The bards perceiv'd the yielding throng, And quick resum'd their magic song : 65 By your fathers' warrior-shades ; By antique Mona's holy glades ; By Cambria's rocks, that stream'd of yore With many a Conqueror-Roman's gore ; By each car and flaming brand, That drove bold Julius from our strand ; 70</p>
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14. *High on a dark cliff's*] This, and the latter part of the composition, may bring to the reader's recollection the sublime bard of Gray. The author hopes, that he shall not be hastily condemned as a plagiarist : for he trusts, that, upon a more accurate inspection, a striking difference will be discovered both in the imagery, which is selected, and in the mode in which it is applied.

29. *Life's empurpled dew.*] Sparsh rorabant sanguine vepres. VIRGIL

31. *Alaunus.*] The river Tweed. 35. *Hesus.*] The god of war. 50. *Taranis.*] The Jupiter of the Britons.

58. *Zama's plain.*] The battle of Zama, in Africa, in which Hannibal was finally defeated.

“ years ; the income of his curacy for many years was 12l. and never exceeded
 “ 18l. per annum.—He married and lived comfortably, and had four children :—
 “ he

Turn :—and blushing fear to fly ;
 Revere your kind, and dare to die.
 The foul shall quit the stiffening clay,
 And mount thro' air to brighter spheres ;
 In warlike sports with Hefus play, 75
 While Hoel's music charms the ears :
 Then again in earthly mould
 Shall Snowden's forked peaks behold ;
 Again through legions scatter death ;
 Again for freedom pour its breath. 80
 Life is but a middle space
 In endless being's circling race ;
 And bold in battle to expire,
 Speaks the foul of heavenly fire.

But ah ! the captive's mournful fate ! 85
 To swell the pomp that marks his shame ;
 To knee the chief his soul must hate,
 And hear a coward blast his name :
 To tread Hesperian ground ;
 To drink of Tiber's hated stream ; 90
 With downcast eye,
 With many a sigh,
 Sullen, with fetter'd limbs to move along,
 The sport or pity of an abject throng :
 While conquering warriors pass with laurels
 crown'd ; 95
 And Albion's pictur'd cities beam around ;
 Cymbals and clarions swell the triumph song ;
 And plumed helmets wave, and groves of lances gleam.

The Britons hear ;
 They blush ; they turn ; they fight ; pre-
 vail ; 100
 And those, whose eagle, high display'd,
 Shadow'd this sublunary sphere, [pale,
 And made the kingdoms of the world grow
 Now, trembling, flee before a British spear,
 And dew their mails for shame with many a burn-
 ing fear. 105

By glory rous'd, and touch'd with nobler fires,
 The bards in holy fury seize their lyres :
 Ye shades of heroes, nobly slain,
 Fighting for your native plain ;
 Sons of war, who bravely sped, 110
 Boadicea at your head ;

If your souls, return'd to light,
 Chase the wolf down Snowden's height,
 Or muse on blood in caverns drear,
 Or poise in darksome groves the spear ; 115
 Come, behold the radiant flame,
 That speaks the glory of your name.
 On Stybrow's summit mid the skies,
 Let the blazing pile arise,
 That o'er the mountains, dark in night, 120
 Wide may stream the glorious light.
 Hark ! the huge cliffs of Patterdale,
 And lone Ullswater, peaceful vale,
 Repeat the dying sufferer's mournful wail.
 Lo ! Wild Aireyher thundering torrent falls, 123
 To hear the distant groans roll down the midnight
 hills.

Each groan, oh vanquish'd Rome,
 All-mournful knells thy doom.
 In yellow Tiber's orange shades
 Cæsar's pining form shall lie, 130
 And cast on distant Rome a tearful eye,
 And shuddering seem to hear the clash of Albion's
 blades.

Revenge shall hunt your rashly-daring band,
 To your own vine hills and olive land ;
 Our barks shall ride your hostile main, 135
 Our scythed chariots shake your hateful plain,
 And o'er your seven proud hills gleam many a
 flaming brand.

With burning breast the warriors catch the sound,
 And raise a yell profound,
 And clash their gory shields, 140
 And point with sinewy arm Hesperia's southern
 fields.

With alter'd strain, in measures soft and slow,
 The minstrels melt the tender heart to woe.
 More ear's breast has ceas'd to beat ;
 Gash'd with spears the warrior lies ; 145
 Bold he turn'd the base retreat,
 Gain'd the day, and clos'd his eyes.
 The wounds that fear his manly breast,
 Like blood-stain'd trophies, grace his bier ;
 Yet Nature views the scene deprest'd, 150
 And silent falls a pitying tear.

77. *Again in earthly mould*] The aboriginal Britons, believing in transmigration, imagined, that the soul after death would return to earth, and animate future warriors.

79. *Again through*] Vide Mason's Caractacus.

116. *Radiant flame*] It was the custom with the aboriginal Britons to sacrifice their prisoners.

“ he buried his mother—he married his father, and buried his father—he christened
 “ his wife, and published his own banns of marriage in the church—he christened
 “ and married all his own children, and educated his son till he was a good scholar,
 and

Empty beneath yon oak his car is cast,
 Stretch'd o'er the mead his courfers breathless
 lie ;

Remembrance wakes the glorious triumphs past,
 And fills with tender grief the gazing eye. 155

No more beneath the morning sun,
 With dazzling helm, in Nature's pride,
 The warrior down the rocks shall run,
 His faulchion glittering at his side.
 Near yonder brook shall rest his bones, 160
 His gory axe beside him laid ;
 The spot be mark'd by mossy stones ;
 And tears of warriors wet the blade.

With bended forms the mourning chieftains stand,
 And gaze the paly corse with stedfast eye, 165
 And silent muse on frail mortality ;—
 And softest sorrow melts the sympathetic band.

Abruptly in triumphant strain
 The minstrels strike their lyres again :
 Morcar, warriors, is not dead, 170
 He again shall rear his head,
 Lift the axe, and dye with blood
 Wide Sabrina's sandy flood.

For long as Cambria's streams shall run
 Sparkling to the golden sun, 175
 Thro' warrior-forms, from frame to frame,
 The soul shall deathless shift its flame.

Ye, who to wilds and northern mountains fled,
 In keener flies make the hard rocks your bed,
 Shall visit earth in happier day,
 On Thames's cultur'd margin play ;
 Shall wear the laurel which ye won of yore,
 And taste the freedom purchas'd by your gore.

We, the bards, shall frequent die,
 And rise to breathe our native sky ; 185
 Enshrin'd in more than mortal forms
 Sing 'mid Cambria's mountain storms ;
 In gentle summer's even-tide
 Recline on Mulla's reedy side ;

Or haunt for ages Arun's humble vales ; 190
 This harp on Avon's bank shall sound ;
 Hoel's high soul within the Heaven's high bound
 Perfume an earthly guest, and draw empyreal gales.

But ye, brave chiefs, in distant days,
 Shall claim a more exalted praise. 195

Ye, as the ages flow unfold,
 Kindling a mighty Saxon's patriot mould,
 To peaceful homes and social fires,
 To cultur'd plains and festive boards
 Shall call from hills and woods the wandering
 hordes, 200

And lift the lofty city's glittering spires.
 Ye, as the years in happier courses fly,
 Where Thames's crystal waters feed
 The grassy plain of Runnimeade,
 Torn from a tyrant's hand shall bear on high 205
 The sacred roll of liberty.

On ocean's marge a fable prince shall stand,
 And shew a captive monarch to the land,
 And pointing to his conquest o'er the main,
 Bid swell the thrilling blood thro' every British
 vein. 210

See the white sails swell,
 To Albion's cliffs ye bid farewell ;
 And Sion's rocky summit hears
 The frequent clash of British spears.
 Lo ! in a train of golden years 215
 A virgin queen appears,

Fin'd by the spirit, which of yore
 Boudueca's warrior-body bore ;
 Sublime on Albion's whitening cliffs she stands,
 The schemes of unnam'd empires in her hands ; 220
 And bids Britannia's banners wave unfurl'd
 O'er oceans now unknown, and circle this wide
 world.

Thou, Oscar, on the cliff's rough brow,
 Nodding thy dire plumes o'er the captur'd foe ;
 Whom Hesus to immortal flame consign'd, 225

Ere yet the soul in earth was shrin'd ;
 Thou in time's remotest space
 Shalt fire a patriot form divine :
 The sceptred race

Shall cross the dark and stormy brine, 230
 From where Germania's broad romantic streams
 Refound the mountain monsters' midnight roar ;
 And, as they prowling roam the craggy shore,
 Reflect their rugged forms to the moon's paly beams.

186. *More than mortal forms*] The Welch bards. 189. Spencer. 190. Collins, Otway, and Mrs. C. Smith.
 191. Shakespeare. 192. Milton.—*Into the Heaven of Heavens I have presum'd*

An earthly guest, and drawn empyreal air.

PARADISE LOST.

197. *A mighty Saxon*] Alfred. 206. The signing of Magna Charta. 207. *A fable prince*] Edward the
 Black Prince. 212. The crusades. 216. *A virgin queen*] Elizabeth. 228. *Parrot form divin.*] His
 present Majesty. 229. *The sceptred race*] The house of Brunwick.

“and fit for the college :—he lived to the age of ninety-six, and died possessed of “one thousand pounds!”†

As we advanced to the boundary of the counties, we had a fine view of the upper sheet of the lake of Ullswater. Whence the name of the lake is derived, the reader is left to conjecture. Ulphus, as Lord of Graystock, might give it. But there is no historical foundation for the presumption that Ulphus had possessions here. The conjecture, that the name is derived from *Wolf's-water*, is somewhat more probable, as the aspect of the environs of the lake every where encourages the idea, that this was the resort of wolves for ages.‡ In the point of view which pleased us most, the lake lay before us with an indented shore, where many small promontories shoot their spits of land a considerable way into the lake;§ some of them are rocky, others are covered with verdure, the nearest ground on the right consisted of stupendous cliffs and rocks, whose lofty summits were covered with stately oaks. On the more distant declivities, some few scattered cottages were seen, over which, woods that seem to encircle or gird round the mountains, gave a solemn shade, whilst the grey summits were capt with clouds. Patterdale, in the next place, opened its narrow bosom, discovering its ordinary, but venerable, church; seated in a sort of solemn plain, with two or three surrounding hamlets, over which frowned the *king's* mansion, perched on the side of a cliff, damp, and

Ev'n now thro' fields of purer air 235
 Andraſte bids prepare
 Hours of delight and years with glory crown'd,
 To move their golden round,
 When bleſ'd in his imperial ſway
 The ſun more glad ſhall ſhine and kindlier paſs the
 day. 240
 There reſt on clouds reclin'd,
 Sceptres, and laureate wreaths, and naval crowns,
 Tower'd cities, fleets that ride
 In maſtery the ocean-tide,
 Domeſtic ſweets, that meet contentment owns,
 And emanations of the mind, [245
 That add a nobler nature to our kind.
 Lo! to our dazzled ſight

Wide over torrid ſands and winter zones,
 Britannia's pendant proudly ſtreams; 250
 And every ſtar, that beautifies the night,
 Where'er it roams, on Albion's empire beams,
 Or when it pales at dawn its ſetting light,
 Or from the milky wave uplifts its circlet bright.

They ſang:—and rapture brighten'd every eye; 255
 With pealing plaudits rang the vaulted ſky:
 When o'er the eaſtern ſummit's darkſome ſhade
 The moon roſe mellowing the grey rocks, and
 play'd,
 On the ſtill lake:—the warrior hoſt retires
 To crown the mountain tops with ſacrificial fires. 260

† There are not many perſons, either curates or others, who have paſſed through a long life, deſerving either a more ſtriking, or a more truly honourable character. It has been alledged, that this provident curate aſſiſted his wife to card and ſpin the portion of tithe wool that fell to his lot; that he taught a ſchool, which brought him in about five pounds a-year; add to this, that his wife was a ſkilful midwife.

Patterdale is ſuppoſed to take its name from St. Patrick; and as the church is dedicated to that ſaint, it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe the preſent name is a corruption of St. Patrick's dale, merely from the dedication.

There is no mention made of St. Patrick's being in Cumberland, or the north of England, on his journey from Ireland, in the *Carta Sancti Patricii*, which makes a part of the wooden tablet (mentioned in page 137.) preſerved at Naworth Caſtle.

‡ Or it is ſtill more probably derived from the Celtic *Ulle*, (whence the Latin *Ulna*) the bend of the elbow, which is no inaccurate deſcription of the form of the lake. *ibid.*

§ The local name of theſe ſpits is *nebs*, a word denoting the bill of a bird, and therefore not inaptly deſcribing their form.

green with moss, the roof being tufted with growing fern, and other herbage: the house appeared shut in from the light and air by a curtain wall. • The only ornament this singular habitation appeared to have, was one single fir tree, † which blocked the entrance; all behind was shut in to the very walls by rocks, covered with wood, and weeping with springs. Here the mountains form an awful amphitheatre, skirted with woods, and elevating their conic crowns to the clouds, some covered with verdure, or brown heath, and others rocky, and patched with different tints, painted by the sunbeams. To the left, the margin was variously indented, by the little peninsulas that shot far into the bosom of the lake; one covered with wood gave a picturesque aspect to the whole. Four little islands spotted the lake. *Cherry Island* retains not one fruit-bearing shrub; some garden flowers still remain, the reliques as it were of the taste and care of some quondam inhabitant, whose name is forgotten.* *Wall-Holme* wears no marks of there having ever been any edifice there; nor could we notice even a wreck, to prove that *Ling-Holme* had ever had an house, to entitle it to its name.

Matterdale, (which possibly may be derived from the Celtic *Mathair*, a fountain, and so import a dale or dell of springs or streams) lies on the boundary of Cumberland, and is within the extensive parish of Graystock, otherwise written Grey Stoke. ‖ In Gowbarrow Park there is a fine waterfall, wholly unassisted by art; the stream breaks from the summit of a cliff, cloathed with wood, and falls precipitately through a black rocky gully near eighty perpendicular feet in height, and sixteen in width. By some it is called *Arey Force*, which last is the common and usual appellation for a *fall of water*. When standing near this and other large cascades, we have felt a much freer and easier respiration than usual. The spray arising from it causes two, and frequently three, *concentric rainbows*.

The present Duke of Norfolk has built a pleasant summer retreat in this part, to which he gives the name of Lyulph's tower. No history seems to support this name, and the tradition of Lyulph's possessions here, who was the dependant of Walcher, Bishop of Durham, seems to be as vague as fancy could conceive.

Gowbarrow † park, was formerly part of a forest, but when disforested we have no evidence: the chief testimony that remains, is the payment of foster corn, or forester's oats, each tenement paying 40 quarts. There are about 2000 acres within the bounds of the park, stocked with six or seven hundred head of fallow deer. Tradition says, that some part of the park was formerly doled out to the tenants of the manor of Watermillock, who were to take by the scythe; and had the privilege of *green hue* (the cutting of brushwood) and *fern bounds*, &c. the ancient

† That fir tree, so conspicuous and ornamental in a view published by Mr. Farrington, is now cut down: its top having for some time been almost totally decayed. Mr. Mounsey, junior, has of late years made some few ornamental plantations of firs and forest trees.

* *Ling-Holme* is a *proper* appellation for one.

‖ See the parish of Graystock.

‡ The etymology of this place is perhaps remote; but we humbly think, neither unobvious nor very far fetched. *Gow* (in Latin *Gabia*) in old German, *Gou*, and *Gau*, we learn from Spelman, signifies *Pagus*, *Regio*, and the Saxon, *Bar*, (whence *Boar*) and the modern word, *Barrow*, a male hog gelt, from the Saxon *Beorn*) which Lye renders *aper verres*. Hence Gowbarrow is literally the country of wild boars, as probably it once was.

fernigo; ferns being then much in use, for bedding stalled cattle.† Mr. Clarke speaks of an old church which stood within this park, and that he possessed an admission, dated 1474, of one Anthony Rumney, as tenant of two tenements at Gowbarrow-hall, and part of a tenement at Old Church; that it specified that the parochial chapel, and burial ground, were at Gowbarrow-hall. He adds, that the chapel was destroyed on an incursion of the Scots, and a new one was erected nearer to the side of the lake, which was consecrated in 1558 (as appears from a memorandum in an old Bible) by Bishop Oglethorp, when on his road to crown Queen Elizabeth.

The seat of colonel Robinson,‡ at Watermillock, lies within sight of the lake, in a romantic situation. This manor is a member of the barony of Graystock, and includes certain lands in Thackthwaite, whose customary service is to repair the mill race, for which the tenants are to receive from the miller, a pot of ale and a penny worth of tobacco; by an old inquisition it is stated, that the pot of ale shall contain eight standard quarts; perhaps a Scottish institution. §

Many writers have already dealt out praises of the lake of Ullswater; some of whose steps we must follow. Mr. Gray, among others, visited it. “ Oct. 1st. “ Grey autumnal day, the air perfectly calm and mild, went to see Ullswater, four “ miles distant, soon left the Keswick road, and turned to the left, through shady “ lanes along the vale of Eamont, which runs rapidly on, near the way, rippling “ over the stones. Approach Dunmallet, a fine pointed hill, covered with wood. “ Began to mount the hill, and with some toil, gained the summit. From hence “ saw the lake opening directly at my feet, majestic in its calmness, clear and “ smooth as a blue mirror, with winding shores, and low points of land, covered “ with green inclosures, white farm houses looking out among the trees, and cattle “ feeding. The water is almost every where bordered with cultivated lands, gently “ sloping upwards, from a mile to a quarter of a mile in breadth, till they reach “ the feet of the mountains, which rise very rude and awful with their broken tops “ on either hand. Directly in front, at better than three mile distance, Place-fell,* “ one of the bravest among them, pushes its bold broad breast into the midst of the “ lake, and forces it to alter its course, forming first a large bay to the left, and “ then bending to the right. Descending Dunmallet by a side avenue, only not “ perpendicular, and came to Barton bridge || over the Eamont. Then walked thro’ “ a path in the wood, round the bottom of the hill, came forth where the Eamont “ issues out of the lake, and continued my way along the western shore, close to “ the water, and generally on a level with it; it is nine miles long, and at widest “ under a mile in breadth. After extending itself three miles and a half in a line “ to the south-west, it turns at the foot of Hallen Hag, almost due west, and is “ here not twice the breadth of the Thames at London. Stybrow Crag is soon “ again interrupted by the root of Helvellyn, a lofty and very rugged mountain, “ and spreading again, turns off to the south-east, and is lost among the deep re-

† Still so used in many parts of the world; though here, chiefly for baking oat cakes.

‡ It may probably have been so named from the customary service hereafter mentioned.

§ Touching the chapelry, see the parish of Graystock.

* Should be Hallen Hag.

|| Should be Pooley bridge.

“cesses of hills. To this second turning I pursued my way, about four miles, along its borders, beyond a village scattered among trees, and called Water-millock.” Mr. Gray did not visit the upper part of the lake.¶

The Reverend Mr. Gilpin's observations, relative to picturesque beauty, when he reached Ullswater, merit our reference.—3d EDIT. VOL. II. 1792.

THE DESCENT FROM MATTERDALE.

“As we descended a little further, the whole scene of the lake opened before us, and such a scene as almost drew from us the apostrophe of the enraptured bard :

Visions of glory, spare my aching sight!

“Among all the *visions* of this enchanting country, we had seen nothing so beautifully sublime, so correctly picturesque as this.

“The form of Ullswater resembles a Z; only there is no angular acuteness in its lines. It spreads every where in an easy curve; beautifully broken in some parts by promontories. The middle reach contains, in length, near two thirds of the lake. The southern side is mountainous, and becomes more so, as it verges towards the west. As the mountains approach the north, they glide (as

¶ “Before you quit the top of Dunmallet, observe the vestiges of its former importance, an area of 110 paces by 37, surrounded with a fosse still visible. The well that supplied the guard kept here, was but lately filled up with stones.”—West. Clarke says, here was a monastery of Benedictines; and on Soulby-fell, a convent of nuns: not the least foundation for the assertions.*

“Opposite to Watermillock, a cataract descends the front of *Sawarth-fell* in Martindale forest. At *Skilling Nab*, a bold promontory, the lake is contracted, but soon spreads again, forming a variety of bays and promontories; after a reach of three miles, it winds, with a grand sweep, round *Place-fell*. Drawing near the second bend, the mountains intersect each other; behind many wooded hills, rises *Stone-cross-pike*, and over all steep *Helvellyn* shews his head.

“The principal feeders of the lake, are Grisdale-beck, and Goldrill-beck, which latter descends from *Kirkstone-fell*, they enter the lake in a freer manner than the feeder of Derwent, Glencoin-beck, descending from Helvellyn, joins the lake at Glencoin bridge, and divides the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland.” WEST.

The following description by Mr. CUMBERLAND, deserves a place here :

“Me turbid skies and threatening clouds await,
Emblems alas! of my ignoble fate.

But see the embattled vapours break,
Dispers'd and fly,
Posting like couriers down the sky;
The grey rock glitters in the glassy lake;
And now the mountain tops are seen
Frowning amidst the blue serene:
The variegated groves appear,
Deckt in the colours of the waining year;
And as new beauties they unfold,
Dip their skirts in beaming gold.
Thee, savage *Wyburn*, now I hail,
Delicious *Grafsmere's* calm retreat,

And stately *Windermere* I greet,
And *Keswick's* sweet fantastic vale:
But let her maids yield to thee,
And lowly bend the subject knee,
Imperial lake of *Patrick's* dale,
For neither Scottish *Lomond's* pride,
Nor smooth *Killarney's* silver tide,
Nor ought that learned *Poaffin* drew,
Or dashing *Rosa* flung upon my view,
Shall shake thy sovereign undisturbed right,
Great scene of wonder and sublime delight!

Hail to thy beams, O sun! for this display,
What, glorious orb, can I repay?—
—The thanks of an unprostituted maic.”

* Clarke, who made the remains on Dunmallet of monastic construction, calls this the ruin of a house of Carthusians, which opinion he rests on the name of Cartharic, as he writes it.—Dunmallet is the *bill*, on which the *mallum*, or general meeting of the inhabitants was held.—See our reasons for this derivation, and origin of the entrenchment on its summit, in page 253.

“ we have seen is usual in *boundary lakes*) into meadows and pastures. The northern and western sides, contain a great variety of woody and rocky scenes; but these also, as they approach the east, become smooth and fertilized. At the southern point, under impending mountains, lies the village of Patterdale.

“ The fore-ground of the grand view before us, is part of Gowbarrow park, (which belongs to the Duke of Norfolk) rough, broken, and woody. Among the old oaks which enriched it, herds of deer and cattle grazed in groups. Beyond this is spread an extensive reach of the lake, winding round a rocky promontory on the left; which is the point of a mountain called Martindale Fell, or Place Fell; the southern boundary of the lake.” “ Such was the disposition of the objects on the left of the lake: on the right, two woody promontories, pursuing each other in perspective, made a beautiful contrast, with the smooth continuity of Martindale Fell.” “ In front, the distance was composed of mountains, falling gently into the lake; near the edge of which lies the village of Patterdale.

“ As we left Gowbarrow park, we took our route along the margin of the first of those woody promontories on the right. We were carried by the side of the lake through close lanes, and thick groves; yet not so thick, but that we had every where, through the openings of the trees, and windings of the road, views in front, and on the right, into woody recesses, some of which were very pleasing: and on the left, the lake and all its distinct furniture, broke frequently upon us.

“ After skirting the first woody promontory, which carried us about a mile, the road turned suddenly to the right, and led us round into the second, rising a considerable height above the water. In this promontory, a new scene opened; the woods became intermixed with rock, and a great variety of beautiful fore-grounds were produced.

“ Besides the music of winds and tempests, the echoes which are excited in different parts of this lake, are still more grand and affecting: more or less they accompany all lakes, that are circumscribed by lofty and rocky skreens. We found them on Windermere; we found them on Derwentwater, &c.

“ We took notice of a very grand echo on the western shores of the great island in Windermere: but the most celebrated echoes *are said* to be found on Ullswater; in some of which, the sound of a cannon is distinctly *reverberated six or seven times*. It first *rolls over the head* in one vast peal.—Then subsiding a few seconds, it rises again in a grand interrupted burst, perhaps on the right. Another solemn pause ensues,—then the sound arises again on the left. Thus thrown from rock to rock, in a sort of aerial perspective, it is caught again by some nearer promontory; and returning full on the ear, surprises you, after you thought all had been over, with as great a peal as at first. †

“ But the grandest effect of this kind is produced by a successive discharge of cannon, at the interval of a few seconds between each discharge. The effect
“ of

† The author of the *Excursion to the Lakes*, published in 1774, was fortunate in receiving similar impressions, from the same scenes, which were visited by this celebrated writer. “ One view from the water,
“ we

“ of the first is not over, when the echoes of the second, the third, and perhaps
 “ the fourth begin. Such a variety of awful sounds, mixing, and commixing,
 “ and at the same moment heard from all sides, have a wonderful effect on the
 “ mind; *as if the very foundations of every rock on the lake were giving way; and*
 “ *the whole scene, from a strange convulsion, were falling into ruin.* §

“ But there is another species of echoes, which are well adapted to the lake,
 “ in all its stillness and tranquillity, as the others are to its wildness and confusion:
 “ and which recommend themselves chiefly to those feelings, which depend on
 “ the graver movements of the mind. Instead of cannon, let a few French horns
 “ and clarinets * be introduced. Softer music than such loud wind instruments,
 “ would scarce have power to vibrate. The effect is now wonderfully changed.
 “ The sound of a cannon is heard in bursts. It is the music of thunder. But the
 “ continuation of musical sounds, forms a continuation of musical echoes, which
 “ reverberating around the lake, are exquisitely melodious in their several grada-
 “ tions; and form a thousand symphonies, playing together from every part. The
 “ variety of notes is inconceivable. The ear is not equal to their innumerable
 “ combinations. It listens to a symphony dying away at a distance, when other
 “ melodious sounds arise close at hand. These have scarce attracted the attention,
 “ when a different mode of harmony arises from another quarter. *In short, every*
 “ *rock is vocal, and the whole lake is transformed into a kind of magical scene, in which*
 “ *every promontory seemed peopled by aerial beings, answering each other in celestial*
 “ *music.*” ‡

—————“ How often from the steep
 “ Of echoing hill, or thicket, have we heard
 “ Celestial voices to the midnight air,
 “ Sole, or responsive, each to other’s note,

“ we heard much commended, that of the last reach of the lakes, towards the conic hill of Dunmallet.”
 GILPIN.—He had not navigated the lake, p. 81. THE EDITORS.

We know not of any one point of view, on any of the lakes, that has so fine an effect; as, when in a
 boat, a little above *Peel of Slape Hold*, you look over the knoll above *Old Church*, and view the gradations
 of the hills terminating with *Helvellyn*.

On a still evening, we have counted 25 distinct reverberations, from a discharge of a swivel, with only
 two ounces of powder.

§ Page 71, Excursion. * Six or eight notes of these instruments, are re-echoed *five* times, and
 with an indelible effect on the ear.

—————“ The cannon’s roar,
 “ Bursts from the bosom of the hollow shore,
 “ The dire explosion, the whole concave fills,
 “ And shakes the firm foundation of the hills:
 “ Now pausing deep, now bellowing from afar,
 “ Now rages near the elemental war:
 “ Affrighted echo opens all her cells,
 “ With gather’d strength the posting clamour swells;
 “ Check’d or impell’d, and varying in its course,
 “ It slumbers, now awakes with double force;
 “ Searching the strait, and crooked hill and dale,
 “ Sinks in the breeze, or rises in the gale.
 “ Chorus of earth and sky; the mountains sing,
 “ And heaven’s own thunders thro’ the valley ring.”

KILLARNEY.

‡ Page 70, Excursion.

“ Singing

“ Singing, their great Creator?—Oft in bands
 “ While they keep watch, or nightly rounding walk
 “ With heav’nly touch of instrumental sounds,
 “ In full harmonic number join’d, their fongs
 “ Divide the night, and lift our thoughts to heav’n.”

“ Having now almost skirted the two woody promontories, in our route to Patterdale, we found the conclusion of the grandest part of the whole scenery. It is a bold projection of rock, finely marked and adorned with hanging woods; under the beetling summit of which, the road makes a sudden turn. This is the point of the second promontory; and I believe is known by the name of *Siybræw Crag*. The trees, which compose the whole scenery through both these promontories, are, in general oak.

“ From hence, through lanes of the same kind, though less superbly decorated, we came to the village of Patterdale; situated on rising grounds, among two or three little rivers, or branches of rivers, which feed the lake. It lies in a cove of mountains, open in front to the southern reach of the lake; beyond which, appear the high woody lands of Gowbarrow park. The situation is magnificent.

“ Having spent two hours at Patterdale, we left it with regret, and set out for Penrith.—

—“ *The sun was now descending low, and cast the broad shades of evening althwart the landscape, while his beams, gleaming with yellow lustre through the vallies, spread over the enlightened summits of the mountains, a thousand lovely tints,—in sober harmony, where some deep recess was faintly shadowed;—in splendid hue, where jutting knolls, or promontories, received the fuller radiance of the diverging ray. The air was still: the lake one vast expanse of chrysal mirror. The mountain shadows, which sometimes give the water a deep black hue (in many circumstances extremely picturesque) were softened here, into a mild blue tint, which swept over half the surface. The other half received the fair impression of every radiant form that glowed around. The inverted landscape was touched in fainter colours, than the real one.**

“ At the end of the lake stands Dunmallet, † a remarkable hill which overlooks the last reach, but is itself rather a disgusting object; shaped with conic exactness; cut as uniformly into walks, verging to a centre, it becomes a vile termination of a noble view.”—“ We had now finished our view of Ullswater, which contains a wonderful variety of grand and picturesque scenes, compressed within very narrow compass. In one part, not far from Watermillock, the road carried us to the higher grounds, from whence we had a view of the whole lake, and all its vast accompaniments together.—*A troubled sea of mountains; a broken scene—amusing, but not picturesque.*” ‡ It

* Page 78, Exc.

† The author of the Excursion thought this a beautiful object, with the accompaniments described on his passage down the lake, p. 75; but Mr. Gilpin, p. 82, did not enjoy that view.

‡ We pursue Mr. Young’s observations on this lake, as they, in some measure, contrast with the quotations from Gilpin:—

“ Returning to Penrith, our next expedition was to HULLSWATER, (OR ULLSWATER) a very fine lake, about six miles from that town: the approach to it is very beautiful; the most advantageous way of seeing it is to take the road up DUNMANLOT HILL, for you rise up a very beautiful hill, and see nothing of

It is customary for parties visiting this lake, to take a boat at the foot of the water under Dunmallet, watermen living at Pooley, ready to attend those who desire to navigate the lake. Some of the vessels are armed with swivel guns, to try the echoes, which, in a great variety of stations, are very fine. There have been so many publications to guide the traveller to favourite points of view, that the historic pen must refer to them, and trust to the descriptions of those gentlemen who have, perhaps, not more lavishly than truly, spoken of the varying beauties of these scenes.

of the water till you gain the summit, when the view is uncommonly beautiful. You look down at once upon the sheet of the lake, which appears prodigiously fine. It is an oblong water, cut by islands, three miles long, and a mile and a half broad in some places, in others a mile. It is inclosed within an amphitheatre of hills in front, at the end of the reach, projecting down to the water edge, but retiring from it on each side, so as to leave a space of cultivated inclosures between the feet and the lake. The hedges that divide them are scattered with trees; and the fields, of both grass and corn, waving in beautiful slopes from the water, intersected by hedges in the most picturesque manner.

Upon the right, a bold swelling hill of turf rises with a fine air of grandeur. Another view from off this hill is on a mountain's side, which presents to the eye a swelling slope of turf, and over it SADDLE-ZACK rises in a noble file. Another view from this hill, is down upon a beautiful vale of cultivated inclosures; Mr. Hassel's house at Dalemain, in one part, almost encompassed with a plantation. Here you likewise catch some meanders of the river, through the trees, and hear the roar of a water-fall. This hill is itself a very fine object, viewed every way; but the simplicity of its effect is destroyed, by being cut by a double stripe of Scotch firs across it, which varies the colour of the verdure, and consequently breaks the unity of the view. Another point of view, from which this part of the lake is seen to good advantage, is from off SOULBY FELL; you look down upon the water, which spreads very finely to the view, bounded to the right by the hills, which rise from the very water; at the other, by DUMMANLOT HILL; in front, by a fine range of inclosures, rising most beautifully to the view, and the water's edge skirted by trees, in a most picturesque manner.

Directing your course under the lake, and landing at SWARTH FELL, the next business should be to mount its height. The lake winds at your feet like a noble river; the opposite banks, beautiful inclosures, exquisitely fringed with trees; and some narrow slips, like promontories, jet into it in the most picturesque effect imaginable; and at the same time you hear the noise of a water-fall beneath, but unseen.

Taking boat again, and sailing with the course of the lake, you turn with its bend, and come into a very fine sheet of water, which appears like a lake of itself. It is under HOWTOWN and HAWLING FELL. The environs here are very striking; cultivated inclosures on one side, crowned with the tops of hills, and on the other, a woody craggy hill down to the very water's edge. The effect fine.

Next you double Hawling Fell, and come again into a new sheet of water, under Martindale Fell, which is a prodigious fine hill, of a bold, abrupt form; and between that and Hawling Fell, a little rising wave of cultivated inclosures, skirted with trees, the fields of the finest verdure, and the picturesque appearance of the whole, most exquisitely pleasing. It is a most delicious spot, within an amphitheatre of rugged hills.

Following the bend of water under NEW CRAG, the views are more romantic than in any part hitherto seen. New Crag, to the right, rears a bold, abrupt head, in a stile truly sublime; and passing it a little, the opposite shore is very noble. Martindale Fell rises steep from the water's edge, and presents a bold wall of mountain; really glorious. In front, the hills are craggy, broken, and irregular in shape (not height) like those of Keswick. They project so boldly to the very water, that the out-let or winding of the water, is shut by them from the eye. It seems inclosed by a shore of steep hills and crags. From hence to the end of the lake, which is sprinkled by three or four small islands, the views are in the same stile, very wild and romantic.

It is an exceedingly pleasing entertainment to sail about this fine lake, which is nineteen miles round, and presents to the eye several very fine sheets of water; and abounds, for another amusement, with noble fish; pike to 30lb. perch to 6lb. trout to 6lb. besides many other sorts. The water is of a most beautiful colour, and admirably transparent."

A. YOUNG.

At the foot of the lake, near the summit of one of the hills of Soulby Fell, on the southern declination, is an ancient fort or encampment, called *Caer-Thannock*; the country people give it the name of *Maiden Castle*. It forms an oblong square, twenty paces in length, and fifteen in breadth; this is furrounded with a circular mound of earth, eighty paces in diameter, defended by a ditch on the outside, which remains six paces wide. We do not find this fortification, or that on *Dannallet*, noticed by any of our historians. *Caer-Thannock* seems more calculated for concealment than defence, being overlooked by two adjoining eminences, and lying under a gradual descent of the hill where it is placed.

The length of this lake, by land, is eight miles and three quarters; by water, only eight miles and one quarter. It contains 2563 acres, when the water is low, which gives the mean breadth to be near half a mile. At the lowest bend, the lake is not above thirty yards in depth; near *Place Fell* and the islands, it is 130 yards deep.

Mr. Gilpin says, "There is an appearance on the surfaces of lakes, which we cannot account for on any principle, either of optics, or of perspective. When there is no apparent cause in the sky, the water will sometimes appear dappled with large spots of shade. It is possible these patches may have connection with the bottom of the lake; as naturalists suppose, the shining parts of the sea are occasioned by the spawn of fish; but it is more probable, that in some way, they are connected with the sky, as they are generally in the country, esteemed to be a weather-gage. The people will often say, "It will be no hay-day to-day, the lake is full of shades."—I never, myself, saw this appearance, or I might be able to give a better account of it; but I have heard it so often taken notice of, that I suppose there is, at least, some ground for the observation. Though after all, I think it probable, these shades may be owing only to floating clouds. I have often, says Mr. Locke, remarked this appearance on the lake of Geneva, without being able to assign a satisfactory reason: and the people of the country, I mean the philosophic part of them, are equally at a loss. If the spots were the shadow of a passing cloud; a vapour dense enough to intercept the rays of the sun, would certainly, when suspended in a clear sky, be visible, and immediately account for the appearance. But, perhaps, the effect may be derived from a cause diametrically opposite to the density of vapour. Let us suppose a partial rareness of the vapours, dissolved in the atmosphere, just above the spot; while every other part of the sky sheds light, by the reverberation of rays on the surface of the lake, that part alone sheds but little, and leaves a corresponding spot on the water; which, compared with the splendour of the surrounding parts, appears dark. This state of the sky, may very well be considered as a weather-gage: because partial rarefactions destroy the equilibrium of the air."

These shades are here called *kelds*, probably from the Saxon or British word, *keld*; signifying a spring, or fountain, and the particular spots which are longest in freezing over, are thus denominated. We have generally observed the shades in a morning, sometimes succeeded by rain, and always by wind from a southerly point: there is a slight current of air, a gentle swelling of the surface, yet the water not ruffled, but "crisped over by a gentle breeze," the *keld* appears dark, while

while the other parts are more silvery; at a distance, though the sun be obscured, the appearance continues invariably the same. It looks as if oil had been poured on the water; and prismatic colours are visible on the surface of this *keld*, which varies in diameter in various places, and at different times, from 60 to 200 yards, is sometimes nearly circular, at others angular. A little oil poured upon the lake, from a point of land, will extend and calm the surface to a much greater distance, than would at first be imagined. We speak as to the effect, and leave to others to develop the cause.

The water is sometimes violently agitated, when there is little or no wind, by the shore: this is called a *Bottom wind*; it is frequent in lakes in mountainous countries. We have somewhere seen it remarked, that while the lake of *Geneva* is thus affected, there is quite a storm on the lake of *Constance*, and *vice versa*. The effect here is not in any greater degree than may, perhaps, be accounted for, by the wind's eddying round the hills. Something of this kind, seems to have given Spencer an idea, which he introduces in his *Idle Lake*:—

The waves come rolling, and the billows roar
Outrageously, as they engaged were,
But not one puff of wind there did appear.

Early on a calm sunny morning, the bottom may be seen at the depth of about 12 yards, and the fishes may be discovered, as they play in shoals.

Something like a glory, or faint halo, with a slight mixture of prismatic colours, may be observed round the head of a person, when the exhalation is great, on a hot sunny day, particularly if leaning over the side of the boat.

In summer, the showers of rain follow the hills in a singular manner; sometimes falling upon the hills on each side of the lake, though not at all upon it; at others, chiefly upon the lake, and not upon the hills. Loud thunder, from the various reverberations, produces an astonishing effect. You scarce know on which side the thunder cloud is, nor when the clap has ceased.

A circumstance respecting this lake, though by no means peculiar to it, we cannot pass over in silence: instinct leads the cattle constantly to the water, during the hotter hours of the day; where, being more free from flies, and inhaling the coolness of that element; some standing belly-deep, others only to the middle of the leg, they solace themselves from about ten in the morning till four in the afternoon, and then return to their feeding. During this great proportion of the day, they drop much dung, in which insects nestle; and so supply food for the fish, which would, perhaps, be poorly subsisted, but from this contingency. Thus nature, who is a great œconomist, converts the recreation of one animal to the support of another! *Thomson*, who was a nice observer of natural occurrences, did not let this pleasing circumstance escape him. He says in his *Summer*—

A various group the herds and flocks compose:
———On the grassy bank,
Some ruminating lie, while others stand

3 L 2

Half

Half in the flood ; and often bending, sip
 The circling surface. In the middle rears
 The strong, laborious ox, his honest front,
 Which, incompofed, he shakes ; and from his fide,
 The troublous infects lashes with his tail,
 Returning fill. Amid his fubjects fafe,
 Slumbers the monarch-fwain, his carelefs arm
 Thrown round his head, on downy mofs reclin'd ;
 Here lay his fcrip, with wholefome viands fill'd ;
 There, liftening every noife, his faithful dog.*

Dr. Brown has recommended a view of Derwent lake by moon-light. He fays, “ A walk, by fill moon-light, (at which time the diftant water-falls, are heard in all the variety of found) among thefe enchanting dales, opens a fcene of fuch delicate beauty, repofe, and folemnity, as exceeds all defcription.”

The beautiful night-piece of Dr. Brown, preferved to us by Mr. Cumberland, in the dedication of his *Ode to the Sun*, may fitly attend fuch an expedition :—

Now funk the fun, now twilight funk, and night
 Rode in her zenith ; not a paffing breeze
 Sigh'd to the grove, which in the midnight air
 Stood motionlefs, and in the peaceful floods
 Inverted hung : for now the billow fleep
 Along the fhore, nor heav'd the deep, but fpread
 A fhining mirror to the moon's pale orb,
 Which, dim and waining o'er the fhadowy cliffs,
 The folemn woods, and fpiry mountain tops,
 Her glimmering faintnefs threw : now every eye,
 Opprefs'd with toil, was drown'd in deep repofe ;
 Save that the unfeen fhepherd, in his watch,
 Prop'd on his crook, flood liftening by the fold,
 And gaz'd the flarry vault, and pendant moon ;
 Nor voice, nor found broke on the deep ferene,
 But the foft murmur of fwift guffing rills,
 Forth-iffuing from the mountains diftant fteep,
 (Unheard till now, and now fcarce heard) proclaim'd
 All things at reft, and imag'd the fill voice
 Of quiet, whifpering to the ear of night.

The objects here, receive a peculiar countenance of grandeur from a ftorm. They are all in that great ftile, which is fited to the violence of nature.

————— There is a mood,
 (I fing not to the vacant and the young)
 There is a kindly mood of melancholy,

* See White's Selborne.

That wings the soul, and points her to the sky.
While winds, and tempests, sweep the various lyre,
How sweet the diapason!

Scenes of this kind have a wonderful effect, when, in a *kindly mood of melancholy*, the mind feels itself soothed by the objects around.

Ossian has some beautiful images, which accompany a night-storm, in such a country as this †

“The storm gathers on the tops of the mountains, and spreads its black mantle before the moon. It comes forward in the majesty of darkness, moving upon the wings of the blast. It sweeps along the vale, and nothing can withstand its force. The lightning from the rifted cloud, flashes before it: the thunder rolls among the mountains in its rear.

“All nature is restless and uneasy.—The stag lies wakeful on the mountain-moss: the hind crouches by his side.—She hears the storm roaring through the branches of the trees. She starts—and lies down again.

“The heath-cock lifts his head at intervals, and returns it under his wing.

“The owl leaves her unfinished dirge, and sits ruffled in her feathers in a cleft of the blasted oak.

“The famished fox shrinks from the storm, and seeks the shelter of his den.

“The hunter alarmed, leaps from his pallet in the lonely hut.—He raises his decaying fire.—His wet dogs smoke around him.—He half opens his cabin-door, and looks out; but he instantly retreats from the terrors of the night.

“For now the whole storm descends. The mountain-torrents join their impetuous streams. The growing river swells.

“The benighted traveller pauses as he enters the gloomy dale. The glaring sky discovers the terrors of the scene. With a face of wild despair he looks round.—He recollects neither the rock above, nor the precipice below.—Still he urges his bewildered way.—His steed trembles at the frequent flash.—The thunder bursts over his head.—The torrents roar aloud.—He attempts the rapid ford.—Heard ye that scream?—it was the shriek of death.

“How tumultuous is the bosom of the lake! the waves lash its rocky sides.—The boat is brimful in the cove.—The oars are dashed against the shore.

“What melancholy shade is that sitting under the tree on the lonely beach? I just discern it, faintly shadowed out by the pale beam of the moon, passing thro’ a thin-robed cloud—It is a female form.—Her eyes are fixed upon the lake.—Her dishevelled hair floats loose around her arm, which supports her pensive head—Ah! mournful maid! dost thou still expect thy lover over the lake?—Thou sawest his distant boat, at the close of day, dancing upon the feathery waves—Thy breath throbs with suspense; but thou knowest not yet, that he lies a corpse upon the shore.”

It may be, there are few people who enjoy more real happiness, than the inhabitants of these dales. Their life is truly pastoral, except a few hands who are employed in the slate quarries, in the lead mines, and woods. A considerable quantity of blue slate and oak bark are brought over Kirkstone, and so ferried down the lake to Pooley, in boats carrying about six or eight tons. Some of the slate is

† See Gilpin.

thence conveyed, in carriages, to Sandsfield, on the Solway Frith, and there shipped for different parts of the kingdom, and for Ireland.

A few years ago, large quantities of coarse cloth, dyed a brownish red colour with the *Lichen Omphalodes*, collected in great quantities from the rocks in this neighbourhood, were exported to Russia. The gatherers of what they called *Arcell*, made sometimes five shillings a-day.—Few of the hardy natives serve either in our navy or army.

Peat moss abounds on the tops of the fells, which is used as the common fuel of this country, and the procuring of it, is among the greatest hardships and labours of the inhabitants.

In several morasses, where the surface of the black earth is broken, bearing little or no vegetation, except mosses, some singular properties are observable. There is a kind of *igneum lutum*, a sort of putrified earth, which in the night resembles fire, when it is agitated, by being trod upon: the effects it produces in a dark evening, are truly curious and amazing. A similar appearance is observable on what is called *benty ground*, (*i. e.* where the vegetation is chiefly *rushes*) when a slight rain comes on, after a long continuance of drought. Every rush or blade of grass, if trod or touched, is instantly illuminated, and remains so during the night, if moist. The *ignited* particles, when set on fire, are of the same colour as the air collected over *peatmoss water*. Strangers are surprised, and often frightened, to see their horses legs besprinkled, to all appearance, with fire, and sparks of it flying in every direction.

All the people of the dale attend at a funeral, which commonly produces a great deal of feasting. At those times, and their clippings (or sheep-shearings) ale circulates freely, and many an historical song and tale goes round. Public worship is attended with great regularity, though even at the distance of four or five miles; and the inhabitants, in general, are well acquainted with the scriptures.

The introduction of newspapers into these sequestered vales, we are persuaded, has not tended to increase the happiness of the people; for, in general, they are debased by party influence, and rendered abominable by pernicious fictions, so as to carry with them dangerous principles. And, much have those travellers to answer for, whose casual intercourse with this innocent and simple people, tends to corrupt them; disseminating among them ideas of extravagance and dissipation; giving them a taste for visionary pleasures, and false gratifications, of which they had no ideas; inspiring them with discontent at home, and tainting their rough, industrious manners, with a love of idleness, and a thirst after vicious pursuits.

If travellers would frequent this country, with a view to examine its grandeur and beauty; or to explore its varied, and curious regions, with the eye of philosophy; or, to adore the great Creator in his sublimer works; if, in their passage through it, they could be content with such fare as the country produces; if, instead of corrupting the manners of an innocent people, they would learn to amend their own, by observing in how narrow a compass the wants of human life may be compressed: a journey through these wild scenes might be attended, perhaps, with more improvement to the traveller, than the tour of Europe; and might afford consolation to the inhabitant, by his observing the manners of his superiors.

The

The inhabitants seldom drink spirits to excess; they are hospitable to strangers, affectionate to their parents, and friendly to each other; not at all given to contention, except when their sheep head is broken in upon, or their flocks molested. —There is a custom in the villages of Patterdale, Matterdale, and Legberthwaite, so unlike those perpetual jarrings and contentions, which so often disgrace and destroy the peace of villages, that we cannot forbear noting it. When sheep stray, no search is made after any particular wanderer, but every person takes care of the sheep that he finds strayed. On St. Martin's day, the whole neighbourhood meets, to claim and to restore all the strays; every person bringing all that he has, which do not belong to him. This general exchange has always been easily and happily settled, without ever having yet produced a single quarrel or lawsuit. No other expence is ever thought of, but the general one of a hearty feast.

We are indebted to a correspondent, (to whom we have been under repeated obligations, during the progress of our work) for the greatest part of the foregoing account of Ullswater, its vicinity, and inhabitants; and for the following short notes in

NATURAL HISTORY.

Animals deserving notice in this part, are the following:—

Class Mammalia. Suckle their young.

Order Feræ. Upper fore-teeth six, somewhat sharp and conic; canine teeth two in each jaw, longer than the rest.

Genus Canis. Fore-teeth in each jaw six, grinders six or seven, canine teeth curved, lateral fore-teeth longer, and distant from the rest, the intermediate ones lobbed: five toes before, four behind.

Canis Vulpes, Fox. Tail a brush, not bent, and tipped with white, lips white, fore-feet black. BERKENHOUT.—Upon the head of the *Fox* a price is set: he is pursued with great ardour by the shepherds, who keep hounds for the protection of their flocks. Most men are sportsmen by constitution, and there is such an inherent spirit for hunting in human nature, as scarce any inhibitions or difficulties can restrain. The peaceful and hardy inhabitants here frequently indulge in the pleasures of the chase. With the assistance of a *pike-flick*, or *long pole*, they make such leaps in the pursuit, as would appear impossible to men unaccustomed to such hardy amusement.

Genus Felis. Fore-teeth equal, grinders six in each jaw, tongue rough, claws retractile.

Felis Catus, Ferus, Wild Cat. Tail long, annulated, body marked with spiral, and three longitudinal stripes. BERKEN.—It is frequently met with, and when hard pressed, is very fierce. She has been called the *British Tiger*. Wild Cats were formerly reckoned amongst the beasts of chase, as appears by the charter of King Richard II. to the Abbot of Peterborough, giving him leave to hunt the hare, fox, and wild cat. The fur was used in lining of robes: but was not esteemed of the most elegant kind; for it was ordained,—“That no abbess or nun should use more costly apparel, than such as is made of lambs, or cats skins.”

Genus Mustela. Fore-teeth in each jaw six, those of the under jaw close, obtuse, with two interior ones: body long and slender, legs short, five toes on each foot.

Mustel

Mustela Lutra, Otter. Colour dark brown, with two white spots on each side the nose, length three feet three inches, tail compressed and taper, eyes small, ears short, long whiskers, feet webbed. BERKENHOUT.

The Otter's usual haunts are sought for amongst the rocks, and loose stones by the side of the lake; dogs are trained up to its pursuit. The Otter's *bolting*, or rushing out of his retreat into the lake, is watched by the hunter, who endeavours to strike him with his otter grains, or bearded spear. This is seldom done at first, as he darts out with great velocity. He dives eighty or a hundred yards, whilst every eye is upon the watch, to see where the water breaks, by his pushing up his nose to take breath; as soon as observed, the boats put off, and the dogs want no encouragement to swim after, or leap into the boat. The second time he comes up for breath, rather sooner than on his first diving, and thus is pursued, till some one is fortunate enough to strike him. Frequently when a dog seizes him, if he has not been much harrassed, he will lay hold of the dog, and plunge to the bottom with him, and there hold him till he is drowned. A chase of this kind will last four or five hours. The skin of this animal bears a high price.

About thirty years ago, two Otters, caught when very young, were so far tamed by Mr. Wane, of Scarnefs, near Bassenthwaite, that they would come out of the water from their fishing, when he whistled for them. The female died, and the male visited all the places about Scarnefs, which they had frequented together, uttering doleful moans for the loss of his partner.

Mustela Martes, Martin. Colour dark brown, with two white spots on each side of the nose, length two feet and a half, canine teeth large, skin and excrement smell like musk, nose sharp. BERKENHOUT.—It is called the *Clean Mart*, (in opposition probably to *Foulmart*, or *Founmart*, the Weasel) occasionally affords good sport to the hunters in the woods, and about the rocks; its skin is in high estimation.

Order Glares. Fore-teeth two in each jaw, remote from the grinders; no canine teeth.

Genus Sciurus. Upper fore-teeth like wedges, lower compressed.

Sciurus Vulgaris, Squirrel. Colour red-brown, breast and belly white, ears tufted, tail a brush. BERKENHOUT.—Is in great plenty in Dunmallet, and there called *Conn*. Boys frequently nurse this beautiful and active animal under *Cats*. “There are three creatures, the *Squirrel*, the *Field-mouse*, and the bird called the *Nutbatch*, which live much on hazel nuts: and yet they open them each in a different way. The first, after rasping off the small end, splits the shell in two with his long fore-teeth, as a man does with his knife; the second nibbles a hole with his teeth, so regular as if drilled with a wimble, and yet so small, that one would wonder how the kernel can be extracted through it: while the last pecks an irregular ragged hole with its bill; but as this artist has no paws to hold the nut firm, while he pierces it, like an adroit workman, he fixes it, as it were in a vice, in some cleft of a tree, or in some crevice; when, standing over it, he perforates the stubborn shell. While at work, they make a rapping noise, that may be heard at a considerable distance.” WHITE'S SELBORNE.

Order Pecora. Upper fore-teeth none, under fore-teeth eight, distant from the grinders; canine teeth none; hoof divided.

Genus Cervus. Horns solid, rough, annual.

Cervus Elephus, Stag, Red Deer, or Hart. Horns round, branched, and turn backwards. BERKEN.—Stags still range the hills of Martindale, and are the property of Edward Haffel, Esq. of Dalemmain. Old people speak of the noble diversion of hunting the *Stag*; and they describe, with particular pleasure, Philip Duke of Wharton, riding on a gallant steed, after travelling in his coach and six as far as he could, preceded by a running footman in white. Sometimes the *Stag* is driven into the lake, and taken up by boats. There were many noble stag chases about four years ago, when Mr. Haffel sold some of the breed, which were afterwards hunted in the county of Surry.

Animals common to other parts of the northern counties, are inhabitants of this district, and need not be enumerated.

Great numbers of birds of prey, of different kinds, inhabit and frequent the rocks, for the destroying of which rewards are given; amongst them may be reckoned the *Eagle*.

Falco Chrysfetos, Golden Eagle. Cere and legs yellow, feathered to the toes, wings reach to the extremity of the tail, beak lead-colour, irides hazel, colour dark-brown, weight 12 lb. tail clouded with dark ash-colour. In the mountainous parts of Ireland, and sometimes in Wales. BERKENHOUT.

“ Here his dread seat the royal bird hath made,
 “ To awe th’ inferior subjects of the shade;
 “ Secure he built it for a length of days,
 “ Impervious, but to Phœbus’ peircing rays:
 “ His young he trains to eye the solar light,
 “ And soar beyond the fam’d Icarian flight.” KILLARNEY.

A pair of the *Golden Eagles* had an aerie in Martindale two successive years; the first year the female was shot, and the male, after an absence of about three weeks, returned with another female. The next year, 1789, the male was killed, after which the female disappeared. One of this species was shot by a person with duck shot, only one of which went through his head; he measured eight feet three inches between the tips of the wings. The following year he shot another also on the wing, considerably less. When they have young, they are very destructive amongst the lambs, &c. Smith, in his History of Kerry, relates, that a poor man of that country got a comfortable subsistence for his family, during a whole summer of famine, out of an eagle’s nest, by robbing the eaglets of the food brought by the old ones; whose attendance he protracted, by clipping the wings, and retarding the flight of the young. In order to extirpate these pernicious birds, there is a law in the Orkney Isles, which entitles every person that kills an eagle, to a hen out of every house in the parish where it was killed. Eagles are remarkable for their longevity, and for their power of sustaining a long abstinence from food. Mr. Keyser relates, that an eagle died at Vienna, after a confinement of an hundred and four years. And one, through the neglect of servants, endured hunger twenty-one days.

Falco Halictus, Osprey or Fishing Eagle. Cere and feet blue, back brown, belly and back of the head white, a brown patch from the eye down each side the neck, legs naked, weight 62 ounces, length 23 inches. BERKENHOUT.

The *Osprey*, or fishing eagle, is frequently seen fishing: he is very bold, and, in pursuit of his prey, will dart down within forty yards of a man. Willoughby says, the *Ojifragus*, or sea eagle, had a nest for several years in Whinfield Park.—We know not whether any of the species are now in this part of the country. We suspect however, that most, if not all the eagles amongst these hills, are of the *Falco Chrysetos*, or Golden Eagle, species. Mr. Gray says, the Borrowdale eagles are the *Erne (Falco Albiulla.)* One has this year (1793) been caught alive, and is now in the possession of Mr. Thomas Hutton, of Kewick, which is unquestionably the *Falco Chrysetos*, or Golden Eagle.

Eagles frequently build in the rocks, and are observed by the shepherds and fishermen, who are not able to distinguish the different species.

Falco Pygargus, Hen Harrier. Male. Cere and feet yellow, above grey, beneath white, weight 12 ounces, length 17 inches.—Female. A rough round the head, under each eye a white spot, back dusky, rump white, belly reddish brown, weight 16 ounces, length 20 inches. BERKEN.—Is but too well known in poultry yards, by the name of *Ring-Tail*: as is also the *Kite*, by the name of *Glead*.

Falco Milvus, Kite. Cere and legs yellow, head grey, back brown, tail forked. Flies remarkably steady. BERKEN.—It makes its appearance in Greece in the spring; and, in the early ages, says Aristophanes, “it governed that country; and “men ‘ell on their knees, when they were first blessed with a sight of it, because it “pronounced the flight of winter, and told them to begin to shear their vernal “fleeces.” Here they are found the whole year. Lord Bacon observes, when they fly high, it portends fair and dry weather.

Falco Buteo, Common Buzzard. Cere and feet pale yellow, beak lead-colour, above ferruginous brown, beneath yellowish white, spotted with brown, tail barred with black and ash-colour, and tipped with brownish white; weight 32 ounces, length 20 inches. BERKENHOUT.

This species is very sluggish and inactive, and is much less in motion than other hawks, remaining perched on the same bough for the greatest part of a day; and is found at most times near the same place. Its sluggishness has probably been construed into timidity; hence a person afraid to go into any dark place, or attempt any thing hazardous, is called a *slait buzzard*.*

Falco Aeruginosus, Moor Buzzard. Cere greenish yellow, body chocolate, tinged with brown, legs long and slender, beak and talons black; weight 20 ounces, length 21 inches. BERKENHOUT.

Falco Nisus, Sparrow Hawk. Cere greenish yellow, feet yellow, bill blue, claws black, above brown or grey, beneath tawny white, waved with brown, tail ash-colour, barred, and tipped with white; weight of the male 5 ounces, female 9. BERKENHOUT.—These are frequent in this country, and breed here.

Order *Picæ*. Bill compressed convex.

Genus *Corvus*. Bill strong, conic, with bristles at its base, reflected downwards; tongue bifid.

* Provincial dialect.

Corvus Corax, Raven. Above shining bluish black, beneath dusky; weight 3 lb. length 26 inches. BERKENHOUT.—Builds in the rocks, and is destructive to lambs.

Corvus Corone, Carrion Crow. The whole body bluish black, tail rounded; weight 20 ounces, length 18 inches. Is called Daup; like the Raven, it will pick the eyes and tongue out of sheep, when entangled by brambles. Virgil says that its croaking forboded rain:

“*Tum Cornix plena pluviam vocat improba voce.*”

It was also thought a bird of bad omen, especially if it happened to be seen on the left hand:

“*Sape sinistra cava prædixit ab ilice Cornix.*”

England breeds more of this kind of birds than any other country in Europe. In the 24th of Henry VIII. they were grown so numerous, and thought to be so prejudicial to the farmer, that they were considered as an evil worthy of parliamentary redress; an act was passed for their destruction, in which Rooks and Choughs were included. Every hamlet was to provide crow-nets for ten years; and all the inhabitants were obliged, at certain times, during that space, to assemble and consult on the proper means for extirpating them. But though the Crow abounds thus in Britain, it is so rare in Sweden, that Linnæus speaks of it only as a bird that he once knew killed there.

Corvus Frugilegus, Rook, here called Crow. Colour bluish black, nostrils, chin, and sides of the mouth white and bare, somewhat larger than the crow. BERK.

They retreat to the fells with their young. In 1786, many of the hills near Ullswater, Bampton, and Cross-fell, were stripped of every blade of grass, and vegetable, except *tormentil*, and some of the *rusk* species, by the caterpillar, or a species of moth. They marched in regular order, in a column of three or four hundred yards in breadth; neither rocks nor water were any obstruction. At length the crows began to feast upon them, and in a few weeks, freed the shepherds from the dread of an impending famine. Concerning these birds, we have the following curious anecdote in Mr. Edward's† Natural History, vol. V. pref. xxv. —“The late Mr. Robinson, Rector of Ousby, in Cumberland, says, “that birds “are natural planters of all sorts of wood and trees. They disseminate the kernels “upon the earth, which, like nurseries, bring them forth, till they grow to their “natural strength and perfection.” He says—“About 25 years ago, coming “from Rose-Castle early in the morning, I observed a great number of Crows “very busy at their work, upon a declining ground, of a mossy surface; I went “out of my way purposely to view their labour, and I found they were planting “a grove of oaks. The manner of their planting was thus; they first made little “holes in the earth with their bills, going about and about till the holes were deep “enough, and then dropped in the acorn, and covered it with earth and moss. “The season was at the latter end of autumn, when all seeds are full ripe. Mr. “Robinson seems to think that Providence had given the Crows this instinct “solely for the propagating of trees; but I imagine it was given them principally

† An attention to local and provincial names is necessary, as the following is given under the preceding species.

“ for their own preservation, by hiding provision in time of plenty, in order to supply them in a time of scarcity.”*

We have frequently seen Crows thus buffed; and though they have 5 or 6 acorns in the mouth, yet they seldom deposit more than one in a hole. They pick them up again in February and March.

Genus Cuculus. Bill roundish and curved a little, nostrils circular, with a raised margin; tongue entire, pointed; two fore and two hind-claws.

Cuculus Canorus, Cuckoo. Above ash-colour, beneath white, waved with transverse back lines, tail rounded, and spotted with white; weight 5 oz. length 14 inches. Migrates. BERKEN.—Generally calls within a few days of the 20th of April.—Here it is called *Gowok*; in some places it is called *the Bird*.

Genus Alcedo. Bill triangular, thick, strait, and long, tongue short and sharp.

Alcedo Ispida, Kingfisher. Upper mandible black, under yellow, crown and coverts of the wings dark green, spotted with blue, scapular and coverts of the tail bright azure, beneath orange, tail deep blue, feet orange; weight $1\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, length 7 inches. BERKENHOUT.

It displays its beautiful plumage by the side of the river. This was the *Halcyon* of Aristotle. “ From the diminutive size, (being not much larger than a swallow) the slender short legs, and the beautiful colour of this bird, no person would be led to suppose it one of the most rapacious little animals that skim the deep; yet it is for ever on the wing, and feeds on fish, which it takes in surprising quantities, when we consider its size and figure. It takes its prey after the manner of the *Osprey*, balancing itself at a certain distance above the water for a considerable time, then darting down, he seizes the fish with inevitable certainty. Whilst it remains suspended in the air, in a bright day, the plumage exhibits a beautiful variety of the most dazzling and brilliant colours. The male, whose fidelity exceeds even that of the turtle dove, brings provisions of fish to the female, whilst she is hatching her young; and she, contrary to most other birds, is found plump and fat at that season. The ancients supposed the nest of this bird was a floating one.”

“ *Incubat Halcyone pendentibus æquore nidis.*”—

OVID'S MET. l. xi.

“ It was therefore necessary to place it in a tranquil sea, and to supply the bird with charms to allay the fury of a turbulent element, during the time of its incubation; for it had, at that season, power over the seas and the winds.

“ Χ' ἀλκυονες εστορησεντι τα κυματα, την τε θαλασσαν,

“ Τον τε νοτον, τον τ' ευρον, ος εσχιστα Φουια κινει’

“ Αλκυονες, γλαυκαϊσ Ναρησι ται τε μαλιστα

“ Ορητων εφιλαιθεν.”

THEOCRIT. IDYL. vii. 75.

“ May *Halcyons* smoothe the waves, and calm the seas,
“ And the rough south-east sink into a breeze;
“ *Halcyons*, of all the birds that haunt the main,
“ Most lov'd and honour'd by the *Nereid* train.” FAWKES.

* Encyclopædia Britannica.

“ These

“ These birds were equally favourites with Thetis, as with the Nereids; *delectæ Thetidi Halcyones*, (Virg. Georg. i. v. 399) as if to their influence these deities owed a repose, in the midst of the storms of winter, and by their means were secured from those winds that disturb their submarine retreats, and agitate even the plants at the bottom of the ocean.

“ Such are the accounts given by the Roman and Sicilian poets. Aristotle and Pliny tell us, that this bird is most common in the seas of Sicily; that it sat only a few days, and those in the depth of winter; and, during that period, the mariner might sail in full security, for which reason they were stiled *Halcyon days*:

“ *Perque dies placidos hiberno tempore septem*
 “ *Incubat Halcyone pendentibus æquore nidis.*
 “ *Tum via tuta maris: ventos castodit, et arcet*
 “ *Æolus egressu.*”——— OVID. MET. lib. xi.

“ Seven days sits brooding on her watery nest,
 “ A winter queen; her fire at length is kind,
 “ Calms every storm, and hushes every wind.” DRYDEN.

“ In after times, these words expressed any season of prosperity: these were the *Halcyon days* of the poets: the brief tranquillity, the *septem placidi dies* of human life.

“ The poets also made it a bird of song. Virgil seems to place it in the same rank with the linnet:—

“ *Littoraq; Halcyonem resonant, et acanthida dum.*”
 GEORG. iii. 338.

“ And Silius Italicus celebrates its music, and its floating nest:—

“ *Cum sonat halcyone cantu, nidosq. natantes*
 “ *Immota jectat sopitis fluctibus unda.*” Lib. xiv. 275.

“ It is an opinion generally received among the modern vulgar, that the flesh of the King’s-fisher will not corrupt, and that it will even banish all vermin. This has no better foundation than that which is said, of its always pointing, when hung up dead, with its breast to the north. The only truth which can be affirmed of it, when killed, is, that its flesh is utterly unfit to be eaten; while its beautiful plumage preserves its lustre longer than any other bird we know.”

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

A great variety of water fowl appears on this lake in winter.

Order Anferes. Bill obtuse, covered with a thin membrane, broad, gibbous below the base, swelled at the apex; tongue fleshy, legs naked, foot webbed or finned.

Genus Anas. Bill convex above, flat beneath, hooked at the apex, with membranous teeth.

Anas Cygnus, Wild Swan. Cere yellow, bill black, plumage white, legs and feet brown. BERKENHOUT.

This

This bird visits the lake only preceding or during severe frosts : his appearance is looked upon as the prognostic of a hard winter.

Anas Anser, Wild Goose, or Grey Lag Goose. Weighs near 10lb. length 2 feet 9 inches, extent 5 feet, bill pale yellow, nail white, general colour grey, secondaries black, vent and exteriors of the tail white, legs flesh-colour; origin of the domestic goose; resides in the fens the whole year. BR. ZOOL. xi. 266.—BERKEN.

Wild geese seldom stay longer than a day or two on their migrations to refresh themselves, except during severe frosts. When on the wing, they make a loud cackling:—

“ Rang’d in figure, wedge their way,

—————“ And set forth

“ Their airy caravan high over seas

“ Flying, and over lands with mutual wing

“ Easing their flight.”

MILTON.

Anas Boschas, Mallard, Wild Duck. Bill greenish yellow, head and neck green, an imperfect white circle round the neck, beneath grey, scapulars white, barred with brown, spot on the wings purple, tail of 24 feathers, 4 middle ones black, and curled upwards in the male. BERKENHOUT.

They breed by the side of the lake, and the river Eamont. During the day-time in winter, on the face of this lake, and perfectly secure from fowlers, lie all day long vast flocks of ducks, teals, and widgeons, &c. where they solace and rest themselves, till towards sun-set, when they issue forth in little parties, to feed in the brooks and rivers, returning again with the dawn of the morning. If an *Eagle* chances to cast his eye upon them, he descends with amazing rapidity, but is seldom fortunate enough to strike any of them, as they immediately dive. He will sometimes plunge into the lake, and swim about very lofty and high above the water.

Dr. Gray, in his curious and ingenious Notes on Hudibras, tells “ of his having been informed by his friend, the Rev. William Smith, of Bedford, that it is a fact, well known in all fens, that wild geese and wild ducks forsake those fens in laying time, going away to the uninhabited (or very little frequented) isles in Scotland, in order to lay and hatch with greater safety. Their young ones, as soon as hatched, are naturally led by them into creeks and ponds; and this (he imagines) gave rise to the old vulgar error, that geese spring from barnacles. I have formerly (says he) upon Ullswater (which is seven miles long, one mile broad, and about twenty fathoms deep, and parts Westmorland and Cumberland) seen many thousands of them together, with their new broods, in the month of October, in a calm and serene day, resting as it were in their travels to the more southern parts of Great Britain.” An observant correspondent, who resided some years in North America, informs us, that the case is the same there. Neither wild ducks, wild geese, nor swans, are, in general, known to breed in any of the waters situated in those parts of the continent that are most inhabited: yet, in autumn, every creek and river, at all proper for their purpose, swarms in particular with wild ducks. Of no other kind of bird has he ever seen so many together, as he has of wild ducks.

The teal and sheldrake sometimes breed here.

Anas Erythropus, the White-fronted Wild Goose. Bill orange, thick, forehead white, crown brown, breast ash-colour, belly white, with large black spots, back grey, tail black, legs orange. BERKENHOUT.

Anas (10 of Berkenhout) *Barnacle.* The bill black, a black line from the bill to the eyes, forehead and cheeks white, back of the head, neck, and shoulders black, back grey, belly white, tail and legs black. Frequent in winter on the north-west coast. BERKEN.—Stay only a few days on the lake.

Anas Penelops, Widgeon. Bill lead-colour, tip with black, head bright bay, back waved with black and white, breast purplish, belly white, vent black, middle quills green, tip with black; tail, two middle feathers black, longer, and pointed, the rest ash-colour; weight 23 ounces, length 20 inches. BERKEN.

Anas Tadorna, Sheldrake or Borrow Duck. Bill red, head dark green, neck and back white, scapulars black, breast orange, belly white, divided by a longitudinal black line; tail white, tip with black, legs pale red; weight 2 lb. 10 oz. length 2 feet. On the sea coast. BERKEN.

Anas Crecca, Teal. Bill and vent feathers black, head bay, with a green and white line on each side, beneath dirty white; a green and a black spot on the wings, coverts of the wings brown, tail pointed; weight 12 oz. of the female 9; length 17 inches. BERKEN.

Anas Marila, Scaup Duck. Bill lead-colour, head, neck, breast, and tail black, belly white, back grey, less quills white, tip with black. This species varies greatly in colour. BERKEN.—All these frequent this lake.

Genus Pelecanus. Bill straight, hooked at the end, without nostrils; four toes connected by a membrane.

Pelecanus Carbo, Cormorant. Bill ash-colour, with a yellow naked skin round the base, head and neck black, chin white, a short pendant crest, above bluish green, beneath dusky, a white tuft on the thighs, tail long and rounded, legs black, the middle claw ferrated: weight 4 lb. length 32 inches. BERKENHOUT.

It is here called *Scarv*, in Norway *Skøv*, in Iceland *Skarfur*: as they are such destroyers of fish, fishermen give money for shooting them; they appear fond of solitude—are seldom two together.—They were formerly trained to fish in England, and are still so in China.

Several of the *Larus* or *Gull* species, called *Seamaws*, are looked upon as harbingers of a storm.

Order Grallæ. Bill roundish, tongue entire, fleshy; thighs naked, toes divided.

Genus Ardea. Bill straight, long, acute, toes 4.

Ardea Ginerca, Common Heron. Bill greenish above, yellowish beneath, black at the end, a short pendant crest, above grey, beneath white, with longitudinal spots: a greenish naked skin between the bill and the eyes, irides yellow, quill black, legs greenish. BERKENHOUT.

The Herons (vulgarly called *Crane* and *Heronfow*) frequently breed in Gowbarrow; their screaming note has a pleasing effect in these wild scenes.—The Crane formerly visited this island, but seems to have totally forsaken it. Its name is vulgarly given to the Heron, from which, in species, it is distinct.

Ardea Stellaris, Bittern, vulgarly called *Mofs-drum* or *Mire-drum*. Bill a little arched, irides yellow, crown black, a short pendant crest, a black spot at each corner

ner of the mouth, plumage pale dull yellow, spotted with black, feathers of the breast long and loose, legs greenish, hind claw very long. BERKENHOUT.

Sometimes, though rarely, breeds by the side of Eamont, on the low grounds.

Genus Scolopax. Bill very long, slender, obtuse.

Scolopax Arquata, Arched Bill, Curlew. Bill 6 inches long, plumage white, spotted with black, quills black, tail white, barred with black, legs bluish grey: weight from 22 to 37 ounces. BERKENHOUT.

Scolopax Calidris, Redbank. Bill 2 inches, red at the base, black at the end; head, back of the neck, and scapulars dusky ash-colour, spotted with black; back and underside of the body white, spotted with black, tail barred with black and white, legs orange; weight 5 ounces and a half, length 12 inches. BERKEN.

The curlew is frequent on the peat-mosses and wild heathy grounds in the vicinity of this lake, where they breed; when they stray to the lake, their whistling portends a storm.

Of the redshanks, sometimes a solitary one visits the lake. Once we saw four together—a rare spectacle.

Scolopax Gallinago, Snipe. Bill 3 inches, 4 black and 3 red longitudinal lines on the head; chin, breast, and belly white, neck red and brown, scapulars black and yellow, tail tipped with white, legs pale green; weight 4 ounces, length 11 inches. BERKENHOUT.

Scolopax Gallinula, Jacksnipe. Bill $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, crown black, rump shining purple, over each eye a yellow stroke; weight scarce 2 ounces, length 9 inches. BERKEN.

Breed on the peat-mosses and moors, over which they play piping and humming: they hum as they are descending in the months of March and April.

Genus Tringa. Bill roundish, straight, about the length of the head, nostrils narrow, toes 4.

Tringa Vanellus, Lapwing or Tewit. Bill, crown, crest, and throat black, a black line under each eye, back purplish green, wings and tail black and white, legs red; weight 8 ounces, length 13 inches. BERKENHOUT.

Breeds on heathy grounds; their eggs are esteemed a dainty, and, in the fenny countries, are sought after with assiduity, and sold at a great price.

Tringa Hypoleucos, Sandpiper. Bill, head, and quills brown, neck dark ash-colour, back brown, mixed with green, with transverse dusky lines, longitudinal black lines on the head, a white stroke above each eye, beneath white, legs greenish, called Willy Fisher and Fillililty; weight 2 oz. On lakes and rivers. BERKEN.

Genus Charadrius. Bill straight, roundish, obtuse; nostrils narrow, toes 3.

Charadrius Pluvialis, Green Plover. Bill, head, back, and legs black, breast brown, belly white, upper part of the body and breast spotted with green, tail barred with black, green, and brown; weight 9 oz. length 11 inches. Migrates. BERKEN.—Breeds on the hills.

Order Galline. Bill convex, the upper mandible arched, toes connected by a membrane at the bottom; tail feathers more than 12.

Genus Tetrao. A bare scarlet spot above the eyes, legs feathered to the feet.

Tetrao Lagopus, Grouse, Red-game, or Moor-game. Bill black, irides hazel, a white spot on each side of the lower mandible, throat red, head and neck tawny red

red, mixed with black; back red, with black spots; beneath purplish brown, streaked with dark lines; tail of 16 feathers, thighs pale red, legs feathered to the claws; weight 19 ounces, length 15 inches.—Female. Belly spotted with white; weight 15 ounces. BERKEN.

In great abundance on the moors and hills adjacent.

Tetrao Coturnix, Quail. Bill dusky, head black, a yellowish line from the head to the back, chin and throat whitish, breast pale orange, spotted with black, back black and yellow, tail of 12 feathers, black and red; length 7 inches. Migrates.

Vulgarly called *Wet my Feet*, from its note. Has increased much since the severe winter of 1783.

Tetrao Perdix, Partridge. Legs naked, bill white, plumage orange, black, and brown, a femilunar mark on the breast, tail of 18 feathers; weight 15 ounces, length 15 inches. Female less. BERKEN.

In all the adjacent valleys.

Order Pefferes. Bill conic, pointed, nostrils oval, broad and naked.

Genus Sturnus. Bill strait, tubulate, and somewhat angular.

Sturnus Cinclus, Water Ouzel. Bill compressed, black; eyelids white, above brown, throat and breast white, belly red-brown, tail black, legs bluish before, behind black; weight $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, length 7 inches. BERKEN.

Sings in the winter months perched on a stone in the water, vulgarly Bessy Douker, or Water Pyet.

Genus Turdus. Bill roundish, sharp edged; upper mandible notched, and bent at the apex; nostrils naked, and half covered by a membrane.

Turdus Torquatus, Ring Ouzel. Plumage black-brown, the edges of the feathers of a lighter colour; a white crescent on the breast; length 11 inches. BERKEN.

It is commonly called Fell Throble. When perched on the point of a rock, makes the hills echo with its loud note. It delights in black cherries, of which there is great abundance in Martindale: here they breed, but disappear in winter.

Several of the *swallow* tribe sport on the surface of the lake, and the rivers. They are frequently observed on our highest hills, where some of them breed in the rocks.—We might here enumerate other species of birds, as there are many which are common elsewhere; but these we shall pass over, observing in this district, that there is as much harmony from the songsters in the woods, as in most other places, where rapacious birds are not so frequent.

The species of fish we have observed in Ullswater and the Eamont, we shall next describe.

Amphibia. Lungs arbitrary, heart with one ventricle.

Order Nantes. Breathe both through gills, or spiracles, and through the mouth; no scales; rays of their fins cartilaginous.

Genus Petromyzon. Spiracles seven on the side of the neck, no gills, aperture on the top of the head, no pectoral or dorsal fins.

Petromyzon Marinus, Lamprey. Rows of teeth 20, mouth round, 2 dorsal fins; back blackish blue, spotted; belly white, a white spot on the top of the head; length about 2 feet. In the sea and large rivers. BERKEN.

It is but rarely taken; three or four in a summer are killed near Pooley bridge, in the river. Some weigh seven pounds.

Petromyzon Fluviatilis, the Lesser Lamprey. A single row of small teeth on the verge of the mouth, besides those within; the posterior dorsal fin angulated; back bluish black, belly silver white; length about one foot. In rivers only.—BERKENHOUT.

It is frequent in the Eamont, and is about five inches long. There called Lamper Eel.

Order Apodes. No ventral fins.

Genus Muræna. Body long, slender, cylindrical; nostrils tubular, apertures of the gills near the pectoral fins, eyes covered by a membrane.

Muræna Anguilla, Eel. The lower maxilla longer than the upper; dorsal, anal, and tail fins united; iris red; lateral line ascends towards the head. Vertebræ 116. RAJ. 37. WILL. 109. BERKEN.

Here is an immense quantity of the *Silver Eel*.—The back is of a light olive green, the belly white, and of a remarkable clearness throughout. They are taken in August, September, and October, in nets at *Eel-Stank*, about half a mile down the river Eamont. In five or six hours, eight or ten horse-loads have been caught; but such large quantities only in the darkest and wettest stormy nights. The largest commonly go last; some have weighed upwards of 9 lb. It is worthy of remark, that they scarcely stir if the moon suddenly peeps out, or when there is lightning; the fishermen even think the light of a candle prevents their motion. When snow appears on the hills, they cease to descend. Though we know not that the young have ever been observed here on their return from the sea, whither it is probable these are now going down to breed; yet we have little doubt, but this immense drain is so supplied. In the river Derwent, they have been observed returning in *April*, about the thickness and length of a common knitting-needle. They take no bait in the river, though they sometimes do in the lake, along with the perch. They are very delicate eating. In the *lake*, on a fine sunny morning, they are struck with the *lijler*, (spear) when feeding on a grassy bottom.—Here they are never taken in the nets.

Order Thoracici. Ventral fins under the pectoral.

Cottus Gobio, Bullhead or Miller's Thumb. Two spines on the head, no scales on the body, back brown, with black spots, belly whitish, fins yellowish, rays of the first dorsal fin 7, of the second 16 or 17; length 4 or 5 inches. In rivers and rivulets. RAJ. 76. WILL. 137. BERKEN.

In Eamont and this lake.—Vulgarly called Tom Carle.

Genus Perca. Valve of the fins scaly, serrated, rays of the membrane 7, fins pinous, scales hard and rough.

Perca Fluviatilis, Perch. Two dorsal fins, the first of 14, the second of 16 rays; ventral fins red, on each side 6 transverse black lines, a black spot at the end of the anterior dorsal fin. In lakes and rivers. RAJ. 97. WILL. 291. BERKEN.

They go in large shoals near the shore, in the summer months; they then afford excellent diversion to the angler, in bait-fishing. An old saying runs thus:

“When brackens (*i. e.* fern) is out of crook,

“Bafs will bite at the bare hook.”

Bafs.

Bafs is the usual name for them here; in an inquisition, taken in the time of Queen Elizabeth, they are called Baffe, Barces, and Barcelles. They never go out of the lake; they deposit their spawn among weeds near the shore, where the water is deep, in the month of May. It is frequently drawn up by the nets, along with the weeds, by which means myriads are destroyed. Some of these fishes will weigh 5 lb.

Genus Gasterosteus. Gill membrane hath 3 rays, ventral fin behind the pectoral, but above the sternum. Dorsal spines distinct.

Gasterosteus Pungitius, Less Stickleback. Ten dorsal spines, much like the *Aculeata*, but less. RAJ. 145. WILL. 342. BERKEN.

In this lake and the rivulets.—Vulgarly called Prickly Dick.

Abdominales. Ventral fins on the abdomen, behind the pectoral.

Genus Cottus. Head broader than the body and spinous: rays of the gill-membrane 6.

Genus Cobitis. Eyes in the upper part of the head, gill-membrane, with 4 to 6 rays, valve closed beneath, body compressed, and nearly of an equal thickness.

Cobitis Barbatula, Groundling or Loache. Cirri 6, head without spines, body smooth, spotted, dorsal fin 8 rays, irides yellow; length 3 inches. RAJ. 124. WILL. 265. BERKEN.

We saw one in the *Vennet*, in Westmorland, measured 5 inches; the largest here not more than 4. They are held in estimation by anglers, as a bait for trout, being tougher skinned than the minime. Vulgarly Lob-loache.

Genus Salmo. Head smooth, teeth on the jaws and on the tongue, (except the *Lavaretus*, which has no teeth) gill-membrane 4, 10 rays, dorsal fin near the head. WILL. 225. BERKEN.

Salmo Salar, Salmon. Upper-jaw longest, rays of the interior dorsal fin 15, second without rays, lateral line strait, with a few black spots above and below; tail lunated. RAJ 63. WILL 189. BERKEN.

Deposites its spawn even on the upper side of Pooley bridge, but always in the stream of Eamont. At those times, it is not an easy matter to drive them away by throwing stones at them. They will take a bait of roe, or small fish, while upon the *rudd*, or laying their spawn. We have never heard of a Salmon or Salmon smelt being seen in the lake. They go up the river Derwent in September, through the lake of Bassenthwaite, up the river which runs through Kefwick into the vale of St. John, where they deposit their spawn in the small streams and feeders of the lake. The young Salmon are called *Salmon smelts*, and go down to the sea with the first floods in May.

Salmo Lacustris, Lake Trout. Sometimes 50 lb. or 60 lb. weight, probably a distinct species. In the north. BERKEN.

It is here called *Grey Trout*, and is sometimes, though but rarely, taken in season; one in good condition was killed 36 lb. weight; and Mr. Clarke says they sometimes weigh upwards of 50 lb. one weighing 17 lb. measured 2 feet 3 inches: branchiostegous rays 13, pectoral fins 13 rays, ventral fins 9, anal fin 11, dorsal fin 14; tail 18; head smooth, lower-jaw a little longer than the upper; sides spotted with black; iris of the eye nearly orange; back and all the fins dusky,

fat fin only edged with red, and spotted with darkish spots, as well as the tail; the belly fins tending to a pale yellow on the edges. The whole fish is of a lightish grey; back somewhat darker than the belly, which is inclining to a pale yellow, spotted all over with spots about the size of a pepper-corn. Whole appearance shining bright, with a reddish tinge.—Lateral line straight.—Teeth in both jaws.—In the longitudinal spots on the side, are small apertures.—The fish thus described was in the state that the fishermen call *going back*, that is, in very bad condition, its head much too large for the length.

We conjecture, that this is the fish called in the lakes of Derwent, Bassenthwaite, &c. *Hard Head*.

Salmo Fario, Trout. Lower-jaw longest, sides spotted with red, tail lunated, rays of the anal fin 10. RAJ. 65. WILL. 199. BERKEN.

At Cockermouth the *Salmo Fario* is distinguished from the *White Trout*, or *Salmo species* (4 of Berkenhout) by the name of *Grey Trout*.

It is caught in very great plenty at all seasons of the year; one weighing a pound and a half is an unusual size, though some are caught of 4 lb. weight. Five or six ounces is a common weight; the largest are commonly the best for the table, when they cut of a deep Salmon colour. In the winter months, great quantities are potted, along with the Charre, and sent to London, &c.—The angler, on a favourable day, here enjoys his diversion in higher perfection than in most places. A Trout occasionally strays out of the Eamont into the lake, and *vice versa*, out of the lake into the river. They are easily distinguished by their spots; and it is observed, that a fish taken from its usual place is not in so good a condition, as one of equal length taken on its own ground; hence it is probable, that they do not emigrate, except when diseased or spawning. *Geld Fish* (those without spawn) are the firmest and best. They have been taken out of a solid piece of ice, in which they were frozen, as it were in a case, perfectly uninjured, after an imprisonment of several hours.

Salmo, species 7.—Samlet. Resembles the Trout, but never exceeds eight inches and a half; head narrower, mouth less; spurious back fin, not tipped with red, nor the anal edged with white;—fewer spots, and tail more forked. BR. ZOO. No. 148. BERKEN.

These succeed the Salmon smelts, are here called *Brandling*; it is the *Rackrider* of the county of Durham, and the *Samlet*, *Fingerin*, or *Pink Trout*, of other places. Fishermen almost universally consider them as a species of Salmon of a later spawn; but, as we have seen them taken in the month of April, though then very small, we are of opinion, that they are decidedly of the Trout species, as Pennant has made them.

Salmo Alpinus, Red Charre, (or Umbra Minor, Case Charre of Pennant.) Lower-jaw longest, irides grey, pupil black, rays of the gill membrane 10, rays of the dorsal fin 12, back blackish, sides pale blue, belly orange, ventral fins red, external margin white, tail lunated; length 12 or 13 inches. LIN. 510. RAJ. 65. WILL. 196. BERKEN.

They are frequently caught here. They are in general smaller than the Red Charre of Windermere. Mr. Pennant observes—"The Charre is an inhabitant
" of

“ of the lakes of the north, and of those of the mountainous parts of Europe. It affects clear and pure waters, and is very rarely known to wander into running streams, except into such whose bottom is similar to the neighbouring lake.

“ It is found in vast abundance in the cold lakes on the summits of the Lapland alps, and is almost the only fish that is met with in any plenty in those regions; where it would be wonderful how they subsisted, had not Providence supplied them with innumerable *larvæ* of the Gnat kind: these are food to the fish, who, in their turn, are a support to the migratory Laplanders:

“ Whilst, when the solar beams salute their fight,
 “ Bold and secure in half a year of light,
 “ Uninterrupted voyages they take
 “ To the remotest woods, and farthest lake.”

PRIOR'S SOLOMON, book i.

“ In such excursions, those vacant people find a luxurious and ready repast in these fish, which they dress and eat without the addition of sauces; for exercise and temperance render useless the inventions of epicurism.

“ There are but few lakes in our island that produce this fish, and even those not in any abundance. It is found in Windermere, in Westmorland; in Llyn Quellyn, near the foot of Snowden: in Scotland, it is found in Loch Inch, and other neighbouring lakes; and it is said to go into the Spey to spawn.”

As the specimens Mr. Pennant describes were sent him from Windermere, by the late Rev. Mr. Farish, of Carlisle, we shall describe a male and female from Ullswater.

Male. Length 10 inches; weight $10\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. Head smooth, branchiostegous rays, 11 on the right side, 10 on the left; jaws even, and under one silvery white, not spotted, upper dusky blue; iris of the eye whitish, pupil black; some of the branchiostegous rays, spotted with small black dots; pectoral fins 13 rays, inner side orange; ventral fin 9 rays, all a deep orange, except the outer edge, which is white; anal fin 11 rays, fore part white, remainder deep orange, inclining to red; dorsal fin 12 rays, bluish, without spots, as is the spurious back fin; tail 19 rays, lunated with red dots, back and sides dotted all over with white dots towards the belly, and tail tinged with orange, the belly pale red, lateral line straight.

Female differed as follows:

Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, weight $9\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. Belly paler, and more inclined to orange; back and a little below the lateral line bluish, dotted with white; whole appearance whiter than the male; branchiostegous rays, 10 on the right side, 11 on the left; pectoral fins slightly tinged with orange; ventral and anal fins exterior edge whitish, remainder orange, tending to red; tail and dorsal fin bluish, without spots; the scales of each are small; proportions nearly the same as the Trout, except that the Charre, is a little broader.

They are sometimes, though rarely, taken by anglers with an artificial fly, and are equally lively as the Trout. They are never observed in the streams or rivers. They are increasing in quantity, as nearly one-third of the fish taken in the winter months

months are Charre. They are most plentiful in the upper part of the lake, which is the deepest. The only time when this fish is to be had in any considerable quantity, is, when they frequent the shallow parts of the lake, in order to deposit their spawn, which they do in the shallower water in the months of November and December. They are then out of season, a few excepted, which have not spawned, and which will not spawn till the next season. These, by the fishermen, are called *geld fish*.

We have received the following account from F. Mafcall, of Cockermonth, Esq. (from whom we have received much information in natural history)—“The Red Charre is in Ennerdale lake. About the 7th or 8th of November, but seldom before, they leave the lake, and enter the river Liffa, where they stay about three weeks; and are most abundant after rain. They are chiefly found about 300 yards above the lake, near a wooden bridge; and some go about 400 yards further up the river, to deposit their spawn. Though rarely caught by angling in the lake, yet, when in the river, they may be taken, by a bait of Salmon roe, a piece of the orange-coloured belly, or an orange-coloured fin of the male Charre, a holly-berry, a piece of red cloth, or a piece of carrot. When in great abundance, they may be driven up the river, by splashing in the stream, between them and the lake: this treatment does not deter them from taking the bait of an angler. The variety here differs from the Charre of Cromack lake, in the spots being more faintly marked; some of the fish want them entirely. They are commonly about nine inches in length.”

Salmo Lavaretus, Schelley. Teeth scarce visible,* upper-jaw longest, rays of the dorsal fin 14, lateral line straight, scales larger than those of the Trout, sides and belly silver white; shaped like a herring. LIN. 512. GWINIAD PHIL. TRANS. 1767, 211. RAJ. 61. WILL. 183. BERKEN.

“This fish is an inhabitant of several of the lakes of the alpine parts of Europe. It is found in those of Switzerland, Savoy, and Italy; of Norway, Sweden, Lapland, (where, Schæffer says, they are caught of the weight of 10lb. or 12lb.) and Scotland; in those of Ireland, and of Cumberland, and in Wales, in that of Llyntegid, near Bala, Merionethshire.

“It is the same with the Ferra of the lake of Geneva, the Schelley of Ullswater, the Pollen of Lough Neagh, and the Vangis and Juvangis of Loch Mabore. The Scotch have a tradition, that it was first introduced there by their queen, the unfortunate *Mary Stuart*: and, as in her time the Scotch court much affected the French, it seems likely, that the name was derived from the French *Vendoise*, a Dace; to which a slight observer might be tempted to compare it, from the whiteness of its scales. The British name *Gwiniad*, or Whiting, was bestowed on it for the same reason.

“It is a gregarious fish, and approaches the shore in vast shoals in spring and in summer, which prove, in many places, a blessed relief to the poor of inland countries, in the same degree as the annual return of the Herring is to those who inhabit the coast. The late Rev. Mr. Farish, of Carlisle, wrote me word, that he

* All we have seen are without teeth.

was assured by an Ullswater fisherman, that last summer he took between 7 and 8000 at one draught!

The Gwiniad is a fish of an insipid taste, and must be eaten soon, for it will not keep long: those that choose to preserve them do it with salt. They die very soon after they are taken. Their spawning season in Llyntegid is in December.

“The largest Gwiniad we ever heard of, weighed between 3lb. and 4lb: we have a Ferra we brought with us out of Switzerland, that is 15 inches long; but these are uncommon sizes: the fish which we describe was 11 inches long, its greatest depth 3 inches.

“The head small, smooth, and of a dusky hue, the eyes very large; the pupil of a deep blue; the nose blunt at the end; the jaws of equal length; the mouth small and toothless; the branchiostegous rays 9; the covers of the gills silvery, powdered with black.

“The back is a little arched, and slightly carinated; the colour, as far as the lateral line, glossed with deep blue and purple, but, towards the lines, assumes a silvery cast, tinged with gold, beneath which those colours entirely prevail.

“The side line is quite strait, and consists of a series of distinct spots of a dusky hue; the belly is a little prominent, and quite flat on the bottom. The first dorsal fin is placed almost in the middle, and consists of 14 branched rays: the second is thin, transparent, and not distant from the tail. The pectoral fins had 18 rays, the first the largest; the others gradually shortening: the ventral fins were composed of 12, and the anal of 15, all branched at their ends; the ventral fins are in some of a fine sky blue, in others as if powdered with blue specks; the ends of the lower fins are tinged with the same colour. The tail is very much forked: the scales large, and adhere close to the body.” So far Mr. Pennant.

Here they go in shoals in the summer months, from June till November, which may be observed at a considerable distance, by the rippling they make on the surface of the water; as they traverse the lake in all directions at the same time, and do not swim to any great distance, till they return to the main group; they seldom rise wholly out of the water; but will approach close to a boat, and are frequently turned over with the oars. They all swim near the surface, as is evident from the depth which they are caught in the net. Ten thousand are sometimes drawn out at a single haul.* They retire into the deep water to spawn in February, and then are but rarely taken. In the autumnal months, a larger species, weighing from seven to twenty ounces, is taken (but in smaller quantities) along with the Trout, &c. these are of a much superior quality, and are denominated *Harvest Schelley*. The country people lay a little salt upon them, and smoke-dry the smaller sort, which weigh from 4 to 8 ounces each, and they make excellent winter provision. We have observed some slight variations from the description of Mr. Pennant; one weighing $7\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, was 11 inches long, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ round at the breast. The pectoral fins consisted of 16 rays on the right side, and of 17 on the left; this we have observed to vary in some, finding an equal number of rays

* “They weigh about 5 ounces each, and 800 are commonly reckoned as many as one horse can draw; they are at these times extremely cheap, generally a penny per pound; but I have seen two Winchester pecks of them, sold for one shilling.” CLARKE.

on each side, in others more on the right than on the left side: ventral fin 11, anal 12, dorsal 12 rays, and tail 19. They do not rise at a fly, or take any bait prepared by the angler, and they are never seen in the streams entering into or issuing out of the lake. In other respects, our species accords with Mr. Pennant's description.

This fish is found in the lakes of Derwent and Bassenthwaite, in this county, and is there named *Vendus*. An accurate observer (Mr. Mascall) remarks—"When the scales are rubbed off above the lateral line, all the length of the fish, there is a white line that shines like gold, and above that a black one, that shines with the same refulgence. Five punctures, almost obsolete, on the lower side of the jaw. The head, between the eyes and the mouth, diaphanous. Two longitudinal rows of obsolete punctures on the top of the head, which are sometimes scarcely visible." Though attentive to these particulars, we did not observe them in a *Harvest Shelley*, which we examined.

The scales are perfectly transparent, and without any dots when taken off. The duskiness arises from a number of minute dots, on the skin of the fish, which, when scraped, come off in a greenish scum.

Genus Cyprinus. No teeth, rays of the gill membrane 3, body smooth.

Cyprinus Cephalus, *Chub* or *Chevin*. Head and scales large, body long and roundish, anal rays 11, tail even; length 12 inches. In most of our rivers. RAJ. 119. WILL. 255. BERKEN.

They go down the lake into the Eamont to spawn; they sometimes weigh 5 lb. They are commonly called *Chevin* here; in the Eden, the Irthing, and some other rivers in the county, they are called *Skelley*, from the large scales upon them.

Cyprinus Phoxinus, *Pink*, *Minime*, or *Minnow Pink*. Body roundish, pellucid; lateral line yellow, brown spots near the tail; rays in the anal fin 8, colour various; length 2 inches. In shallow rivers. RAJ. 125. WILL. 258. BERKEN.

Sometimes $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. In rivers and brooks that run into the lake.

Pike or *Jack*, that great destroyer of fish, is not in the lake or river Eamont.

Insects.—*Order Aptera*. No wings.—*Genus Cancer*. Legs 10, first pair claws or pincers, tail foliated.

Cancer Asellus, *Crayfish*. Claws large, two first pair of legs clawed, tail of 5 joints, caudal fins round. BR. ZOOL. f. 27. BERKEN.

Are in plenty in some of the small streams. Cardon says they indicate the goodness of water, that being the best in which they boil the reddest. They are called *Crayfish* and *Crabfish*.

Cancer Pulex, *Water Flea*. Yellow, eyes black, antennæ 4, body of 12 segments, legs 14; length 7 lines. In rivulets. BERKEN.

This *fresh-water Shrimp* is frequent in the lake and rivulets, and the cold springs on our highest hills, as the Gentlemen's Well, on Cross-fell, and Kidflowpike Well, on High-street.

Vermes. No distinct head, no ears, no nose; in general no eyes nor legs.

Order Intestina. Naked, simple, without limbs.—*Genus Gordius*, *Gordius Aquaticus*, *Hair Worm*. Like a horse hair, extremities black. In water and in clay.

It

It is frequent in pools and stagnant waters. The opinion that it is an *horse hair* animated, is generally received among the vulgar. A similar worm in Guinea, and some other hot countries, gets into the flesh of the natives, and occasions great mischief: with us, though frequently seen in water where the people bathe, it never was known to fix on the human body. In Ullswater, we have observed Filiform Worms, at least four feet in length, which we apprehend were of this species; but they are extremely difficult to take. Those in the pools and rivers are not more than 6 inches long.

“ Can Flora’s self recount the shrubs and flow’rs,
 “ That scent the shade, and clasp the rocky bow’rs?
 “ From the hard viens of sapless marble rise
 “ The fragrant race, and shoot into the skies.
 “ Wond’rous the cause! can human search explore
 “ What vegetation lurks in ev’ry pore?
 “ What in the womb of diff’rent strata breeds?
 “ What fills the universe with genial seeds?
 “ Wond’rous the cause! and fruitless to enquire,
 “ Our wiser way is humbly to admire.” KILLARNEY.

We shall not now detail the great variety of PLANTS to be met with on these hills and dales, suffice it to point out a few of the rare ones:

Allium Ampeloprasum, Roundbeaded Garlick, on House-Holm island.

Festuca Ovina Vivipara, Viviparous Sheep’s Fescue, on the same place.

Aſtea Spicata, Spiked Baueberry, above Sandwick Martindale.

Alchemilla Alpina, Cinquefoil Lady’s Mantle, Swarthbeck Gill.

Alisma Ranunculoides, Lesser Thrumwort, on peat bogs.

Arbutus Uva Urſi, Bear Berries, Martindale dale head.

Aſarum Europeum, Aſarabacca Ramskin.

Ciſtus Angelicus, Hairy Ciſtus, Stybrow.

— *Helianthemum*, Sunflower Ciſtus, Hallen-Hag.

Fumaria Claviculata, Climbing Fumitory, Glencoin.

Galium Boreale, Croſswort Madder, Uſemire and lower part of the lake.

Iſoetes Lacuſtris, Quiltwort, at the bottom of the lake in How-Town Wyke, and Gowbarrow Wyke.

Littorella Lacuſtris, Graſs-leaved Plantain.

Lobelia Dortmannia, Water Cardinal Flower.

The two laſt intermixed in great plenty at the bottom of the lake, and by the ſides of the lower end of it.

Myrica Gale, Gale, Dutch Myrtle, Gale Cloſe, Uſemire.

Rubus Idaeus, Raſpberry, very plentiful in Hallen-Hag and How-Town, of a flavour ſuperior to the cultivated.

Rubus Saxatilis, Stone Bramble, How-Town, and Hallen-Hag.

Rubus Chamæmorus, Cloudberry, peat-mosses.

Saxifraga Stellaris, Hairy Saxifrage, Place-fell, Swarth-fell, &c.

———— *Nivalis*, Mountain do. Gowbarrow.

———— *Autumnalis*, Autumnal Saxifrage, Hawfehead.

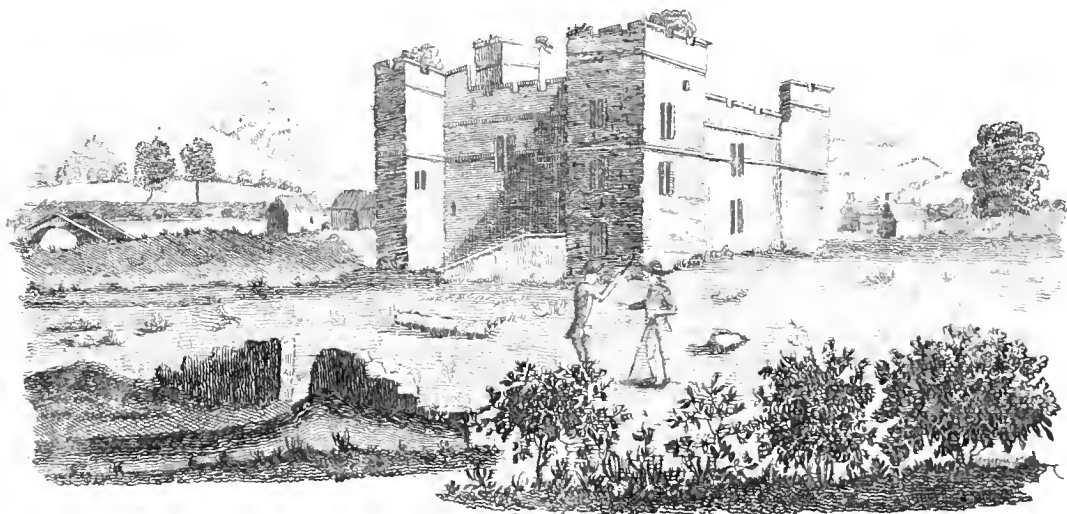
———— *Cespitosa*, Matted do. Kirkstone.

Sibthorpia Europæa, Bastard Moneywort, Glencoin.

Lichen Geographicus, studs many of the rocks and loose stones in a beautiful manner.

There are various species of *Ferns*, *Liverworts*, *Mosses*, *Orchiffes*, &c. but we forbear to enumerate them.

The noble oaks that cloathed Stybrow-Crag and Glencoin are now fold. Here are some fine silver birches, whose long and pendant branches surpass the beauties of the weeping-willow. The mountain-ash, with its yellowish red berries, adds greatly to the beauty of the autumnal scene.



Dacre Castle.

THE PARISH OF DACRE

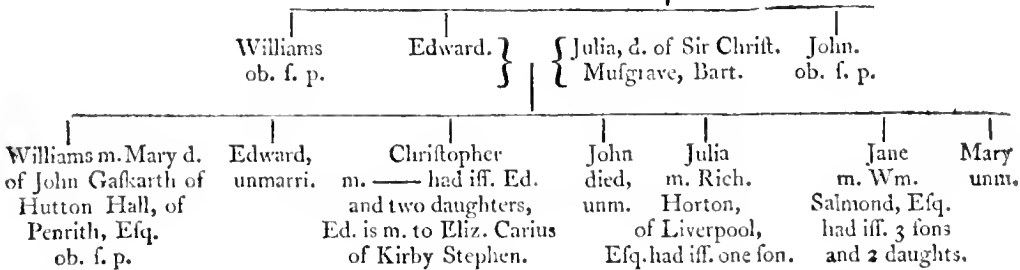
CONSISTS of the hamlets or constablewicks of Dacre, Soulby, Newbiggin, Stainton, and Great Blencowe.

In this parish is the elegant mansion of

DALEMMAIN,

The seat of Edward Hafell, Esq; richly covered with woods. * The manor was anciently held of the barony of Graystock, by cornage and other services. The first possessor we find mentioned, was John de Morvil, in the reign of King Henry II. whose son, Nigill, and grandson, Walter, are noted in the records of 10th of King John, and 38th King Henry III. as John's successors here. Some time in the latter reign, it appears to have come to the family of Laytons, and Sir Richard de Layton, and his posterity, held it for several generations: at length issue male failing, some time in the latter part of the reign of King Charles II. it was purchased of the coheireses, by Sir Edward Hafell, an ancestor of the present family. †

1st, Jane, ‡ daughter of Sir Timothy Featherstonhaugh, of Kirkofwald. } { Sir Edward Hafell, } { 2d wife, Dorothy, d. of William Williams, of Johnby Hall.



The castle of Dacre is now converted into a commodious farm-house The moat is filled up; the out-works are destroyed; and the chief parts now standing

* "A large fabric, of pale red stone, with nine windows in front, and seven on the side, built by Mr. Hafell; behind it, a fine lawn surrounded by woods, and a long rocky eminence rising over them. A clear and brisk rivulet runs by the house, to join the Eamont, whose course is in sight." GRAY.

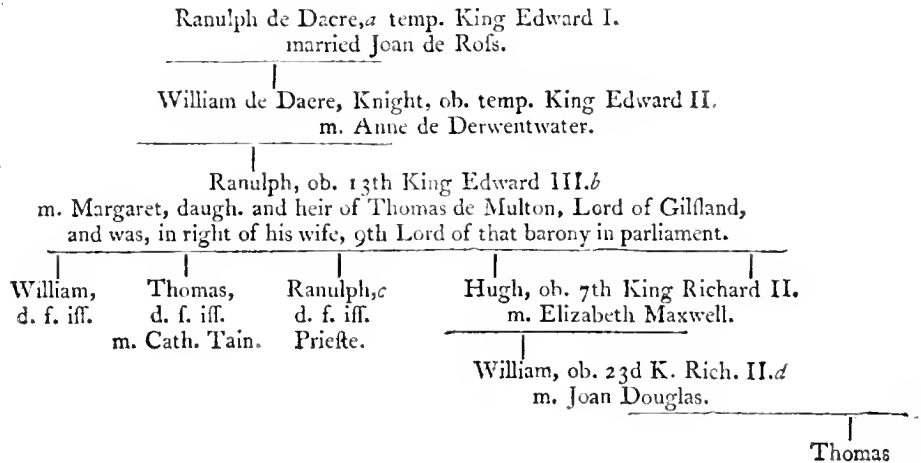
† "William Layton, one of this family, in the time of King Henry VI. by his first wife, who was a Tunstall, had 28 children; and by his second wife, the sister of Sir Lancelot Threlkeld, had two more. Of this race, William Layton, was sheriff of Cumberland, 5th Charles I. and again 20th King Charles II.—The arms of Layton were, *argent a fefs, between six crofs croselets fable.*"

‡ On a Brass Plate, within the Rails of the Communion Table, in Dacre Church—

"Here lies the body of Mrs. Jane Hafell, eldest daughter of Sir Timothy Featherstonhaugh, of Kirkofwald, Knight, who was beheaded for his loyalty to King Charles. She was first married to Bernard Kirkbide, Esq; and after married to Edward Hafell, Esq; born, May 14th, 1629, and died July 18th, 1695."

ing, are four towers of excellent workmanship, and built of a durable stone, calculated merely for defence, with narrow grated windows, and other dark remains of the feudal ages. It is supposed this was the original mansion of the illustrious family of Dacre. In the centre building, between the towers, is an escutcheon, which denotes that the date of that part of the edifice, or some material repairs there, refer to some time in the reign of King Henry VII.

DACRES OF DACRE.



On a Marble, in the Wall of the North Side of the Chancel :

“ Near this place, lies the body of Sir Edward Hafell, Knight, Justice of the Peace, and deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Cumberland, High Sheriff in 1682, elected Knight of the shire for the fame, Anno 1707. He was twice married, &c. (as in the text) Having always been inclined to do justice, to love mercy, and promote peace, and lived a virtuous and sober life, he died the twelfth day of September, 1707, in the sixty-first year of his age. To whose memory, the said Dorothy, his widow, hath caused this monument to be erected.”

The arms of the Hafells are, *Or* on a fefs, *azure*, three crescents *argent*, between three hazel slips, *proper*. The crest, a squirrel.

The d'Acres took their name from Acres in the Holy Land, where one of the ancestors fought.—Mr. Gale would derive the name from the Cohors Dacorum stationed here. Here are two rivers named Glan, whence Labbe on the Notitia, writes it *Ambo Glanna*. GALE'S MS.

^a He had a moiety of the manor of Orton, Westmorland and with Thomas Musgrave, owner of the other moiety, obtained a charter for a market there, 6th King Edward I. In the time of King James, this moiety was sold to the tenants.

^b Died 13th King Edward III.

^c Was Rector of Prestlecoates—was, tenth parliament, Lord of Gilsland, ob. 49th King Edward III.

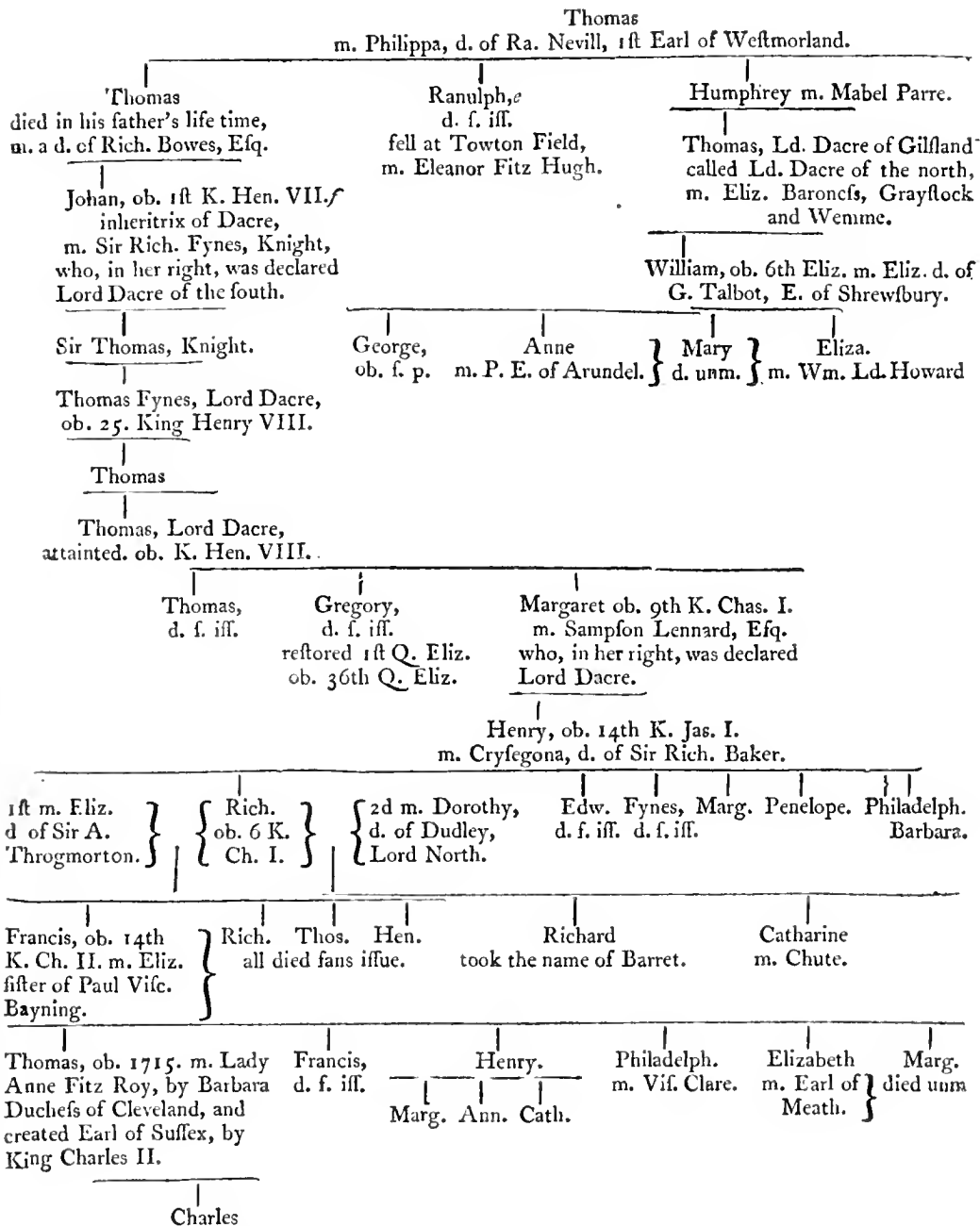
^d Ob. 23d King Richard II. Register Lanercost—He held a burgage in Appleby, of the king in capite, by 4d yearly, *ad Huggabulum*, the old denomination of that species of rent.

^e Register Lanercost, 14th parliament Lord of Gilsland, was slain at the battle of Towtonfield. “Towtonfield, where King Edward the 4th father was slain, is a 3 miles from Shirburn in Yorkshire, and thereby runneth Eskbeck, and goeth into Warfe Ryver a this side Tadcastre. Yn Tawton-field-felde, was a great multitude of men slayne and ther buried.”

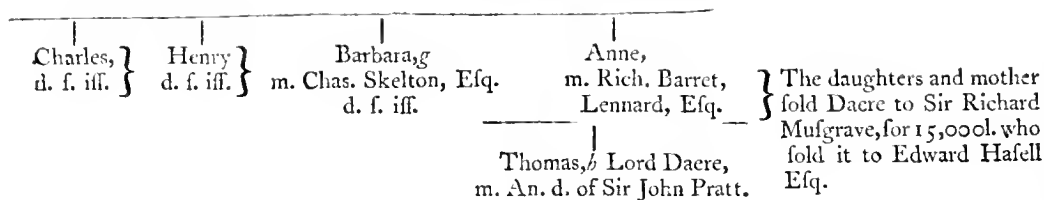
^f Mr. Hungate, grauntfather of the comte, gatherid a great number of the bones, and caussed them to be buried in Saxton church yarde.

^g The Lorde Dacres slayne at Towten-field, is buried in Saxton chireh yarde, and hath a mean tumber.

^h The Erle of Westmoreland, killed in the same felde, is buryed within Saxton chireh.” LEL. ITIN. Vol. VI.



^f Was possessed of the manors of Dacre, Kirkofwald, Blackill, Glaffonby, Staffold, Lazonby, Brackenthwaite, and Newbiggin, Cumberland. The barony of Barton, and manors of Patterdale, Martindale, and the forest of Martindale, and Griddale, Westmorland.



We are favoured with the following curious genealogical table of the Dacre family, which was taken by Lord William Howard, from armorial bearings, with inscriptions around them on painted glass, in the hall at Kirkofwald castle.—Some parts of the glass, with the inscriptions, were placed by Philip Howard, Esq. of Corby, in the windows of Wetheral church, where they remain, other parts are in Mr. Howard's possession. The paper from whence our copy was taken, is in Lord William's hand-writing.—The words in Italic, are notes of his lordship's, as well as the number which precede the names.

It is believed, that Thomas the VI. or his successor, was the person who had the glass painted, and put up at Kirkofwald.

Taken out of the Hall Windowe, in the Castle of Kirkofwald, Mense.—Octobris 1604.

- 1, Humfrey, married Anne Bardolf, reigned xxi years, buried in Holbech.
 - 2, Richard, married Hobel Beaumont, reigned xxvi years, buried in Holbech.
 - 3, William, married Cecely Gray de Cotnore, reigned xxii years, buried in Holbech.
 - 4, Thomas I. married Anne Mowbray, reigned xxxvi years, buried in Dacre.
 - 5, Humfrey II. married Joan Harrington, reigned xviii years, buried in Dacre.
 - 6, Thomas II. married Alice Morley, reigned xx years, buried in Prescott.
 - 7, Randulph I. married Joane Rofs, reigned lii years, buried in Dacre.
 - 8, William II. married Anne Derwentwater, reigned xxiii years, buried in Prescott.
 - 9, Randolph II. married Matilda Multon, made Baron the 26th year of Henry III. buried in Lanercoft.
 - 10, Thomas III. mar. Catharine Lucie, reigned xxv years, buried in Lanercoft.
 - 11, Thomas III. married Elizabeth Fitz William, reigned xxvii years, buried in Holbech.
 - 12, Randolph III. Prieste, reigned vi years, buried in Hatton, Lancashire.
 - 13, Hugh I. mar. Elizabeth Maxwell, reigned xxv years, buried in Lanercoft.
 - 14, William III. married Joane Douglas, ——— buried in Lanercoft.
 - 15, Thomas V. mar. Philippa Nevill, reigned lix years, buried in Lanercoft.
 - 16, Randolph IIII. married Eleanor Fitz Hugh, reigned v years, buried in Towton.
 - 17, Humfrey III. mar. Mabell Parre, reigned xxv years, buried in Lanercoft.
- Obit 31 Meye, A. 3^o. K. Rich. III.*

g Barbara and Anne sold Dacre, and all their other estates for 15,000l.

b On the death of the Earl of Suffex, the title of Lord Daere was held in obedience, by his daughters; the Lady Barbara, married Charles Skelton, Esq; a general officer in the service of the King of France; on her dying without issue, the Lady Anne became solely in the title of Lady Daere.

18. Thomas VI. married Elizabeth Graystoke, reigned xxx years.—*Further at God's pleasure, obiit A. 17°.*—*H. VIII. 1526.*

Randolf the II. (who is the 9th Lord of Dacre, in the account taken from the glass windows of Kirkofwald castle) was possessor of the castle and the mesne manors of Dacre and Soulby, and some land in Newbiggin; two scalings in Allerdale, Mofedale, Greenrig, Caldbeck, and Dunwalloght, in the county of Cumberland; of the manors of Kellet, Hefham, Halton, Fishwick and Euleston, in Lancashire; and the manor of Holbech in the county of Lincoln. He married the heiress of Thomas of Multon, towards the end of the reign of Henry III. who brought him all the possessions of that family. The patrimonial estate of the Multons, was the castle and manor of Multon, and the town and manor of Spalding, in the county of Lincoln; but Thomas of Multon, by marrying the heiress of Hugh de Morville, (one of the knights who assassinated Thomas of Becket) had added the barony of Burgh on Sands, the charge and property of hereditary forester of the forest of Inglewood, the manor of Lazonby, and the manor and castle of Kirkofwald, which Hugh de Morville had built and obtained a market for, with the castle and manor of Knareborough in Yorkshire. Thomas, the son of the said Thomas de Multon, then married Maud, the heiress of Hubert de Vallibus, the last Lord of Gilsland of that name, who brought to him the whole barony of Gilsland with its dependant manors, with the hamlets of Brakenhill, Eckefby, Melverton, and Northwood; the manors of Aikton, Rowcliffe, and Glasfionby, in Cumberland; of Barton Aldelathes, and the moiety of the town of Overton, or Orton, in Westmorland; the manor of Hatton in Norfolk, and other possessions in Suffolk, Somersetshire and Dorsetshire; and the manor of Nether Traylins in Scotland. The whole of which possessions, added to his own patrimony, became the property of the aforesaid Randolf de Dacre, by his marriage with Matilda de Multon. Part of this property became the portion of a daughter, and founded the family of the Lord Dacres of the fourth; but this share was trifling, in comparison with what remained to the male branch, and the loss of it was most amply compensated, by the subsequent marriage of Thomas the 6th, to Elizabeth, the heiress of Ralph the last Lord Graystock, who brought unto the Dacre family, the castle and barony of Graystock, with all its mesne manors, and dependancies in Cumberland; the castle and manor of Morpeth, with Hippiscotes, Tranewell, Stanyngton, Horsley, Benton, Killingworth, Angerton, Heddon on the Wall, Stifford, and Wigam, in the county of Northumberland; the manors of Conniscliffe, Nesham, and Brereton, with other lands in the county of Durham; the manor of Wobolston, in Bedfordshire; the manors of Brun or Brunum, of Grimthorpe, Beilby, Seton, Littlethorpe, Spaldington, Alram, Eston, Dringhow, Milington, and Welbury, Butterwick, with its appurtenances; Sherborne, Boythorpe, Flixton, Falketon, and Flitmanby; the castle and manor of Hiderskelf; the manors of Gainthorpe, Thorpebasset, Shakelthorpe, le Holme, in Osmundery, Morton upon Swale, Thrinetoft, Crossthwaite, Thornton upon the moor, and Nidde, in the county of York; the manors of Dufton, Aykefcough, Flasfcough, Brampton Mill, Halestede, and Hindring in the county of Westmorland; the manors of Thingden in Northamptonshire, and of Wemme, Lopington, and Hindstoke, in the county of Salop, and of Norburgh, in Licestershire.

Philip,

Philip, Earl of Arundel, and his brother, Lord William Howard, divided this property, by marrying the two heiresses of the last Lord Dacre of Gilsland.

Bede mentions a monastery being here, but of what order, or by whom founded, we find no evidence. Tanner notes it in these words, "Bede, in his Ecclesiastical History, book IV. chap. 32. mentions a monastery, which being built near the river Dacor, took its name from it, over which the religious man, Suidbert, presided:" and Camden, and also Lel. in Col. 11. p. 152, speak of it from Bede; but it doth not appear from any records to which we have had access, that it was standing since the conquest, nor are there any vestiges of the monastic buildings remaining.

Malmfbury speaks of a congress being held at Dacor, and perhaps within the walls of the monastery. Upon the defection of Guthred, with Aulaff his brother, and Inguld, King of York, Athelstan levied a great force, and entered Northumberland so unexpectedly, that the malecontents had scarce time to secure themselves by flight. Guthred obtained protection under Constantine King of Scotland, to whom Athelstan sent messengers, demanding his surrender, or upon refusal, he threatened to come in quest of him, at the head of his army. Constantine although greatly picqued at this message, yet afraid of the formidable arms of Athelstan, consented to meet him at Dacre; to which place he came, attended by the then King of Cumberland, where they did homage to Athelstan.*

* "Ituna vero hic five Eiden ubi hanc regionem adierit, ab occafu Eimotum flu. admittit e lacu illo Ullfe, quem dixi promanantem cujus prope ripam ad Dacore rivulum Dacor castrum adfidet, nobis notum quod familiae Baronum de Dacres nomen fuerit, a Beda memoratum, quod monasterium eo tempore habuerit, uti etiam a Malmesburiensi quod Constantinus Rex Scotorum et Eugenius Rex Cumbrorum se cum suis regnis Athelstanus anglo ibi dediderint. CAM. LAT. EDIT.

For the contents of the survey of 26th King Henry VIII. touching Dacre, look back to Kirkofwald.

DACRE PARISH.

EXTENT.] Four miles from N. to S. and about two miles and a half from E. to W.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] The soil, in general, is a red loam; along the side of the Eamont is rather lighter. The general produce, oats and barley, and pretty good grass ground. About Newbiggin and Stainton, good crops of wheat are raised, and some rye; but the coldness of the climate renders harvest very backward. About one third of the land of this parish has lately been inclosed, and answers the owners labour and expences pretty well. Near Ullswater, some common lands afford good pasturage.

SHEEP AND CATTLE.] Of sheep, about 3000 is the standing stock, and 1000 are annually fatted for the market.—Horses and cattle are superior to those of the adjacent parishes, in size and quality.

FUEL.] Coals from Warnel-fell.

GAME.] Hares, partridges, wild-ducks, and smaller water-fowl.

MEDICINAL WATERS.] At Southwaite, a mineral water, which the inhabitants use frequently.

ROADS.] From Penrith to Kewick, and Ambleside, in good repair.

RIVER.] Eamont, the boundary towards the south.

BUILDINGS, &c.] The tenements, in general, are good, of 30l. or 40l. a-year, held chiefly by the proprietor, stone-built houses, covered with blue slate: limestone, and red and white free stone abounds.

POOR.] The poor's rate is collected by the old survey, and amounts to about 88l. annually.

TYTHES.] The whole of the parish is under a small prescript payment for hay and corn.

TENURE OF LANDS.] Part freehold and part customary. Mr. Hasell is Lord of Daere and Soulby, and the Duke of Norfolk Lord of the rest of the parish. Lands are let, in some parts, for 30s. per acre, others at 5s the average through the parish, about 18s.

HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

The

The church of Dacre † was rectorial, and is dedicated to St. Andrew. Some have supposed it was appropriated to the old monastery, which religious house was, perhaps, destroyed on some incursion of the Scots: afterwards it was annexed to the college of Kirkoswald, as before noted. It is a neat edifice, and if we credit tradition, was built out of the ruins of the monastery, and in lieu of a mean erection, which stood at about the distance of half a mile.

In Dacre church-yard are four remarkable monuments, being the figures of bears, about five feet in height, sitting on their haunches, and clasping a rude pillar, or ragged staff, on which two of the figures rest their heads; the other two carry on their backs the figure of a lynx, one is in the attitude of attempting to rid himself of the animal on his shoulders, with his head twisted, and paw cast behind him. They are placed on a square, two to the east of the church, and two to the west. Bishop Nicholson observed, "that these look like some of the achievements of the honourable family, that so long resided at the neighbouring castle, which has since been illustrated by a very worthy descendant of the family, on account of their claim to the hereditary forestership of Inglewood forest: and the more so, as one sees these jagged branches, over and over in-

Dacre Vicarage, dedicated to St. Andrew.

P. Nich. val.		King Edward II.		King Henry VIII.	
Eccl. de Dacre	£. 50 0 0	} Eccl. cum vicaria	£. 13 6 8	} Dacre vicaria	£. 8 0 0
Vicaria ejusd.	5 4 8				

Stipend 8l.—Augmentation lands, 22l. per ann.

INCUMBENTS.] 1296 Hen de Harcla, p. m. Appleby—pr. Lord Dacre.—1328, William de Burgh—1359, William Bowet—Walter de Louthburg, pr. Sir W. Dacre.—1369, Peter de Stapylton, p. exch.—1370, W. de Orchards, p. exch.—John Ingleby, p. exch.—Roland Dawson at the dissolution.—1571, John Brockbank, on Dawson refusing to subscribe, p. Bishop of Carlisle.—1574, Sir Richard Sutton, Cl. p. Bishop of Carlisle.—1582, William Martin, p. m. Sutton.—1591, Thomas Wrae, p. m. Martin p. Bishop Maye.—1742, William Richardson, pr. under the Great Seal.—1768, William Cooper, A. M. p. m. Richardson, p. under the Great Seal.—Jonathan Moorhouse, clerk.—Families 152, inhabitants, 775.

In 1596, the crown granted a lease of the rectory and tithes, to one Hammond, for 21 years, he paying to the Vicar, a stipend of 8l.—In 1669, one William Mawson, by his will, gave a lease of the tithes of Sleegill and Thrimby, in Westmorland, to the Vicars of Penrith and Dacre equally; the trustees separated the tithes, and Thrimby was assigned to Dacre. This at first proved a considerable augmentation, but Viscount Lonsdale the first, taking the lands into Lowther park, the lease was suffered to run out, and the Dean and Chapter at Carlisle, sold the tithes to his Lordship for 200l. which was given in augmentation, and with Queen Anne's bounty, purchased lands at Black Burton.

In Dacre church, on the north side of the communion table, is the effigy of a knight, in complete armour, with his legs crossed, cut in red free stone; presumed to be the monument of one of the old Lords Dacre; the hands are elevated, and the sword is sheathed by the side, denoting the personage died in the time of peace.

There is a small school here, endowed with 4l. a-year; which income is, in some manner, connected with the poor stock, viz.

Matthew Brown, by will, gave	£. 55 0 0	} The interest of 60l. to go to the school, and of the remaining 5l. to the poor of Dacre township.
Dr. Brown	10 0 0	
John Dawson, — — —	5 0 0	} With this an estate, at Motherby, was purchased in the name of Mr. Hasell, as perpetual trustee.
M. Troutbeck, — — —	50 0 0	
An ancient poor stock	4 0 0	
Edward Hasell, Esq. — —	20 4 0	

There is another small school at Stainton, endowed with 4l. a-year.

† It has lately been roofed with blue slate, in place of lead, and neatly and commodiously seated.

“ introduced in the chapel of Naworth castle, which is so rich with arms and cog-
 “ nizations; and where this jagged branch is, in some places, even thrown across
 “ the Dacre’s arms *sefs wise*. Ranulph de Meschines, Lord of Cumberland,
 “ granted this office of forester to Rober D’ Estrivers, Lord of Burgh upon Sands,
 “ in fee, his arms were *argent*, three bears *sable*. The heirefs D’ Estrivers mar-
 “ ried Engain: † the heirefs of Engain married Morvil; the heirefs of Morvil
 “ married Multon; and Dacre married the heirefs of Multon, and by her had the
 “ same right as the others to the forestership of Inglewood; which was so honour-
 “ able, and gave so great command, that there is no wonder the family should
 “ wish, by every means, to set forth their claim to it; and amongst others, by
 “ cognizances taken in allusion thereto; especially, as the crown, about this time,
 “ seems to have interfered with them, in regard to this right. Surely nothing
 “ could be more naturally adapted to this idea, than this bear, which was the
 “ arms of their ancestor, the first grantee of the office. The branch of a tree,
 “ which seems so very allusive to forests and woods, agrees with the same notion:
 “ and it is not improbable, but this might be originally a badge, used by Robert
 “ D’ Estrivers himself, and that he chose the bears in his arms, because they were
 “ inhabitants of forests.”—In the old town-house walls at Penrith, bears and
 ragged staves were represented.—In the windows of Dacre church were the arms
 of Dacres, both single, and also quartered with those of Vetriconts and Cliffords.

At Great Blencowe, † is a free school, founded by one Thomas Burbank, in the
 19th year of Queen Elizabeth, to be governed by eight trustees, § who have the
 nomination of the master; two of the survivors, or the heir of the survivor, have
 authority in succession for ever, to make new feofments to other trustees, who
 shall be inhabitants within Great Blencowe, || or Little Blencowe. It is the general

† Ex genealogia comitum verovicensium.—Arthgal, the first Earl of Warwick, in the days of King
 Arture, and was one of the Round Table; this Arthgal took a bere in his arms, for that in Britishh,
 foundeth a bere in English.

LEL. COL.

Clarke tells a long story, but without quoting any authority, about certain preaching missionaries, in
 the time of Penda and Ceadwallen, whom he calls Coisi and James, who fixed their cognizance wherever
 they founded any religious place: and states, that Edwin’s cognizance was a bear segeant, holding a
 quiver; Paulins, a bear segeant, holding a crucifix; and Coisi and James’s, each a bear segeant, with an
 image upon its back. What he would infer from thence, seems to be, that these images in Dacre church-
 yard, had relation to a foundation of that antiquity.

† W. Troutbeck, Esq. has a handsome property here, which he has greatly improved, and ornamented
 by plantations, and buildings, in a neat stile of rural elegance.

§ The endowment was, of a messuage or burgage in Graystock; a messuage and tenement, with three
 roods of land, and one rood of meadow at Westpurye als. Palespurye; another messuage and tenement in
 Brixworth, and three closses of pasture in Geddinglen, Northamptonshire. At the time of the grant,
 they were, together, worth the yearly rent of 10l.—The founder also gave 300l. in money, of which,
 50l. was expended in building the school-house, 100l. was laid out in a rent-charge of 6l. a-year, payable
 out of Yanwath Hall, the rest by lending out on failing securities, was all lost.

|| *George Whitehead*, * of the city of London, was one, who, in the first breaking forth of the truth in
 this nation, as professed by the people called *Quakers*, was raised up in his young years to bear testimo-

* The biographical notes, marked with the letter Q, were received from a learned and excellent member of the
 society of Quakers: we did not think it consistent to alter any part of the diction, but we present to the reader the
 anecdotes of members of that religious society, in the form they were received; and we trust the writer of those anec-
 dotes will not be offended with this public acknowledgement of the obligation conferred on

THE EDITORS.

ny

ral opinion, that this institution is so liberal, that any Englishman has a right to claim education there. A great number of clergymen, and others, have been brought up at this school, who have made a very respectable figure in life. The present income is said to be about 80l. a-year. A considerable part of the salary of this school has, of late years, been applied by the trustees, to discharge certain expences, incurred in a suit at law, in ascertaining the right of nominating trustees. Here

ny thereto; and, through laborious and exercising travel, became instrumental in the first planting thereof, about the city of Norwich and parts adjacent. Having been conducted through a long course of years, unpotted to his conclusion, for the encouragement of all who may read this account, the following extract from the testimony of Devonshire house monthly meeting, concerning him (of which he was a very serviceable member for above 50 years) is thought worthy a place in these memoirs:—

He was born at Sunbigg, in the parish of Orton, in the county of Westmorland, about the year 1636, and was educated at the free school of Blencowe in Cumberland, where he made a considerable proficiency in the learned languages.

“ At, or about the 17th year of his age, when friends, by the mighty power of God, were gathered to be a people, the Lord was pleased to visit him; and by the testimony of truth, he was reached unto, and convinced of the necessity of an inward and spiritual work, to be known and wrought upon the souls of men; and of the emptiness of outward shew and formality in religion. In the year 1654, and the 18th year of his age, the Lord sent him forth to preach the everlasting gospel in life and power; and having passed through York, Lincoln, and Cambridge, travelling on foot, he came into Norfolk and Suffolk, where he visited some few meetings of friends and sober professors; at one of which, near the whole meeting was convinced, by the mighty power of God, through his lively and piercing testimony and prayer.

“ He continued some months in Norfolk, and about Norwich; where, having meetings, he preached the everlasting gospel, and thereby turned many from darkness to light, and from the power of sin and Satan, unto God and his power; that people might not continue in empty forms and shadows, but come to the life and substance of true religion, and know Christ their true teacher and leader; great was his service, labour, and trial in those counties, whereby many were reached unto, convinced of, and established in the blessed truth; and some raised up to bear a public testimony thereunto: he suffered great opposition, hardships, long and sore imprisonments, and severe whipping, for his testimony to the truth, in those his tender years;” as by his journal of more than 600 pages, wherein many of his services and travels throughout most parts of this nation are largely related, will appear.

“ He was one whom the Lord had fitly qualified and prepared, by his divine power and holy Spirit, for the work whereunto he was called; and whereby he was made an able minister of the gospel: he had large experience of the work of God, and deep mysteries of the heavenly kingdom, and was frequently opened in meetings to declare of, and unfold the same, in the clear demonstration of the Spirit and power, dividing the word aright, to the opening and convincing the understandings of many who were unacquainted with the way and work of truth; and to the comforting, confirming, and establishing of the children of the Lord in their journey and travel Zion-ward.

“ He was not only a zealous contender for, and assertor of the true faith, and doctrine of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, in a sound and intelligible testimony, but also was valiant and skilful in the defence thereof, against adversaries and opposers of the same; and one, who, through a long course of many days, was careful to adorn the doctrine of our holy profession, by a circumspect life and godly conversation, wherein the fruits of the Spirit, in love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, and temperance, did eminently shine forth through him, to the praise and glory of God.

“ Being thus qualified, he was had in good esteem amongst most sorts of people that were acquainted with him; which tended much to the opening his way in his public service for truth, and frequent solicitations of the king and parliament, bishops and great men in his time, for the relief and release of his suffering friends and brethren, under sore persecutions and hard imprisonments, and for liberty of conscience, and also for relief in case of oaths: in which labour of love and eminent services, among other brethren, this our dear friend was principally exercised, and the Lord was with him, and made

Here are the remains of an old tower, part of the manerial house (to which was annexed a considerable demesne) of the ancient family of Blencowes, who were settled here in the reign of King Edward III,—Of this family, particular mention was made when we treated of Little Blencowe, in the parish of Graystock.

Stainton is a pleasant neat village, remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants: it is a member of the barony of Graystock, the manor of a mixed tenure, part freehold and part customary.¶

FLUSKEW PIKE,

In this parish, has an extensive view from its summit, upon which was erected a square building by George Thompson, a native of this parish, and in whose family this property has been for a long time. This building he intends for a summer-house.†

“ way for him in the hearts of the rulers; so that his faithful labour was often crowned with success, to the comforting and rejoicing of the hearts of many suffering brethren.

“ He was a good example to the flock, in his diligent attendance of first and week-day meetings for public worship, and other meetings for the service of truth, so long as his ability of body remained: willing to take all opportunities for publishing and promoting the truth; zealous to support good order and discipline in the church of Christ: and as he was not suddenly for taking hold of any, so he was as exemplary in not being forward to call any off, in whom there appeared any thing that was good; being always desirous to encourage the good in all, condescending to the weak, but admonishing the faulty in the spirit of meekness and wisdom, that they might be preserved in love to truth, and come into the unity of the one Spirit, which is the bond of peace.

“ He was a tender father in the church, sympathizing with the afflicted, whether in body or mind; a diligent visitor of the sick, and labouring to comfort the mourning soul; careful to prevent, and diligent in composing differences.

“ It pleased the Lord to visit him with some severe pains and weakness of body, so that he was disabled for some weeks from getting to meetings; but he often expressed his desires for the welfare of the church of Christ, and that friends might live in love and unity.

“ He continued in a patient, resigned frame of mind to the will of God, waiting for his great change, rather desiring to be dissolved and be with Christ, saying, “ the sting of death was taken away.”

“ He expressed a little before his departure, that he had a renewed fight or remembrance of his labours and travels, that he had gone through from his first conviction; he looked upon them with abundance of comfort and satisfaction, and admired how the presence of the Lord had attended and carried him through them all.

“ He departed this life in great peace and quiet, the 8th of the first month, 1722-3, about the 87th year of his age, having been a minister about 68 years, and was buried the 13th of the same, in Friends burial ground, in Bun hill-Fields, attended by a large number of friends and others.” Q****.

¶ A twenty penny fine certain at the death of lord and tenant, and a thirty penny fine on alienation, 17s. 4d. coruage is paid to Kendal castle. How this arose we have not been able to discover.

Mr. Clarke gave an account of one John Bristol, a patriarchal character of this village, who, at the time of publishing his Survey of the Lakes, was 94 years of age.—Eight years previous to that period, his household, &c. is represented to have accounted together 300 years.—Himself 86 years of age, his wife 85, his female servant 79, his horse 33, his dog 17. John never employed a surgeon or physician, or gave a fee to a lawman; his cloaths were spun in his house, and made of the wool of his own sheep.

† Mr. Thompson, in 1793, published “An Address calculated to inspire Sentiments of Reverence for the Deity, and Loyalty for our Sovereign.” He got his classical education at the free grammar school at Carlisle; and, from many respectable testimonials before us, he appears to have taught school with great credit to himself, in several places in the north of England. He has uniformly distinguished himself as a valuable friend to youth, by his unremitting attention to their morals and improvement in literature, even to the injury of his health.

In Flufkew new inclofures, † feveral ftone coffins, urns, and fepulchral remains, were dug up. In 1785, a fingular piece of antiquity was recovered; it is an oval ring or frame of filver, the dimensions of which are $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches one way, and $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches the other; it is in the form of a fibula, with a tongue 22 inches in length.—See figure, No. 13 of the plate of Old Perith antiquities.—The balls are frized on the top, and the appearance of a mullet is rudely caft on the underfide of each. The rim is cut through, fo as to permit the tongue to fall through it, and the ball near the top runs along the rim to either of the other balls, by means of a focket or fliding joint. The balls are hollow and jointed on, without the appearance of folder; the whole is of hammered work, and the workmanfhip very plain and coarfe; together it weighs 25 ounces. In Mr. Clarke's Survey of the Lakes, there is a conjecture, that this was the enftignia or ornament of fome of the knights; and he attempts to affign it to the knights templars, whom he alledges were the free-mafons of that time. It would be ufelefs to attempt a confutation of that argument in this place; but we humbly apprehend the ufe of this inftrument was to clofe the curtain of a ftate tent, or for fome other fuch public ufe; and that it never was worn about the perfon of any general, or other diftinguifhed perfonage.

OLD PERITH.

WE now enter the chapelry of Plumpton, being part of Lazonby parifh, fee page 291, and vifit

THE STATION BREMETENRACUM,

According to Horfley, and the Petriana of Camden, now called Old Perith.*—Camden and his Editor fay, “ upon the bank of Petrill lies Plumpton Park (once called Haja de Plumpton) very large, and formerly fet apart by the kings of England, for the keeping of deer, but by King Henry VIII. prudently planted with men, being almoft a frontier between England and Scotland; not that King Henry VIII. firft of all peopled it, he only gave greater freedom and liberty to the inhabitants, by difforefting it, and there were as many parifhes and townfhips in it before his time, as are fince. Hutton and Eden Hall were parifhes in the time of Henry I. and given by him to the cathedral of Carliffe, and fo was Wetheral, Warwick, Lazonby, Skelton, Sowerby, St. Mary's, St.

† Since the inc'ofure of this common, many plantations have been made by the Duke of Norfolk, W. Hafell, W. Troutbeck, Efqs. and feveral other gentlemen, which add greatly to the beauty of the country.

* Prope Plumpton Parke, diruta ubis reliquas multas offendit, quam ille antiquum Perith nunc vocant Petrianas fuiſſe judicari ego, ubi alam Petrianam in præſidio locat; Provinciarum Notitia. Præter multa alia vetuſtatis indicia et hanc etiam non ita pridem hic effoderunt infcriptionem. CAMDEN.

CLIMISIVS
CHARISSIMÆ CONIVGI ET PIEN
TISS FILIÆ—POSVIT
VXOR VIXIT ANNOS XXXX
FILIA XX.

“ Cuthbert's

“ Cuthbert's, Carlol, and Dalston : all parishes at, or near the time of the Con-
 “ quest, and all in the forest of Inglewood, or bordering very near upon it. It
 “ was sixteen miles in length, reaching from Perith to Carlisle; and Edward I.
 “ when he was hunting in this forest, is said to have killed 200 bucks in one day.*
 “ Near this, I saw several remains of a demolished city, which, from its nearness
 “ to Perith, they call *Old Perith*; I should rather take it to be the *Petriana*; for
 “ that the *Ala Petriana* was quartered here is plain, from the fragment of an old
 “ inscription, which one *Ulpus Trajanus (Emeritus)* a pensionary of the same *Ala*
 “ *Petriana* set up.”†

Mr. Horsley

* Chron. Lanercoft.

† Mr. Horsley's work treats of the inscriptions found at this station in the following manner :

It is pity that so many original inscriptions belonging to Old Perith should be lost, for I could not recover any of the old ones, though I met with some that are newly discovered. It is very likely this which follows, was removed by *Mr Camden*, or *Sir Robert Cotton*; for they seem to have been bent upon securing those which contained any inscription, that might determine the situation of the ancient places: so that if the story be true. that a boat or two loaden with stones were sunk at sea, a great many of these curious originals must be entirely lost. However, it is certain, that there have been more at *Corington*, than are there now; for I observed some empty niches, but could not get any certain account of the stones, which had been set in them. What may have been the fate of this inscription, I know not, but I shall give it as I find it in *Camden* :

GADVNO
 VLP TRAI
 EM. AL. PET
 MARTIVS
 F. P. C.

Gaduno
Ulpus Trajanus
emeritus alae Petrianae,
Martius
faciendum procuravit.

Burton (I suppose from the authority of this inscription reckons *Gadunus* among our northern tutelary deities; but by the conclusion of the inscription, *faciendum procuravit*, I rather take *Gadunus* to have been the name of a person deceased,* for whom *Ulpus Trajanus Martius* an *emeritus* of the *ala Petriana* took care to have this funeral monument erected. *Mr. Ward* thinks “ ’tis more likely the *emeritus* was “ the deceased person, and therefore reads this inscription: *Gaduno Ulpio Trajane emerito alae Petrianae* “ *Martius frater ponendum curavit.* The following inscription likewise runs in the dative, and ends “ with *ponendum curavit.* The emperor *Trajan* had also the name *Ulpus.*” The *ala Petriana* according to the *Notitia* was in garrison at *Petriana* upon the wall. There is *ala Petrina* in *Tacitus*, but that seems to be different.

Though the originals are lost, it adds somewhat to the value of these copies, that *Camden* expressly says he took them himself. It is more probable that the preceding inscription has been sepulchral, because the other three, which *Camden* has given us, are all of this nature; and the following runs, as that does, in the dative :

D M.
 FL MARTIO SEN
 IN C CARVETIOR
 QVESTORIO
 VIXIT AN XXXV
 MARTIOLA FILIA ET
 HERES PONEN
 - - - CVRAVIT

Dis manibus
Flavio Martio fenatori
in cohorte Carvetiorum
quaestorio
vixit annos quadraginta quinque
Martiola filia et
heres ponend-
dum curavit.

* If the *Gaduni* were here, might he not be a *Gadnian*.

Mr. Horsley was of opinion that this station was the *Bremetenracum* of the Romans, † its situation is close to the grand Roman road, leading to the wall, and whose remains, before it was interrupted and covered by the turnpike road, were very visible. It was that learned Antiquary's determination, that Carlisle was the *lugavallum ad vallum*, but abandoned before the writing of the Notitia, except which, that there never had been any station on this way nearer to the wall, than Old

The reading of the third line is according to the conjecture in *Camden*, though I cannot say it is satisfactory; nor can I well tell how to mend it. Mr. *Ward* thinks it may be read in the following manner: "I don't doubt but the three first lines after D M should be read, *Fl. Martio fenatori in civitate [or colonia] Carvetiorum quaestorio*. This *Martius* might possibly be the same, who is mentioned in the preceding inscription. *Vir quaestorius* is one who has been *quaestor*, or treasurer; in the same manner as *praetorius* and *ensorius* denote such persons, who have discharged those offices. So "that this *Martius* had been a fenator and treasurer, or chamberlain, among these *Carvetii*, whoever they were." I know not but the O in the fourth line may only have been a stop, and *quaestori* express the office he bore, and all the two former lines contain his name or his country.

The next inscription in *Camden* is this:

D M CROTILO GERMANVS VIX
ANIS XXVI. GRECA VIX ANIS IIII
VINDICIANVS FRA. ET FIL. TIT. PO.

*Dis manibus Crotilo Germanus vixit
annis viginti sex Graeca vixit annis quatuor
Vindicianus fratri et filiae titulum posuit.*

We find *titular* in this sense, for a sepulchral inscription, several times in *Gruter*. The word *Graeca* here is writ with a single *e*, as *quaestorio* in the preceding inscription.

We have one more in *Camden*, which is this

D M.
AICETVOS MATER
VIXIT A XXXXV
ET LATTIO FIL. VIX
A XII. LIMISIVS
CONIV. ET FILIÆ
PIENTISSIMIS
POSVIT

*Dis Manibus
Aicetuos mater
vixit annos quadraginta quinque
et Lattio filia vixit
annos duodecim Limisius
conjugi et filiae
pientissimis
posuit.*

Gruter has this inscription, but not so correctly, for he reads *filia* instead of *filiae* in the fifth line, and *L. Atilio* for *Lattio* in the third line, the name of the daughter.

I now leave *Camden*, and proceed to give an account of such originals belonging to this place, which are yet extant.

No. 1 in the plate. *Deabus matribus tramarinis et numini imperatoris Alexandri Augusti et Juliae mammeæ matri Augusti nostri et castrorum totique domus divinae aeternaque vexillatio posuit.*

This was found not long ago at Lough, a part of Plumpton wall, close by the station at Old Perith, and is now at Great Salkeld, in the garden of the reverend Dr. Fleming, dean of Carlisle. It has not, that I know of, been published before. The stone is broken into three pieces, and part of it is lost, and with it some of the inscription. The letters are very discernible, so that notwithstanding their implication, and the break of the stone, what remains of the inscription is intelligible enough, and very curious. *Julia Mammea*, the mother of the emperor, is here called *mater castrorum*; which title we find given to the empresses in several inscriptions in *Gruter*. It occurs likewise in the later writers; for *Trebellius Pollio* informs us, that *Victorina*, the mother of *Victorinus* was so called. And *Capitolinus* says the same of *Fausinus*. And perhaps *Julia Mammea* might acquire this title from the care she took to have *Alexander* well instructed in the art of war, and the great share she afterwards had in all his

† Horsley places *Voreda*, Ant. *Bremetenracum*, not. *Berida* of *Ravennas* at Old Perith, and removes *Petriana* to *Cambeck* fort, or *Castle Steeds*.

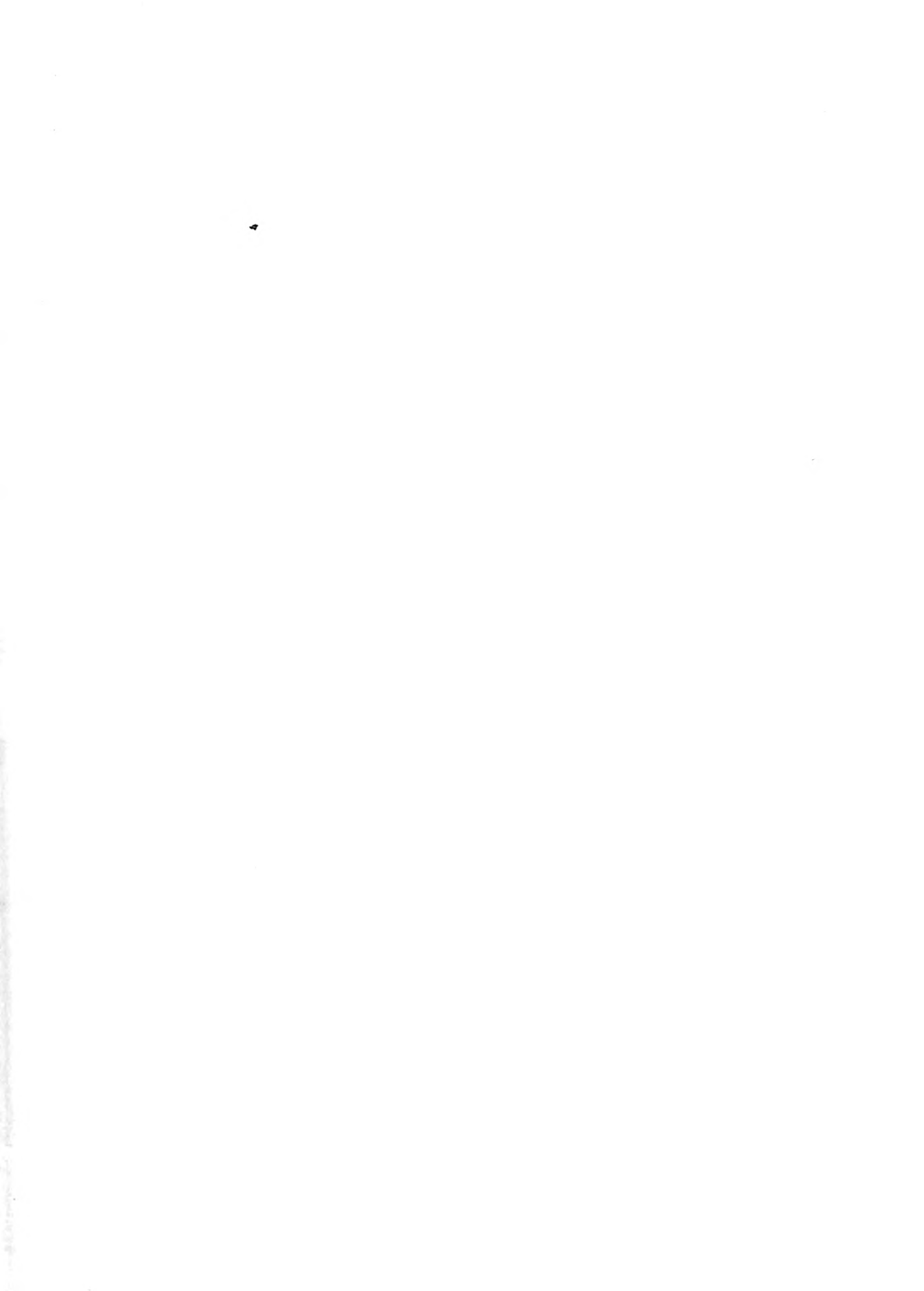
Old Perith. The remains of this station are very distinct, the *vallum* in every part perfectly to be traced, as also the ditch on three sides; besides these, the out-buildings are observable, scattered over the adjoining ground, on the banks of Petrill. The ground within the station has been level, and contains about three acres,

counfels and designs; as we are told by *Lampridius* in his life of this emperor. "Alexander, the son of *Mammaea*, was from his childhood trained up in good arts, both civil and military, and did every thing according to his mother's advice." The words *numini ejus* don't seem at first sight to suit well with what the same writer says of him elsewhere, "that, he would not be called lord;" nor his being joined to the *deae matres* with his favouring *Christianity* so much, as he plainly intimates. I believe this is the only inscription in *Britain* where this emperor's name occurs. And the profound silence of ancient history with respect to the transactions here during his reign, makes it impossible to assign the particular occasion of the inscription. But the greatest curiosity of it, lies in its being consecrated to the *deae matres transmarinae*, or *transmarinae*. We have the *matres domsticæ* upon an altar now at *Scaleby castle*, which seem to be distinguished from these *matres transmarinae*, and the two characters may serve to explain each other. And by this we may be helped to correct the reading of another inscription, from which the learned *Dr. Gale* endeavours to draw an argument with respect to *Bremenium*.

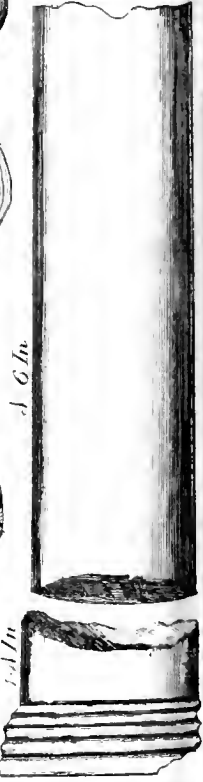
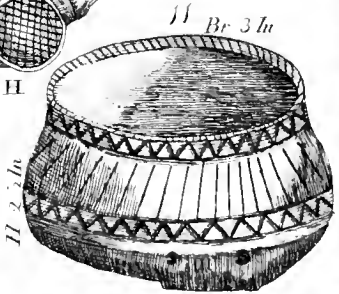
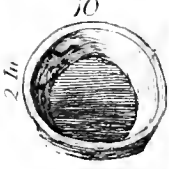
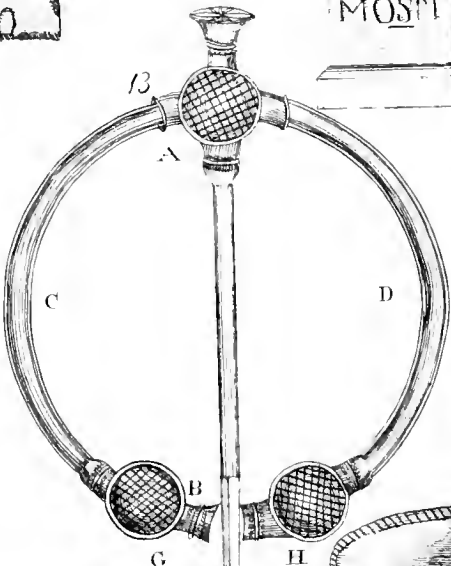
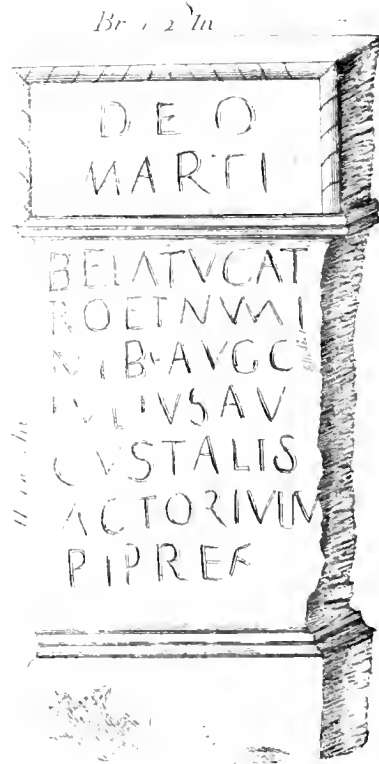
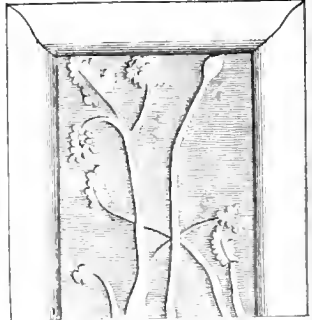
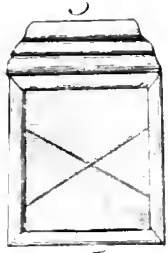
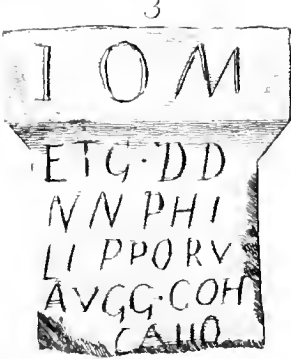
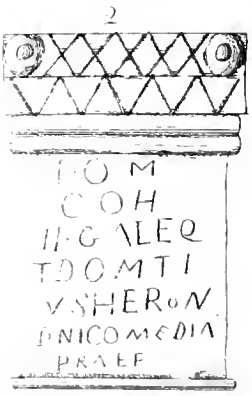
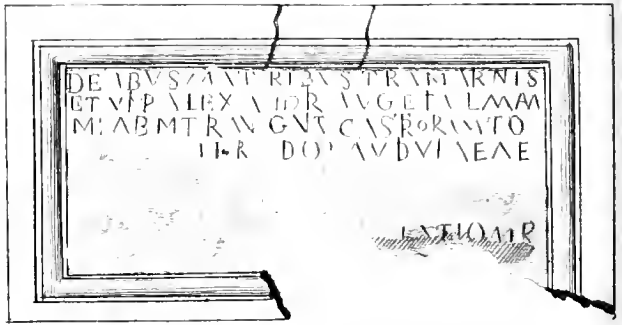
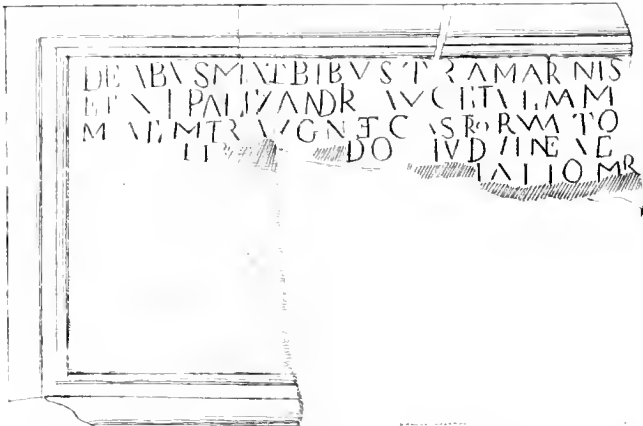
DEABVS MATRIBVS
TRAMAI. VEX. CERMA &c

The doctor would have the first word in the second line to be *Bramæ* for *Bramenium*; but it is evident from this other inscription, that it ought to be read *tramar* for *tramarinis*. The *deae matres*, as the doctor observes, were much worshipped in *Germany*; and these *matres transmarinae* seem to be either the same with them, or the *matres Gallicæ* mentioned in an inscription found in *Spain*. So that such inscriptions as these may probably have been erected by some of the *Gallic* or *German* auxiliaries. That implication in the second line, wherein the *I* of *Julia* is joined to the *ET*, that goes before, is not common, though we have some others as remarkable. There is a single *E* at the end of the word *divinae*. For the *AE* at the end of the line, I take to be the first letters in *aeternæ* or *aeternæque*, another grand compliment to the imperial family. It is not certain by whom this inscription was erected, though the remains of the imperfect letters look like *vexillatio militum Romanorum*, which appeared more evident to me upon a second inspection. And perhaps *vexillatio militum Romanorum* may be opposed to a vexillation of the auxiliaries, such as *vexillatio Germanorum*, or *Vardulorum*. Was it not for a part of the under oblique stroke of the last letter, I should take it for a *P*, and read without much scruple *vexillatio militum posuit*. And perhaps the word *fecit* or *posuit* followed in a line below. The *stratum* below *TOTI* was gone, and the under line had begun further in, but how much is uncertain. The stone is not in the form of an altar, but an honorary monument, though it be inscribed to the *deae matres*, as well as to the emperor; of which there are parallel instances. Thus in *Montfaucon* there is an inscription to the *deae matres*, as well as to the honour of the divine house, and yet the stone upon which it is cut is not an altar. Perhaps it has been on the wall of a temple erected to the *deae matres*, and in this respect like that at *Chichester*. The people told me, they knew by the nature of the stone it came from *Lazonby* quarry.

No. 2. *Jovi optimo maximo cohortis secundæ Gallorum equitum Titus Domitius Heron de Nicomedia præfectus*.—This is an altar erected to *Jupiter*. I first imagined it must have been by the fourth cohort, because that was in these parts; of which there is no other evidence concerning the second. But *cohortis secundæ* is so plain and distinct in the original, as to leave no room to doubt this reading. The inscription is very rude, especially the two last lines, which are smaller letters than the rest; but the whole is very distinct. I am much of opinion that this cohort afterwards might be the *cuneus armaturarum*, who according to the *Notitia* kept garrison at *Bremetenrasum*. *D* is frequently put for *de*, as it is here. *Heron* was the name of a *Græcian* orator, and so perhaps it may have been of this prefect. We meet with it in *Gruter*, but with a point after it, as if the termination was wanting, so that every one may read it here as he pleases. The first *I* in *Domitius* does not appear, but that may be included in the next letter on either side, which is not uncommon. *Nicomedia* was a famous city of *Bithynia* in *Asia minor*.



Old Penrith.



acres, being an oblong square, 132 yards long, and 120 broad; it lies about 200 yards above the river Petrill, and the turnpike passes within a very little space of the east side. Like most remains of this sort, the present name of the site of the station is *Castle Steeds*. Several adjoining buildings appear to have been erected with the remains of the wall and other parts, so that few discoveries can be hoped for

No. 3. *Jovi optimo maximo et Genio Dominorum nostrorum Philipporum Augustorum cohors . . . Gallorum.*

No. 4. *Deo Mogonti.*—This small altar I take to have been erected to the local god *Mogon*, who was worshipped by the *Gadani*. It seems *Mogti* very plain in the original, and yet I can't but think the god *Mogon* was the deity intended, however the name came to be so contracted. I saw such another small altar lying in the pavement of the court before a public house; but not a visible letter on it.

No. 5. I was told of a stone with an hour glass on it; but what was taken for an hour-glass I found to be only the raised part of the stone, designed, perhaps, purely for ornament. There was also another stone built up in the wall of one of the houses, which had on it a vine branch, with leaves and clusters of grapes. I have represented both these under one number.

FROM THE ARCHAEOLOGIA.

Mr. GOUGH on the *DEÆ MATRES*, 9th Jan. 1772.

Among the unknown gods which seem to have been introduced at Rome, or worshipped in her provinces, and occur in inscriptions in the later periods of her empire, the *Deæ Matres* have given no small trouble to antiquaries.

The first who took notice of them, I believe, was *Spon*, who in his *Miscellana Eruditæ Antiquitatis*, p. 105, takes them for “*deified women, who, while living, were thought to have the gift of prophecy,*” such as are mentioned by *Cæsar*, (a) and *Tacitus*, (b) and such seem to have been among the Britons at that time; (c) *Keyser*, in a dissertation on this subject, is of the same opinion. (d) *Professor Ward*, in *Horsley’s Brit. Rom.* p. 201. adds, “*after their death they seem to have been worshipped as a sort of genii, or tutelar deities of the places where they resided, &c.*” *Mr. Horsley* observes, that *Cæsar* calls these women, *matres familias*.

Now it appears to me, that our learned professor mistook the sense of *Tacitus*, who says of these women, that the Germans *venerati sunt eas nec adulatione nec tanquam facerunt deas*; which is just the contrary of deification, and implies a veneration between human respect and divine worship; so that these prophetesses have not the least claim to the rank of *Deæ Matres*; nor will *Keyser’s* interpretation of *facerunt deas*, as if it meant making deities, whose divinity the very worshippers doubted of, at all avail.

Menetrier in his *Historie du ville de Lyons*, fo. 1096, p. 128, supposed them goddesses of fecundity or generation, or the *parcae* (e) whose name *Vano* derives a *partu*. *Menetrier*, to make his etymology uniform, would fetch *Augustæ*, a title often given them, *ab agendo*, and supposes the fruits *pateræ*, &c. sometimes put into their hands, to be emblems of their profession. But this is all trifling, (f) as his reading *MAT. AVG.* in the singular number, and rendering it *La Sainte mere*, when by his own rule it should be *La seconde mere*. *Chorier* in his *Recherches sur les Antiquités de Vienne*, p. 135, seems to have formed the best conjectures about these deities; that about the time of *Pertinax* and *Severus*, a notion prevailed among the Romans, that each province, Emperor, and particular person, was under the patronage of certain *nymphs*, to whom they gave the name of *matres*; or, as they, by a barbarous pronunciation, called it *matræ*; but these deities having been introduced from the villages, retained the names given them by the country people, whence we find in inscriptions, *Matribus Gallaicis*, (g) *dis Matribus, Matribus Augustis, &c.* Those supposed to protect the Emperor and his house, were called *Matres Augustæ, meres des Augustes*. To this opinion of *Chorier*, *Dr. Ward* seems to incline, in explaining another inscription in *Horsley*,

(a) *B. G. J.* 40. (b) *De morib. Germ.* c. 8. (c) *Tacit. Ann.* 14. p. 479. (d) In his *Antiq. Sept.* p. 479.

(e) This last was also the opinion of *Böchart*. (f) It is adapted by the author of *La Religion, de Gaulles*, and consulted by *Abbe Benier*. (g) This seems corrupted by *Vallicis*, which occurs on an inscription found in Spain, given by *Montfaucon II.* *Horsley*, 271. *Banier* and *Keyser*, p. 436. read of *Vallicia* in Spain, inhabited, anciently, by the *Valliaci*.

for in future time, from a fort already so much plundered and defaced. There were four entrances into the station, almost parallel to each other; and a singularity is to be observed here, on the east side, that the entrance has been defended on each

p. 222. Northumb. 48-49, at least they were local deities. Thus in an inscription found on the *Rhine*, the *matres Vastlicæ*, whoever they were, are joined with the *Genius Loci*. (b)

Dr. Gale, in his Commentary on *Antoninus's Itinerary*, p. 7-8, treats them as local deities, introduced here from Germany.

That they were deities of barbarous nations, is plain, both from the additional names given them, and from the people who dedicated the altars to them. Thus two altars in *Horsley*, *Scol.* 29, p. 205, *Northumb.* 42. p. 220, and a third given to them, p. 298, are dedicated by the cohort of the *Tungri*: it is to these people we are probably indebted for the introduction of these deities among us; the inscriptions to their honour in Germany, being found along the banks of the *Rhine*, which was the northern boundary of their territories. A cohort of them came over before the time of *M. Aurelius*, and continued here until the latest period of the empire.

Of the seven inscriptions in *Menetrier*, three or four are dedicated by foreigners, the others by Romans. All these want the epithet *Dea*. Three in *Horsley* have it. Five in *Menetrier* have *Augustiis*, the other two *matronis ausanias*, and *ausanibus*, (which two epithets are undoubtedly the same) and *matribus Pannoniarum* and *Dalmatarum*, perhaps *matris* in four of these is an abbreviation of *matronis*, the stroke above being overlooked, and then we avoid the imputation of barbarism.

The *campestres* are joined with the *alatoræ* in *Horsley*. In *Spon*, *de diis ignotis*, they accompany the *Salavacæ*. In this last mentioned author, we have an inscription, *matris Geraditiabus* found near *Geronne* in *Spain*; also others *Vediantibus Mopatibus* and *Galiabus*. The first of these found at *Nice* in *Provence*, belongs to the *Vediantii*, an *Alpine nation*; the second of *Minegucn* passes the skill, even of *Keyser* to explain. The last is on a stone found near *Cologne*, and is also given to *Juno*. *Menetrier* derives *Ausania* from the German *Offen*, q. d. *Court*, as if they were deities of the Emperor's household: *Keyser*, much more probably, from the two northern words *sun God*, and *air a valley*. The *Gallaicæ* belong to *Spain*, the *Triviræ* to *Triers*. *Vacallinetæ* for *Vachlendorf*; the *Brittæ* on two stones in *Cannigeter de Brittenburg*, p. 21, are by Dr. *Stukely* referred to *Britain*. *Matronis Runachibus* in *Gruter*, p. 91, which Dr. *Gale* would make to belong to *Runach*, a place in *Scotland*, mentioned only by *Ravennas*, may, by mere transposition of *Romanetiis* or *Romanetiis*, in *Gruter*, p. 90, which *Keyser* and *Banier* assign to *Romaneticum* in the duchy of *Fuliers*.

These, and many other instances that might be adduced, at the same time that they prove these *matres* to be local deities, protectresses of certain towns or villages, demonstrate them to have been objects of devotion to the *Gauls* and *Germans*, from whom they passed into *Britain*; where, on two inscriptions, they are expressly styled *Transmaræ*. *Keyser*, from the authority of *Mairabus*, in two inscriptions, which certainly is a mistake for *matrabus*, if not for *matribus*, gives them a *Celtic*, or *Scandinavian etymology*, and thence immediately concludes in favour of the prophetesses. It is somewhat remarkable, that of the thirty inscriptions, erected to the honour of these deities, in different parts of *Europe*, *Britain* has the next greatest number to *France*, where there are fourteen; we have nine, and *Germany* has six. The *matronæ* are plainly distinguished from the *matres*, on the inscription at *Lyons*, erected to both by *Pompeianus*.

The *Abbe Banier*, who inclines a little to the notion of their being deified women, finds the origin of these goddesses in *Greece*, whence they were brought by *Mercones*, the companion of *Idomeneus* at the *Trojan war* to *Engina*, a city of *Sicily*, built by his countryman, under *Minos*. According to *Diodorus Siculus*, who enters (z) more into their history, they were the nymphs who nursed *Jupiter*, and in return for their good office were translated into the stars that form the great bear. He proceeds to relate the generation they were held in, and the expensive offerings made at their superb temple. This seems to have been mistaken by *Cicero*, for the temple of *Magna Mater*. In honour of these, *Matresæ* have two Greek inscriptions, *Νύκτα Μαρτυρων*—and *Δεας Μαρτυρων και Διοσκουριων*,* whereby it should seem they were military deities; and hence not probably the same, or joined with the *Saleire*, whose name may be derived from *Ευλην Spolium*, and so the *Saleire* and *Campestres*, on an inscription at *Rome*, may mean deities of war and peace.

(b) *Keyser* p. 35-4 (c) *Banier* thinks the other three nymphs, invoked by *Hercules*, were the *deæ matres*. * *Spon. Wessellengius*

each hand by turrets ;§ the figure of the foundations and ruins being circular, the other entrances retain no distinct figure. From this observation, we submit it to the learned in antiquities, whether any towers of Roman work, of which there are yet distinct remains in Britain, were circular; and we would draw this inference that the form and remains of such turrets, and the name of *Castle Steeds* imply,

Wesselingius indeed is for distinguishing the *Cretan* and *Sicilian matres* from those of the continent; and I must confess myself so far of this opinion, as to believe, at least, that the *matres* were not worshipped on the continent by the Romans, till about the time assigned by *Chorier*.

The *Abbe Banier* supposes, “ these to be rural deities, from the offerings made to them, consisting of fruits and flowers; and on the inscription to the *Salvize*, a hog appears going to be sacrificed, which was the victim of *Bacchus* and *Ceres*.” The same offerings will suit them, considered under the notion of *Genii*: fruits, flowers, milk, and such simple things being offered to the *Genius of Rome*, who was like these goddesses, the *Cornucopia* and *Patara* for libations.

The *Abbe* adds, “ That the *Gauls*, who had a particular veneration for these goddesses, erected to them little chapels, called *Cancelli*, as appears by the ancient capitularies.” Such, perhaps, was the temple supposed to belong to their images in Northumberland, and the three in *Menetrier*, and that in *Keyflor*, which are the niches in which the three figures were seated. Such may have been the vault re-opened at *Elenborough*, 1769, of which an account was then read to this society, and in which were actually found three figures like the *Deae Matres* before existing in England.

What this learned author means by the *Deae Matres* existing in England, we do not comprehend; but it appears to us, that this dedication took place in the lower empire, after the manners of the people were contaminated with evil modes, and the grossest adulation was grown into acceptance: the instances of impious flattery paid to the most wicked wretches, who assumed the imperial purple, are too numerous to require a quotation; then it was that altars were consecrated to the *Deae Matres*: it was not enough to address living personages with these adulative dedications, but the *Genius* of the Emperor, and the Emperor's *ancestors* were to be honoured with votive altars. It occurs to us, that all the epithets, *august*, &c. suit well with this idea: and particularly with *Cæsar's* appellation of *matres familias*. Nothing could be conceived a greater compliment to the mother of Alexander, than the dedication before us; it was an assurance, that after her decease, she should be classed with the divinities, as that inscription shewed, the *matres* would be adored by those who made their prayers for them then reigning. The Emperor's mother, the parent of the reigning family, seems to be the personage chiefly addressed in these dedications; and by inscribing them in the plural number, all the *matres* of the imperial family were invoked.

THE EDITORS.

§ “ The generality of the old stations in Britain, seem to have been originally constructed without turrets at the angles, or even in the intermediate spaces of the walls. These flankers are, however, met with now and then, chiefly in places situated towards the south part of the island, which the Romans were longest in possession of. Hence it is natural to suppose, that the greater part of them were added by way of improvements to their fortifications, in the subsequent reparations they underwent. The author remembers not to have seen more than two stations of the square or oblong fort with towers at the angles; though possibly there may be others which have escaped his notice. The first instance is at *Lincoln (Lindum Colonia)* were in that part called *Newport*, which is evidently a *procastrum*, or addition to the original station, there are two towers at the angles towards the north; the military way leading to the *Humber*, and likewise sending a branch over the *Trent*, issuing from between them. The second is *Borough Castle*, near *Yarmouth*, the *Garrisonum* of the *Notitia*, where the *Stabularian* horse were quartered, under the count of the *Saxon* shore; and which, consequently must have been one of the last places they occupied in Britain. This station is fortified with turrets at the angles, as well as on each side of the gate. *Castor*, near *Norwich*, which certainly is the *Venta Icenorum*, hath towers at a little distance from the gate, on that side which lies next the river, but none at the angles. The same is the case at *Caerwent* *Monmouthshire*, the *Venta Silurum*. One side of *Colchester*, *Camulodunum* (which, on account of the similarity of the name, hath, by *Horsley*, and others from his authority, been erroneously placed at *Malden*) is without turrets; the other side hath many: but it seems doubtful, whether part of these may not have been added in after times, during the government of the Saxons and Danes.”

W. ROY.

that after the station had been evacuated by the Romans, it was fortified and maintained by their successors, with works of a figure different from those used by the Romans, and peculiar to their successors. There were some instances in the discoveries at *Castle Steeds* before treated of, which induce a belief that a tower had been erected there after the departure of the Romans. But to leave this observation, the *Prætorium* also appears, but of a confused figure. It having been much searched and dug in for stones; it lies near to the north rampart. The situation is such as to command the whole vale, and a prospect of inclining grounds and hills, which shut it in on every side. Mr. Horsley says, "It appears to have been possessed by the Romans in the reign of *Alexander Severus*, from the inscription, now at Great Salkeld."* "I was informed that the pavement of the military way, was sometimes found to be above the foundation of the houses, at a part that lies between the station and Carlisle; which looks as if that part of the way, had been laid a-new, after the town, or part of it had been in ruins. The station is, I think, called *Voreda* in the *Itinerary*, and *Bereda* by the anonymous *Ravennas*. According to the *Notitia* the *Cuneus Armaturarum*, that is horse completely armed, kept garrison at *Bremetenracum*. By one of our inscriptions it appears, that the *cohors secunda Gallorum Equitum* was at old Perith, and consequently that this station was some time garrisoned by horse; and from the shape of the G, and other circumstances of the inscription, it may probably be gathered, that this was in the low empire, and that the station was lately possessed by the Romans, and so the more likely to be a *notitia* station. Should it be supposed that the Equestrian cohort was both a part of the *Ala Petriana*, and at the same time, itself the *Cuneus Armaturarum*, there might, perhaps, be nothing inconsistent in the supposition. Camden supposed *Brampton*, in Cumberland, to be the *Bremetenracum*, from the affinity of names; and it must be owned that the situation of *Brampton*, in one respect, would do very well, that is, with relation to that part of the wall, which we must suppose, was to be relieved upon any emergency by the garrison here: but in other respects it does not answer so well, it is too near the wall, and too much out of the line of the other stations: besides, there is no good evidence, that ever there has been a station at *Brampton*: it is true, that the ruins of a station might soon be buried in so large a town; and there are, indeed, besides *Brampton* mote, some trenches not far from the town, but I cannot say they appeared to me like a Roman camp of any kind. I must add further, that there is a military way, though now much ruined, which goes out from *Old Perith* towards *Keswick*, but not quite so far west. This I take for granted has joined the other way that passes from *Elenborough*, by *Papcastle* to *Ambleside*; and that a branch has gone off from the latter to *Moresby*."

It is very remarkable, that neither the editors of Camden, or Mr. Horsley, have noticed the fine sepulchral inscription given in the Latin edition before us; set up by *Limisius* for his wife and daughter.

We find the following letters, on the antiquities discovered here, among the *manuscripts* of the late Mr. Gale.

* Has been removed.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. RICHARD GOODMAN, dated July 22d, 1728,

S I R,

The inscription inclosed, was found in a very fine and large Roman fort, upon the street between this and Penrith, called by the country people, *Old Perith*. The flag is about two inches thick, the other dimensions you have on the edges: there are two cracks on the stone which divide it, and at the letter R, the surface is broke, so that the letters between I and D are lost: at the other crack, between O A, I believe there was a perpendicular stroke, which made the letter an N, but falling into the crack, it is out; and I wont send you more than I find, not doubting, but you will soon discover what is wanting: half the letters are wanting; what remains you have exactly. It now remains at *Great Salkeld*.*

No. 6. The other small altar was found at the same place, and is now in the wall of a house: there is also another in a house hard by, which was formerly published by Dr. *Nicolson*, our late Bishop.

Mr. GALE'S Answer to the above, London, 28th July, 1728.

No. 7. "I am much obliged to you for the favour of your two last, particularly that of the 22d instant, with an account of the inscription found at *Old Perith*, which I always took to be the *Voreda* of *Antoninus*, and not the modern town of that name. It is the more to be valued, because it explains another inscription, in some measure, that the Great *Selden*, in his book, de *Diis Syris*, despairs of interpreting. It is reprinted in my edition of *Antoninus*, with a very wrong conjecture upon it, which must be given up to time and truth, it stands in that book, p. 7. From this it appears, that the second line should be read *Trama-*

DEABVS MATRIBVS TRAMAI. VEX. GER.	}	" <i>rinis</i> for <i>Transmarinis</i> , as we read <i>Traluceo</i> for <i>Transluceo</i> , <i>Traslatitius</i> for <i>Translatitius</i> , &c. and from the last letters in this second line <i>Vex. Ger.</i> that the last letters left in this inscription at <i>Old Perith</i> , are the vestiges of <i>Vexillatio Germanorum</i> . " The whole, therefore, of it is to be read as follows: <i>Deabus matribus transmarinis et numini imperatoris Alexandri Augusti et Juliae mammeæ . . . liquæ demui divinae—Vexillatio Germanorum.</i> "
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Extract of a Letter from the Reverend Mr. PATTEN.

"I received yours, for which, and your friendship, I shall still have a due regard. I have sent you the inscription at *Old Perith*, which is exactly thus:

I. O. M C O H. II. GALEQ TDOMTI VS. HER O N ICNIC O MED PRAEF.	}	<i>Jovi optimo maximo . . . cohors . . . secunda Gallorum Equitum Titus Domitius Heron Domo Nicomediensis præfatus.</i> —I need not comment upon it, only <i>Gallorum Equitum</i> are too closely written. The stone is broken on the edge, and is but thin, the letters are fair, but the O's are smaller than the other letters. Since I was there before, the farmer, at the place where the Romans had had a large camp, dug up the pedestal of a large altar, the base being 4 feet 7 inches square, with a fair moulding, which he has split into three pieces, to set up betwixt the cows; on one side of the square is a cornucopia, but if there was any inscription
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* It was placed in the garden by Dr. Fleming, but is now entirely lost.

on the other sides, it is entirely defaced, by the stone's being broken in pieces. There is on the end of the house another altar, but smaller than I have ever seen, being but a foot broad, and 16 inches high, with some obscure letters upon it which I cannot understand.

“ About three or four years ago, as Dr. Fleming, Dean of Carlisle, was passing by, the people were digging here, and found a stone with an inscription, which he bought of them, and carried away with him.

“ I measured the Roman causeway, which goes close by *Old Perith*, at five several places, and find it answer 21 feet. The old castle, as the country people call it, is 130 yards in front, a visible entry exactly in the middle, with a large fosse on all sides. This is all I can observe, or acquaint you with at present; only, as I returned home, I studied to trace the Roman way through the heath, and found that it runs through Perith fields to Brougham, where there has been a station; and at two places, hard by the causeway, I observed two Tumuli, one of them with two circles of stones, and the other upon a raised square piece of ground. We have several Tumuli, which I did believe to be Danish, for I have seen in Denmark, some of the same fashion with these, and the like number of stones, viz. 24 set in two circles; and what confirms my opinion is, that very near my house, there is a large one, by the neighbours called Harnesby-hill, but in the writings which the gentleman has, to whom it belongs, it is written Harold's Hill; so I presume some Dane or Saxon has been buried there.

“ As for Dr. Todd's history of Cumberland, I have this account of it from one that perused it; that there are several good remarks and observations in it, upon the Roman remains in Cumberland and Westmorland, but he has intermixed the affairs of the country, families, and antiquities of churches, with the Scotch incursions, with a design to engage the gentry and clergy here to come into subscriptions.”

Perith, Jan. 30th, 1730-1.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. HORSLEY.

“ I yesterday received an incorrect copy of an inscription, found at *Old Perith*, which I am told is a very late discovery, and believe it to be so. I have sent it as I had it, with what I could conjecture to be the reading.

I. O M. ETCENIO DO NN PHI LIP . . PORVM AVGG . . COH AI LO.	}	<i>Fori optima maximo Dominorum nostrorum Philipporum Augustorum cobors Gallorum.</i>	}	<i>By reading Genio in the second line it will be perfect R. G.</i>
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“ One would imagine the words in the second line to be ET CC, for *et Cæsarum nostrorum*, and that a line was omitted between the first and second; the copy is certainly defective and incorrect; but I hope in a day or two, to receive one which is more accurate.

“ I have

Another Letter from Mr. HORSLEY.

“ I have received from a friend near Old Perith, another copy of the inscription lately discovered there, but the letters are much the same as before.

I. O. M.
ETC DD
NN . . . PHI
LIPPORV
AVGG COH
CA III O

There are several things which seem to be curious in the inscription, which I need not suggest to you. The only difficulty in the reading is, the third letter in the second line. Both copies make it C, but somewhat obscure. I take it rather to have been a G, the genius of a person or place, I find is frequently conjoined with Jupiter optimus maximus, in ancient inscriptions. The cohort, which erected the al-

tar, was probably the second equestrian cohort of the Gauls; for it is mentioned in another inscription found at this place.

“ After I had wrote this, I received yours, for which I thank you; It was a great satisfaction to me, to find you agreeing with my conjectures about the reading of the second line. I should willingly have read it *Geniis* in the plural, but the single G seems to be decisive against it.

“ As for the other inscription at Old Perith, both the copy I first got of it, and my own, on seeing the original, make the first letter in line Penultima a D; tho' I see my engraver has made it too good, and too distinct on the plate. I humbly think your reading De Nicomedia, is sufficiently justified, by two parallel instances, at Old Carlisle, *De murfa et de tufdra*; both the inscriptions are in Camden.”

Morpeth, 3d May, 1731.

A Letter from Mr. R. PATTEN.

“ I received yours dated the first of this month, for which, and all your favours, I am much obliged to you. I was told of a stone, lately found at Plumpton, with an inscription; thither I went, and heard that a presbyterian minister, employed by Mr. Horsley, had been there to view it, but I found he had not taken care to clean it, so as to make any judgment of the letters. I washed and cleaned it with a brush, and took this copy as exactly as I could.

Mr. Horsley's
on the former
page seems to
be the truer
reading.
R. G.

}	1 F. 6 I.
	I O M
	LEG DD
	NM PHI
	LIPPORV
	AVGG COH
TOVTO	

I. 8
F. I. 1 10

This is the form with the dimensions, and breach at the bottom: the I. O. M. are four inches in length, the rest are two inches and a half. There is a piece of a stone in the farmer's yard, in form thus; the left side

is broken, TORINO and seems to want

some of the letters. The farmer, last week, found a silver coin, in form of a sixpence; on the one side, a head with this mark ✕, *Denarius*, behind the laurel; on the reverse, three Roman soldiers leading an elephant.”

May 18th, 1731.

No. 8. A few years ago this curious altar was discovered here, and stood some time in the court-yard of a house at Plumpton. It was lately removed from thence, and placed in the repository, or room of curiosities, kept by Mr. Hutton at Kewick, who permitted a drawing of it to be taken for the annexed cut. The letters

letters are all fair, and perfectly legible. It is submitted that this inscription shews us, that Belatucader, a name, perhaps, given to Apollo, was addressed as a distinct divinity from Mars, and was not a name applicable to any attribute of that deity; the conjunctive following the word Belatucadro, induces us to apprehend that the dedication of this altar was to three distinct objects of worship. We shall not press the argument further on the judicious reader, to whom so perfect a copy is presented.*

Plumpton

* This altar was published in the ninth volume of the *Archæologia*, communicated by Hayman Rooke, Esq. with the following observations: "The altar, a Pl. 17. was found about five years ago, in the Roman fort, called *Castle Stead*, at *Old Perith*. In Antoninus's Itinerary, it is called *Voreda*, and Mr. Horsley takes it to be *Bremetenracum*. As this gentleman has given a plan of the fort, I shall only mention the inclosed spot where it was found. It appears to have been an oblong square, 20 yards by 9; the foundation of the wall is now visible on the east side of the fort, near the vallum, on which there are two tumuli; these are not in Mr. Horsley's plan. The altar was discovered by some labourers, in digging for stones, about one foot under ground. The inscription appears legible, though the five or six letters at the beginning of the sixth line, seem to be doubtful; *Austorius* may be designed for the name or names of the præfect, who erected the altar. The following letters I should think may be read, *Libentissime vocit pius præfectus*; but the society will be the best judges of this."

We shall add to these remarks, the thoughts which were communicated to W. H. on the subject, from his learned correspondent.

MAR. TUNSTALL, Esq. late of *Wycliffe*, in the County of *York*, to W. H.

DEAR SIR,

I have considered, with no small attention, the drawing of the curious altar, dedicated to Belatucader, which you was so kind as to send me; the arguments by B. Lyttleton, and many others, against the opinion, that Belatucader was an appellation or cognomen of Mars, but rather of Apollo, or some local divinity, are certainly ingenious and plausible; particularly, because, before this, there was only one found, in which the name of Mars occurs with Belatucader; yet own, notwithstanding so many respectable authorities, and although you seem to be of that opinion, to which I pay no small deference, I cannot, as yet, remove my difficulties in that regard, nor think this new altar can determine the matter: perhaps you may not have perused Mr. Pegge's discourse on Belatucader, in the 3d vol. of the *Archæologia*, where, I think, his arguments are very strong in favour of its being an appellation of Mars; in the new altar, by the drawing the *Deo Marti*, being on what we may call the capital of the altar, seems rather detached from the word *Belatucader*; but as there is no particular stop, or an *et* intervening, it may still be judged a cognomen of Mars; had there been an *et* between the two words, as some suspected, tho' without much foundation, had once been in the former inscription, or the name of any other deity between, the decision would have been evident; or even, had there not been an *et* before *Numinibus Augustis*, it would have appeared more favourable to Bishop Lyttleton's opinion; but to me, as it now stands, it seems rather a confirmation of its being a cognomen of Mars than otherwise, as that appellation is once more found joined to it without an *et*, which seems to take away the probability of that conjunction having once been in the former.—The quotation from Richard of Cirencester, in Mr. Pegge's discourse, who says, that Mars had the appellation of *Vitricadris*, has no little weight with me? I am sure you are too liberal to be any way offended at my differing in opinion from you in these matters. The presumption is greatly against me, and I dare say, will prove so, but I only say how it strikes me; the word *Belatucader*, according to Gale and Baxter, may be as applicable to Mars, from British etymology, as to Apollo from the Greek Βελις or Βελος, or the Hebrew Baal.—I send the 3d vol. of the *Archæologia*, in which is Mr. Pegge's treatise, the fragment of an inscription mentioned there in the final note, *Deo Sancto Belatura Aram*, I shewed to the society some years since, at the desire of Capt. Dalton, the proprietor of it; besides the five mentioned by the Bishop, there is another in Camden, then at Wardal,

Plumpton Park being a demefne of the crown, we find it in the tenure of Jack Muſgrave, captain of Bewcaſtle, who diſpoſed five of his ſons on different tenements within the ſame, and planted many more people there. In the reign of King James I. Murray, Earl of Annandale, had a term of forty years granted therein, under 121 l. 6s. 3d. yearly rent to the crown: he inſtituted a ſuit to deprive the ſeveral tenants, alledging the tenure was by border ſervice, which was
 now

in Cumberland, the feat of J. Dykes, Eſq. erected by *Aurelius Diatoſa*; fo this laſt altar, including the fragment, is the 8th dedication to Belatucader, all found in the country of the *Brigantes*.—Have not as yet ſhewn the drawing to any antiquary, but will avail myſelf of the firſt occaſion, and when I am fo happy as to receive ſome copies of the etching you was fo kind as to promiſe, will ſend them to my antiquary friends, and if you permit, to the ſociety and Mr. Pegge, whom I know well; he is an excellent antiquary, has ſtudied the ſubject thoroughly, and who, I verily believe, is not fo bigotted to his own opinion, as not to be willing to relinquish it on good foundation.—Cannot hazard a conjecture about the word *Acior*; if you cannot make it out, there is little probability I ſhould; hoping you will not take amifs, my venturing theſe looſe conjectures, and thanking you ſincerely, for your very obliging, and early communication of ſo very intereſting a piece of antiquity, remain

Your much obliged,

and very humble Servant,

Wycliffe, Jan. 24th, 1781.

MAR. TUNSTALL.

TO MARMADUKE TUNSTALL, Eſq from the Reverend D. W.

DEAR SIR,

I am but juſt returned from Newcaſtle, and, till to-day, have had no time to examine Mr. H.'s inſcription, and now that I have time, can make nothing of it: in the haſty ſcrawl I wrote by your ſervant, I juſt took notice, that I thought the characters like ACIOR, could be nothing from ACIES; for, that I thought ACIES a bad word: that is no itationary term, and never uſed by good writers, to deſcribe any particular part of the army when in gariſon, but either an army in general, or the front thereof in battle array. For tho' unclaſſical words are now and then found in ſome Roman inſcriptions, yet great care was taken to have the inſcriptions correct, on altars erected by public authority, or by men in high ſtations in the military ſervice. I do not remember any ſuch, that a ſower critic can find fault with, till the time of Gordian. It was from particular parts of the army, that the officers had their rank and title, as it is with us to th's day. Is it not impoſſible the latter part of AVGVSTALIS may be ALÆ and ACIE ASTOR, that is *Ale Aſtorum*? ſuch a body of men were ſtationed on the wall, as was alſo *cohors tertia thracum*, and the *Ale* were of Thrace. If Mr. H. could be aſſured from his Cumberland correſpondent, that AVGVSTALIS is clear, I ſhould boldly make this ſame Julius a ſtaff-officer, and give him imperial command, and read AVGVSTALIS ACIERW or ACIE, in which caſe ACIES would be the beſt word that could be choſen: but this is all gueſs work. If Mr. H. will inform me, by a line, where this altar is, and in whoſe poſſeſſion, I will write to a clergyman not far from Penrith, who, I think, is able to give the true reading.

I think Mr. H. in his letter to you, mentioned an inſcription in Reedſdale, to the god *Mogon*. I thought his *godſhip* had been peculiar to the Brigantes; but if he was worſhipped in Reedſdale, the Ottaduni had him too. There was formerly at Netherby, an inſcription, which Smith, or Pocock, or ſomebody read *Deo Mogenti vitæ reſtaurat*. When I was there, juſt before Mr. Graham began to build, I could not find it, but was told that ſuch an inſcription was on the plinth of a ſmall pillar, on which was placed a devilish ugly Gothic head. The head I ſaw, but nothing elſe; the workmanſhip of which was ſuch as convinced me, the ſtatuary was a moſt religious obſerver of the ſecond commandment.

I am, &c.

now extinguished by the king's accession to the crown of England. The tenants compounded for 800*l.* and had their custom ratified.* The Earl, in the first year of King Charles I. obtained a grant in fee, in which the park is specified to contain 2436 acres, with common of pasture in the forest of Inglewood: and therein it is described to be parcel of the possessions of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards King Richard III. and assigned to King Charles before his accession to the throne; to be holden as of the manor of East Greenwich, by fealty, in free and common socage. In 1653, James, Earl of Annandale, sold this territory, some small tenements only reserved, o' the yearly value of 16*l.* to Mrs. Eleanor Lowther, of Mauls Meaburn, widow, for the sum of 3000*l.* from whom it descended, and became part of the great possessions of the Earl of Londale.

W. HUTCHINSON'S ANSWER TO MR. W.

SIR,

Mr. Tunstall was so obliging as to communicate your letter on the altar, lately discovered in Cumberland. In the copy I received, the word *Augustalis* is very perfect and distinct, and gives not the least room to presume any division, which might form ALÆ ASTOR—I am not able to discover from this copy, whether the compound OR may not be a confusion of ER, perhaps mistaken by the unskilful transcriber, under some obliteration.—I recollect somewhere to have met with the word *acies*, as a distinction of supreme command, and that this officer led a battalion of 12 cohorts, but at present I am not able to point out to you the authority.

As soon as I get a perfect copy, I will run off an etching of it, and you shall have one of the first impressions: I can do this as readily as draw a single copy, and have a press in my house.

Mogou was a divinity of the Gadeni, who possessed the mountainous parts of Northumberland, and Camden gives us the inscription to this deity, as being found at Rivingham Reedisdale.

Yours, &c.

On opening a large cairn, west of the station, about four years ago, the remains of columns were recovered, No. 9 in the plate.—The foundations of houses, and hearth stones much burnt, were found—In the same ground, several pieces of red pottery were turned up with the plow; the bottoms of some vases had the potters marks, No. 10. in the plate.

In 1792, a large cairn was opened in Mr. Edmund Blair's grounds, called Mill Hill, south of the station; a large urn was discovered, two feet and a half in diameter, of coarse pottery, which fell to pieces as soon as exposed to the air; in the inside of the urn were found two small vessels, as represented, No. 11 in the plate, full of black earth. They were preserved, and remain in the possession of Mr. Sanderfon of Plumpton. By clearing away this cairn, 940 square yards of ground were recovered in the middle of a fine field.

No. 12. Base of an altar found upon Penrith-fell, near to Old Perith, 16 inches long, and 10 inches high.

* The customs are—The eldest son inherits, but in failure of issue male, the eldest daughter.

The husband is intitled to his wife's estate for her life, and till her issue attain the age of twenty-one, to inherit, to indemnify him for the charge of maintenance and education of the heir.

In failure of issue, the estates descend to the next a-kin, but not to be divided to female heirs, as parceners, but to go to the eldest.

On the death of a tenant or alienation, two years rent to be paid to the Lord within one year.

Widows to enjoy a third.

The whole holden as customary tenements, by copy of court-roll, as in the nature of copyholds.

In Northumberland, the customary payment of black mele had taken place, but we find no instance of it in this county; Spelman says, that in Plumpton, was a custom of cow-mele, and in Ulverston of geefe-mele; but these are not now to be traced, neither have we met with any records to explain them, or give the learned author's assertion any confirmation.

THE EDITORS.

In

In the year 1767, a new chapel was built at Plumpton Wall, by contribution, amounting to about 200l. Mr. John Brown endowed it with about 200l. and the seats being rented out, make 3l. 9s. 6d. annually, for the benefit of the curate. It was consecrated by Bishop Lyttleton, A. D. 1767, and dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. The right of nomination of the curate has hitherto been in Mr. Sanderfon, the heir of Mr. Brown, but on the last vacancy, Lord Londale claimed the right of nomination, which is not yet settled.

As we descended to Armathwaite castle, situated on the river Eden, we viewed

TARN WADALYNE,

A small lake belonging to William Henry Milbourne, Esq. the owner of Armathwaite castle. It covers about one hundred acres of land, and breeds some of the finest carp in the kingdom. This lake is in a remarkable situation, bordering upon a declivity, which descends towards the river for near a mile, and lies about six hundred perpendicular feet above the level of Eden, capable of being drained by a cut over a very narrow bank of earth. It was noted in antiquity for its vicinity to some ancient fortress, and is celebrated by the following old historical ballad in Percy's collection :

<p>“ King Arthure lives in merry Carleile, “ And femely is to see; “ And there with him Queen Guenever, “ That bride soe bright of blee. * * * * *</p> <p>“ The King a royale Christmaffe kept, “ With mirth and princelye cheare; “ To him repair'd many a knighte, “ That came from farre and neare. “ And when they were to dinner sete, “ And cups went freely round, “ Before them came a fair damselle, “ And knelt upon the ground. “ A boone, a boone, O King Arthure, “ I beg a boone of thee; “ Avenge me of a carlish knighte, “ Who hath shent my love and me. “ In Tearne-Wadling his castle stands, “ All on a hill so hie, “ And proudlye rise the battlements, “ And gaye the streemers flye. “ Noe gentle knighte, nor ladye faire, “ May pass that castle wall;</p>	<p>“ But from that foulediscurteous knighte, “ Mithappe will them befall. * * * * *</p> <p>“ And when I told him, King Arthure “ As lyttle should him spare; “ Goe tell, sayd hee, that cuckold kinge “ To meete mee, if hee dare. Upp then sterted King Arthure, “ And sware by hille and dale, “ He nier wolde quitt that grimme ba- “ rone, “ Till he had made him quail. * * * * *</p> <p>“ And when he cameto <i>Tearne Wadling</i>, “ Benethe the castle wall; “ Come forth, come forth, thou proud “ barone, “ Or yielde thyself my thralle. “ On magic ground that castle stode, “ And fenc'd with many a spelle: “ Noe valiant knighte could tread there- “ But straithe his courage felle. [on, “ Forth</p>
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<p>“ Forth then ruth'd that carlish knighte, “ King Arthure felte the charme : “ His sturdy finewes lost their strengthe, “ Downe funke his feeble arme.</p>	} “	<p>Now yielde thee, yielde thee King “ Now yielde thee unto me; [Arthure, Or fight with mee, or lose thy lande, “ No better termes maye bee, &c.</p>
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The date of this ballad is supposed to be before the days of Chaucer.—In those early ages, historical facts were couched in such allegories as this poem presents; enchanted castles, virgins mourning under spells and sorcery, and other strange images and conceits, suited to the ignorance of dark times. All that we can gather from the poem is, that here stood the fortress of a powerful baron, whose arms were, for some time, irresistible; and who, by alliance in marriage, at length became the associate and friend of the reigning monarch. How far this construction may be supported by historical facts, or probable circumstances, we submit to the reader.

On the crown of a lofty eminence, towards the north east of the lake, and adjoining Aiket-gate, are the remains of a very strong building, which has consisted of several apartments, strengthened with out-works, and long extended trenches.

The dimensions of the building are 233 feet, by 147; besides a smaller one at one corner, 49 feet square. The foundations still appear, faced with large stones of Ashier work; in some places eight feet in thickness. At what time this fortress was erected, or to whom it belonged, we find few traces in ancient authors. It is called, by the neighbouring inhabitants, *Castle Herwin*, and the neighbouring tenants pay to the Lord of the manor, a yearly rent, which is called *Castle Herwin* rent. Tradition reports it to have been one of the fortresses and strong holds of King Ewaine. In Leland's Itinerary, vol. 7. p. 51. is this passage, “ In the forest of Ynglewood, a vi miles fro Carluel, appere ruines of a castel, cawled Castel Lewen.” The tradition seems to give strength to what is told of the tomb at Penrith, said to belong to Ewaine Cæfarius; and we read, that Ewaine, King of Cumberland, joined with the Scots and Welsh against Athelstan, before the time of the congress at Maybrough or Dacre. “ Mortuo Scilitricio Rege Northumb: cui Athelstanus unam e sororibus suis in uxorem dederat, ipse regnum accepit. Fugit tunc Analaphus filius Scilitricii in Hiberniam, et Godefridus frater ejus in Scotiam. Subsecuti sunt e vestigio regales missi ad Constantinum regem Scottorum, et Eugenium regem Cumbrorum tra'sfugam, cum denuntiatione belli repetentes. Nec fuit animus barbaris ut contra mutirent, quin potius sine retractione ad locum qui *Dacor* dicitur, venientes se cum suis regnis Anglo didere. In cujus pacti gratiam filium Constantini baptizari jussum ipse de sacro fonte suscepit.” It is surprising that no author has given the least light, as to the owner, or the antiquity of these considerable remains, the ruins of which cover a considerable tract of ground, and inclose a large area on the top of the eminence. Camden and his editors are silent concerning it. The outward fence, which is of stone, appears to have been circular; and from thence, a ditch and breast-work run down the skirt of the hill for several hundred yards. The situation is excellent, and commands a very extensive prospect. Towards the east,
you

you view a spacious tract of country, having Penrith Beacon in front, and being terminated by the heights of Cross-fell, Dufton, and Stainmore. To the south, you command all the country, from Ullswater to Graystock, terminated by the Mell-fells, and mountains of Hellvelyn, &c. Towards the north, Solway Frith, Carlisle and Brampton, and the back ground is filled with the Scotch mountains, and the high lands of Nicol forest. The western view takes in all the cultivated tract of country inclining to the river Petrill.

ARMATHWAITE CASTLE

Is seated in a very deep vale, and is built on a rock, washed by the river Eden. The house has a modern, elegant front of hewn stone, with a new wing, consisting of offices. It faces to the west and south, the front windows have but a narrow prospect, as they look upon the adjacent eminences, which are beautifully clothed with wood; but this is amply compensated by the southern view, which, though not extensive, is at once romantic and elegant. From the situation of the house on the brink of the river, you have a view up the streams for more than half a mile, in one direct line; forming a spacious living canal, margined with rocks, and flanked on each side by wooded banks. To the east, is the beautiful terrace, belonging to the family of Richardsons, before described, with its hanging woods. To the west, savannahs and rich meadows, closely shut in by lofty hills, gently inclining to the vale, and clothed with a variety of stately forest trees. The canal is terminated by a cascade at the salmon lock, before described, falling in a sheet of broken water from the dam. In the wood to the west of the house, is an agreeable winding walk, leading to the cascade; in a recess at the further end, a seat is placed in a well chosen spot, where, in the season, you view the ineffectual leaps and efforts of the salmon and trout, endeavouring to surmount the frames, urged by that wonderful instinct, which prompts them to run up into the shallows, to spawn. A little below the bridge, the bay, castle, and cascade, are seen in the most picturesque order imaginable; no painter of taste would ever think of grouping those objects otherwise, than nature has already given them to his hand.

This is a mesne manor within the forest of Inglewood, and has several members, as *Nether Southwaite*, *Coathill*, *Cumwhitton*, and *Castle Carrock*, which do their suit at the court held at the castle.*

* It is a mixed manor, consisting of freeholders and customary tenants.

Armathwaite, four freeholders, free rent,	— — — — —	£. 0 0 1ch
————— 12 customary tenants, customary rent,	— — — — —	3 18 4
————— 16 days boon shearing, and suit of mill,		
Nether Southwaite, one freeholder, free rent,	— — — — —	2 3 4
Coathill, ————— seven customary tenants, customary rent,	— — — — —	0 18 6
————— 8 days boon shearing		
————— 7 Heriots.		
Cumwhitton, ————— twelve customary tenants, customary rent,	— — — — —	1 11 4
————— 13 and one third days boon shearing		
————— 15 Heriots.		
Castle Carrock, ————— twelve customary tenants, customary rent,	— — — — —	2 12 6
————— Arbitrary fines throughout the whole.		

The.

The antiquity of the castle of Armathwaite has not been ascertained. The confusion before noted, when we described Nunnery, is not to be reduced by any thing that appears in the peculiar history of this place. The name itself has been deduced to us, from the compound of Ermet-mons-thwaite; and in old deeds I have seen it written Ermonthwaite; from whence it has been conjectured, that in some very distant period, there was some hermitage here; but no traces of any such place are now to be found. We are rather led to conjecture, that the name (which is not unfrequent in the north) is formed of the British *Ar*, a field; and the Saxon *thwaite*, an high ground, on which wood formerly grew.

The first family we find resident here, was that of the Skeltons, but we have met with no record that shews they were possessed of Armathwaite before the 35th King Henry VIII. when, by an inquisition then taken, it is recorded, that John Skelton held the capital messuage of Armathwaite, in the forest of Inglewood, by purpresture of the king in capite, paying 36s. free rent, by the hands of the Sheriff of Cumberland.

OF THE SKELTONS OF ARMATHWAITE †

There is no regular pedigree preceding that in Sir William Dugdale's Visitation: but we find of this name several noted men.

- John de Skelton, Knight of the shire for Cumberland, 10th King Edward II.
 Adam,————also Knight of the shire — — 12th King Edward II.
 John,————also Knight of the shire, 18th K. Edw. II. and 2d K. Edw. III.
 Richard,————Burgefs for the city of Carlisle, 4th King Edward III.
 Thomas,————Knight of the shire, 11th King Edward III.
 Clement,————Knight of the shire, 2d, 6th, 17th and 20th K. Richard II. †
 John,————Knight of the shire, 3d and 8th, K. Hen. IV. and 1st K. Hen. VI. §
 John,————Sheriff, 10, 19, 24, and 29, K. Hen. VI. Knight of the shire, 28th King Henry VI. ||
 Robert,————Burgefs for the city of Carlisle, 12th King Edward IV.
 John,————Sheriff, 3d King Henry VIII. ¶

† A family of considerable antiquity; they held lands at Whitrigg, Threapland, Bellasis, Thornbank, Kirkthwaite, Lynthwaite, Arkleby, Langlands, and Branthwaite.

‡ Sir Robert de Mulcaster, Lord of Hayton, granted to Sir Clement de Skelton, Knight, and Thomas de Skelton, lands in Threapland, Alderscogh, and Blenerhaffet. He married Johanna, daughter of Sir Giles de Orton.

§ 7th Henry VI. Sir William Clifford granted him lands in Whitrigg and Torpenhow; Richard Skelton, then Sheriff of Cumberland, was witness to the grant, and lived at Branthwaite. He was with the king at the battle of Agincourt.

|| Was one of the retainers of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, with an annuity of 20l. for serving in the wars. "Humphridus reg. fil. frater et patruus, D. Gloucestræ. Com. Harmoniæ, Hollandiæ, Zeelandiæ, et Pembrochiæ; Dom. Frisiæ, et mag. Camerarius Angliæ."

¶ He held lands at Southwaite in the forest, paying to the king 22s. 2d. h. by the hands of the forester.—100 acres in Armenayle Bank in focage, paying to the king 5s. 4d.—The manor of Threapland, as of the manor of Papcastre, by knight's service, paying to the king, 4s. 6d. cornage, 8d. sea-wake, and pature of the fergeants.

William,

Nunclose is an appendage † to Armathwaite estate, but is said to be a separate manor. It lies within the parish of Hefket, and was granted by King William Rufus, in the second year of his reign, to the prioress and nuns of Emithwaite, in the following form: "Ducentas et sexdecim acras terræ, existentes infra

" Rector of Difs in Norfolk; where, and in the diocese, he was esteemed more fit for the stage, than the
" pew or pulpit.

" For his buffooneries in the pulpit, and his satirical ballads against the Mendicants, we are told, that
" he fell under the severe censures of his diocesan;" and Wood, with all his usual bluntness, adds, " He
" was also punished by the Bishop, for having been guilty of *certain crimes, as most poets are.*" At length,
daring to vent his ridicule on Cardinal Wolsey, he was closely pursued by the officers of that powerful
minister; and taking shelter in the sanctuary of Westminster Abbey, was kindly entertained, and pro-
tected by Abbot Islip, to the day of his death. He died, and was buried in the chancel of the neigh-
bouring church of St. Margaret, in 1529, and this inscription put over his grave,—"*Johannes Skeltonus,*
"*vates Pierius, hic situs est. Animam ejecit 21 Junii, An. Dom. MDXXIX.*" Near to his body, was
afterwards buried an old court poet, called Thomas Churchyard; and not in the church-porch, as (for
the sake of the wit) is intimated in some quaint old rhymes, beginning thus:

Come, Aleſto, and lend me thy torch,
To find a Churchyard in a church-porch.

The late Mr. Warton, in his "History of English poetry," with but too much reason, taxes our poet with being "coarse, obscene, and scurrilous." Puttenham, the author of "the Art of English poesie," published in 1589, and therefore, almost a cotemporary, calls him, "a rude rayling rimer." His characteristic vein of humour is, indeed, too often grotesque. If his whimsical extravagancies sometimes move our laughter, they at the same time shock our sensibility; and on the whole, his genius seems to have been better adapted to low burlesque, than to liberal and manly satire.

"The pithy, pleasant, and profitable works of maister Skelton, Poet Laureate to King Henry the VIII. *Britannicarum Litterarum Lumen et Decus, Erasmi Epist. ad Hen. VIII.*" were reprinted in 12mo. at London in 1736, but are now becoming scarce.

The reader will be enabled to form some idea of our poet's manner, from the following short ode; which is not incurious, merely as a specimen of a love sonnet, towards the close of the fifteenth century.

To Maitress Margary Wentworth.
" With Margerain gentill,^a
" The flowre of goodly hede,^b
" Embraidered the mantill,
" Is of your Maydenhede.^c

" Plainly I can not gloſe,^d
" Ye be as I devine,^e
" The pratty primerose,
" The goodly Columbine.
" With Margerain gentill, &c.

" Benyne, courties and meke,
" With words well devised;
" In you who lyst to seke,
" Be vertues well comprised.
" With Margerain gentill, &c.

† A mixed manor, one freeholder, free-rent 1s.—17 customary tenants, customary-rent 4l. 10s.—Rent in lieu of boon days, 9s.—A twenty-penny fine on death of Lord and tenant.—Fine arbitrary on alienations.

^a The herb marjoram. ^b Goodliked, goodnefs.—*Biograph. Cumb.* ^c Virginity. ^d In truth, I cannot flatter. You really are what I say you are.

" forestam

“ forestam noſtram de Inglewode, jacentes ex parte boreali cujuſdem aquæ voca-
 “ tæ Tarn-Wadalyne, cum omnibus proficiis et commodetatibus.” †

After the diſſolution, in the 6th King Edward VI. it was granted to one William Greyme, from whoſe deſcendants it paſſed through ſeveral purchaſers to the late proprietor of Armathwaite caſtle, William Milbourn, Eſq.

On a fine dry and elevated ſituation, near to the caſtle, there is a neat chapel, ſuppoſed to be of an ancient foundation; re-ereſted and endowed by Richard Skelton, the grandfather of the laſt proprietor of Armathwaite of that name; who gave thereunto 100l. by will, which now bears intereſt. It was augmented with 200l. of Queen Anne’s bounty, together with 100l. given by Mr. John Brown, of Mellguards, and 100l. by the Counteſs Dowager of Gower, with which money, lands in the pariſhes of Lazonby and Ainſtable, have been purchaſed, which now produce near 30l. a-year.

THE PARISH OF HESKET,*

INTO which we had entered when we approached Armathwaite, is the extreme pariſh of Leath Ward, to the N. and N. W. and in its etymology is undoubtedly the ſame as *Aſcot*, near Windſor, *i. e.* a cottage among Aſh-trees: and the place does, in fact, ſtill appear to be ſomewhat remarkable for its *albes*.

“ Advancing

† Edward IV. An. 13 Reg. confirmed the ſame, “ Et ſpecialiter, cujuſdem antiqui clauſi vocati *le Nonneclouſe* ”

* Situate nine miles from Carlisle, and nine from Penrith; about ten miles in length, and ſix in breadth near the centre, but very irregular, and may contain about 30 ſquare miles; is bounded by Penrith and Newton on the ſouth. Hutton on the weſt, Dalſton and St. Mary’s north-weſt, Wetheral on the eaſt, and Ainſtable and Lazonby on the ſouth-eaſt. It is divided into four quarters, viz. Heskett, Plumpton, Itonfield, and Petrill Crooks, and contains ſeven villages, viz. Heskett, Low Heskett, Aketyate, Nunclouſe, Armathwaite, Old Town, and Cawthwaite.—There are 260 families, that occupy lands, and 70 that are cottagers.

Births, from 1682 to 1702 —	761	} decrease, 169
1770 to 1790 —	565	
Marriages from 1672 to 1691 —	565	} decrease, 2
1770 to 1790 —	158	
Burials from 1682 to 1702 —	591	} decrease, 215
1770 to 1790 —	376	

A multitude of cottages have been pulled down within this century.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] About Armathwaite, Aketyate, and part of Nunclouſe, the ſoil in general is light and dry, and produces, in a moderate degree, barley, oats, rye, turnips, potatoes, and clover.—About Heskett, it is a good mould, intermixed with loam.—Part of Petrill banks, Itonfield, and Ivegill, conſiſt of fertile land, and pretty dry; the crops chiefly oats and barley, and heavy.—Wheat is produced about Hayclouſe, and the neighbourhood, where ſome of the land is pretty ſtrong: little barren or cold land, except ſome parts of the waſtes, particularly that tract called Broadfield. There is a wide tract of common land, the eaſtern part of which, in general, is dry and hilly; the weſtern part, and Broadfield plain, is wet and barren, and very unfuitable for ſheep.

SHEEP AND CATTLE.] The ſtanding ſtock of ſheep is about 1100; about 500 more belonging to the pariſhioners, are uſually depaſtured on Lazonby-fell. They generally ſheer 8 or 9 fleeces to the ſtone,

“ Advancing from Carlisle towards the S. and S. E. we come to Leath Ward ;
 “ in which the first parish is that of Heskett, which is generally supposed to have
 “ been a chapelry only, within the parish of St. Mary in Carlisle. But so early
 “ as

worth about 8s.—Aged widders fell for 10s. 6d. a-piece.—Horses and black-cattle are middle sized, and not numerous, save only the highland cattle depastured on Broadfield. Scotch droves of cattle rest on their passage at High and Low Heskett, which greatly enhances the value of hay and grafs there.

FARMS AND RENTS.] Estates here, in general, are occupied by their owners, and amount to between 201 and 301. a-year, on an average. Eastward, the average rent, per acre, is 15s. : the other inclosed lands of the parish, about one guinea.

SCHOOLS.] Several small ones, only one endowed, the income 11 l. 5s.

FUEL.] Coals and turf.

TITHES.] Paid in kind, through the greatest part of this parish.

TENURE OF LANDS.] Chiefly customary.

ROADS.] The great road from London to Scotland, leads through this parish.

QUARRIES.] Of free-stone at Great Barlock.—A grindstone quarry at Ivegill.

WARREN.] Of rabbits near Armathwaite, belonging to Mr. Milbourne.

ASPECT.] This parish consists of two ridges, which run north and south, consequently the inclinations are east and west, with a vale in the centre, through which the little river Petril runs. Near Armathwaite, there is a considerable plantation of wood, and strong hedge rows.

GAME.] Hares, partridges, and some few grouse.

HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

We now note to the reader what Mr. Young has said of Heskett.

About High Afcot (High Heskett) the soil varies from a light loam, and gravel to a clay, lets from 10s. to 20s. an acre.

Farms from 10 l. to 100 l. a-year.*—The courses are, 1 fallow, 2 wheat, 3 oats, 4 pease, † 1 turnips, 2 barley, 3 clover, for 3 years. ‡—For wheat they plough three or four times ; sow three bushels, and reap about twenty. For barley they plough twice ; sow three bushels, and reckon the average produce, the same as of wheat. They stir but once for oats, sow seven bushels and a half, and gain fifty in return. For pease, they likewise plough but once, sow three bushels, and gain, at a medium, fifteen. They stir twice or thrice for rye ; sow three bushels, generally in February and March, (a very remarkable time) and reap twenty. They cultivate some few turnips, plough three or four times for them, a few farmers hoe them ; the medium value, they reckon at 50s. an acre ; and use them for cattle and sheep. Clover, they sow with barley or oats, generally mow it for hay, and get about a ton at a mowing. §

For potatoes, ¶ they plough thrice, give the land a good coating of dung ; chuse the dryest soils for them, and lay the slices in every other furrow, one foot from plant to plant. On coming up, they plough be-

* Mr. Housman's observations, in some degree, varying from those of this celebrated writer, for the better information of such as give attention to agriculture, we contrast them.

Value of farms,—see above.

† 1 fallow—2 wheat,—3 barley or oats,—4 oats or pease.

‡ 1 turnips,—2 barley,—3 clover, one year,—4 oats.

§ Turnips sown by the drill, are hand and plough hoed.—They plough three or four times for wheat, sow one bushel and gain, on an average, eight.—If barley is sown after wheat, they plough three times ; if, after turnips, generally twice ; the increase about the same as wheat.—They plough once for oats, and gain from two to eight for once sowing.—Rye is sometimes sown here upon barley stubble, and they reap generally about eight fold ; but rye, of late, has been much neglected, not only here, but in most parts of Cumberland, for two chief causes : 1st, Because it impoverishes the land, but more especially as the crops are uncertain and frequently thin. Rye is sometimes sown in autumn, and sometimes in February and March. The average value of an acre of turnips is about 3 l. chiefly used for fattening sheep and black cattle on the ground.—Clover is sown with barley, and yields about a ton and a half at a mowing ; but as they find it an impoverishing grafs, they do not sow much at present.

¶ For potatoes they plough about four times, chuse a dry soil, at last plough it in stiches, then lay about 45 single horse cart loads on an acre, spread it along the stiches, and set the potatoes nine inches asunder, then split the stiches, and close them over the sets. On the first appearance of weeds, the land is slightly harrowed, afterward plough-hoed two times ; the first time from the potatoes, the second time to them : besides which, they hand-hoe them. They gain about 50 or 60 Carlisle bushels per acre on an average. The same management is used for turnips, only the manuring is not so particular. On light soils they find turf-ashes answer pretty well for turnips, but not so well for subsequent crops.

tween

“ as the reign of King Edward III. by an inquest then taken, the parishes of St. Mary, Hesketh, and of Wetheral, are severally and distinctly ascertained. But being appropriated to the priory of Carlisle, it was supplied (as was usual in “ churches

tween the rows to destroy the weeds; a practice, one would suppose, sufficient to introduce a good turnip culture universally; for those who see the effects of this operation on potatoes, might surely extend the idea to turnips. They get 300 bushels per acre, and sow rye after them.

Good grafs lets at 20s. an acre; they apply it chiefly to dairying, and reckon that an acre and a half will feed a cow through the summer; and an acre carry four sheep; very few of them manure their grafs. Their breed of cattle is the long horned, which they account much the best. Their beasts they fatten to about forty stone.*

The product of a cow, they reckon at 50s. or 3 l. that a middling one will give from two to four gallons of milk a-day, and make from four to seven pounds of butter a-week. They have no notion of keeping hogs in consequence of cows; a dairy of twenty, not maintaining above one or two. The winter food of their cows, is straw or hay; a ton and a half of which, is the quantity which they suppose a cow to eat in the winter; but if clover hay is used, one ton is enough. The summer joist is 25s. and that of winter 30s. to 35s. They reckon ten cows the business of a dairy-maid.† Their flocks of sheep rise from 20 to 120, and the profit, they reckon at 6s. a-head; lamb, 5s. and wool, 1s. They keep them the year round on the commons.—The average weight of fleeces 4 lb.‡

In the management of their arable lands, they reckon six horses necessary for 100 acres of arable; they use two in a plough, and do an acre a-day. The annual expence of keeping horses, they reckon at 5 l. 10s. or 6 l. The joist in winter, 40s. They break up their stubbles, for a fallow, in February; plough six inches deep; the price of plowing, 5s. an acre; and of a cart and horse, and driver, 2s. or 3s. a-day. They know nothing of cutting straw for chaff.

Three hundred pounds they reckon necessary for a man to stock a farm of 100 l. a-year.

Tithes are generally gathered. Poor-rates 6d. in the pound. The employment of the women and children, spinning and knitting §

The farmers carry their corn nine miles.—The general œconomy will appear from the following sketches of farms.†

100 acres in all,—1 fattening beast.
60 arable,—10 young cattle.
40 grafs,—80 sheep.
70 l. rent,—1 man.
4 horses,—1 boy.

Another, 140 acres in all,—22 young cattle.
86 arable,—30 sheep.
54 grafs,—1 man.
95 l. rent,—2 boys.

* Good grafs let at 30s. and 40s. an acre; it is applied partly to dairying, and partly to the occasional grazing of droves of cattle, which in some seasons are daily passing through this village. They estimate, that one acre and a half will maintain a cow through the summer. None of the husbandmen manure their grafs-land. Their breed of cattle is very little inclined to the long-horned sort, and not so heavy as in some other parts of Cumberland.

† The product of a cow, they reckon at 3 l. 10s. or 4 l. that a middle rate cow will give three gallons of milk a-day, four gallons an uncommon quantity; will bring about 5 lb. of butter a-week. They do not keep many hogs, but more now than formerly. The winter food of their cows, straw and hay. The summer joist is about 30s. for winter 35s. or more.—They reckon 10 cows the business of a dairy maid.

‡ Their flocks of sheep rise from 20 to 120, and the profit they reckon at 4s. 6d.—Lamb, 3s. 6d.—Wool, 1s.—They are depastured on the commons, nearly all the year round. The average weight of fleeces is betwixt two and three pounds.

§ In the management of their arable land, they reckon four good horses sufficient for 100 acres. They use two in a plough, and do about an acre a-day. The annual expence of keeping a horse for labour, 7 l. or 7 l. 10s. They break up their stubble for a fallow in February, plough six inches deep; the price of ploughing, 5s. an acre; a cart, one horse, a driver, 3s. a-day. They yet know nothing of cutting straw for chaff. Two hundred pound they deem sufficient to stock a farm of 100 l. a-year; they alledge that 150 l. might do; but it must be considered, that few farmers enter with a full stock. Womens employments, spinning and knitting, chiefly spinning.

Poor-rate sixpence in the pound.

† GENERAL ŒCONOMY.

140 acres in all.—90 arable, 1 fattening beast.—50 grafs, 18 young cattle.—100 l. rent, 160 sheep.—4 work-horses, 2 unbroken horses, 1 maiden.—6 cows, 1 boy.—1 labourer half the year.

3 S 2

7 horses,

“ churches belonging to the religious houses, that lay near to such house) by one
 “ of their own body. And, perhaps, the prior, in case of his canons, might re-
 “ quire them to bring their dead to be buried at Carlisle, or possibly they might
 “ desire

7 horses,—1 maid.
 12 cows,—1 labourer.
 2 fattening beasts.
 Another, 125 acres in all,—2 fattening beasts.
 55 arable,—50 sheep.
 70 grafs,—1 man.
 70 l. rent,—1 boy.
 4 horses,—1 maid.
 9 Cows,—1 labourer.
 26 young cattle,
 Another, 80 acres in all,—13 young cattle.

40 grafs,—30 sheep.
 40 arable,—1 man.
 70 l. rent,—1 maid.
 5 cows,—1 boy.
 1 fattening beast.
 Another, 50 acres in all,—1 fattening beast,
 20 arable,—2 young cattle.
 30 grafs,—20 sheep.
 35 l. rent,—1 boy.
 3 cows.

LABOUR.

In harvest, 4s. a-week, and board.
 In hay-time, 1s. a-day, and board.
 In winter, 8d. and ditto.
 Mowing grafs, 2s. an acre.
 Ditching, 3d. halfpenny to 8d. a rood.
 Headman's wages, 10 l. to 12 l.

Next ditto 7 l. to 7 l. 7s.
 Boy, of 10 or 12 years, 25s.
 Dairy-maids, 2l. 10s. to 3 l.
 Other ditto, 2l. 5s. to 2l. 10s.
 Women in harvest, 4s. a-week, and board.
 In hay-time, 8d. a-day, and board.

IMPLEMENTS.

No waggons,
 1 cart, (no horse) 3 l. to 5 l.
 A plough, 1 l. 11s. 6d.
 A harrow, 1 l. 10s. 0.

No rollers.
 A scythe, 3s. 6d.
 A spade, 2s. 6d.
 Shoering, 2s.

PROVISIONS, &c.

' Bread,—barley, and barley and rye, 3 farthings per lb.—Cheese, 2d. per lb.—Butter, 6d.—Beef, 3d.
 Mutton, 2d.—Veal, 2d. halfpenny.—Pork, 4d.—Milk, 1 halfpenny per pint.—Potatoes, 4d. per peck.
 —Candles, 7d. per lb.—Soap, 7d.—Labourer's house rent, from 10s. to 20s.

BUILDING.

Oak timber, from 8d. to 2s. per foot.
 Ash, 1s. 6d.
 Mason, 1s per day, and board.
 Carpenter, ditto.
 Slate at the quarry, - - - £. 0 16 0
 Stone wall, 6d. a-yard workmanship, and 1s. 6d. every thing except lime.

Laying, - - - - -	0 13 0
Leading 8 miles, - - - - -	1 4 0
	<hr/>
Total per Rood, £.	2 13 0

A. YOUNG.

LABOUR.

In harvest, 1s. a-day and his mefs, for men, and 10d for women.—In hay-time, 8d. per day and ditto; sometimes 1s. per day.—In winter, 'till Candlemas, 8d. per day and mefs, afterwards 10d.—Mowing grafs, 2s. 6d. per acre.—Ditching, from 4d. to 9d. per rood —Headman's wages from 10 l. to 14 l. a-year.—Next servant from 8 l. to 10 l. per year.—Boy of ten or twelve years of age, 25s.—Dairy maids, from 4 l. to 5 l.—Other women servants, 3 l. to 3 l. 10s.

IMPLEMENTS.

No waggons,—one cart, single horse, 4 l. to 7 l.—A plough, 1 l. 15s.—A harrow, 1 l. 1s.—No rollers.—A scythe 3s. 6d. to 5s.—A spade, 2s. 6d.—Shoering, 2s.

PROVISIONS.

Bread,—barley, and barley and rye, 3 farthings per lb.—Cheese, 3d.—Butter, 8d.—Beef, 3d farthing.—Mutton 3d. halfpenny.—Pork. 4d.—Milk per pint, new, old per quart, halfpenny.—Potatoes, per quart, 3 farthings.—Candles 7d halfpenny.—Soap, 7d.—Labourer's house-rent, from 25s. to 30s.

BUILDING.,

“ define it as a particular favour; for the people, in those days, were ambitious,
 “ and sometimes gave large donations, to be interred amongst those holy brethren.
 “ Dr. Todd relates a tradition, that the first erection of a chapel here, was about
 “ the

BUILDING.

Oak and Ash timber, 15d. per foot.—Masons wages, 1s. 6d. per day and their mefs.—Carpenters wages, 1s. 2d. and their mefs.

Slate, per rood, at the quarry, and laying, - - - - -	£. 2 0 0
Carriage eight miles, - - - - -	1 10 0

	£. 3 10 0

HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

The Editors apologize to Mr. Young, for the differences which appear in this contrast; conceiving that a passenger in the country receives his information, without any certainty of the skill or knowledge of the informer; whereas Mr. Housman, who furnished the agricultural notes for this work, is a native of the county, was brought up in country employments, in which he has gained much experience, and was engaged by the Editors to visit every parish, and there make his observations, and by a sufficient residence in each place, to obtain the fullest information. We were induced to adopt that expensive mode of receiving proper descriptions, from an impression, that in an era when agriculture was so much attended to in general, when the science had made such astonishing progress in the neighbouring county of Northumberland, and was advancing progressively in Cumberland, *it was their indispensable duty*, by a just representation of the state of this county, to excite to emulation, those who love their native country, and to urge them forward in the improvement of their lands, which is so great a national, as well as local concern: and they flatter themselves, that any proflity on the subject, either here or elsewhere, will be pardoned, in consideration of the goodness of their motive.

THE EDITORS.

We beg leave to present to our readers, in this place, the following observations upon agriculture, which were delivered to the tenants, upon the estates of Edward Constable, Esq. in Holderness, Yorkshire, by a very experienced gentleman, employed to view the same, and which rules have been adopted there; and are now received and adopted by the tenants upon his extensive estates in Richmondshire,

“ The general custom of the Holderness farmers, is to have one third of their land in tillage, and to take two, three, and sometimes even four crops of corn, before a summer tilt or fallow is given, whereby the lands become foul and impoverished; and if laid down to grass in that state, will not become good sward for many years, which is the reason why they are permitted to have only one third in tillage.

“ As agriculture is a science, that has of late years undergone considerable improvements, it will not be amiss to point out the system of husbandry, that has, from repeated experience, been found to be the best, and which is every day coming more and more into use among good farmers.

“ For example,—Suppose a farm of 150 acres; the method of cropping it according to the improved scheme, is as follows:

N. B. The same proportion will hold good in farms of any other size.

“ Fifty acres, in old meadow or pasture, the latter to consist of the strongest land, or where the clay lays nearest the surface, that kind of soil being least adapted for tillage.

“ Twenty-five acres in wheat, sown after clover, summer vetches, rape, potatoes, peas or beans.

“ Twenty-five acres turnips or winter vetches, sown after wheat; if turnips, to be well manured and twice hoed; if vetches, to be mown or cut off green. This is the fallow crop, for which the land should be well manured. A compost of lime and fresh earth from the banks, or rotten muck and earth mixed, and lain 12 or 18 months, and turned over in the time, is preferable to either lime or muck alone.

“ Twenty-five acres barley or oats, sown after turnips or winter vetches. These to be sown with red clover, unless part should be intended for potatoes, or for rape, summer vetches, beans or peas.

“ Twenty-five acres, red clover, summer vetches, rape, potatoes, beans or peas, sown after barley or oats. The clover to be mowed once, for if pastured the whole summer, the land will become foul; a part may be fed at spring and mowed late, but if any weeds appear, they should be cut before it is laid up. The potatoes to be well manured and twice hoed. Summer vetches to be cut green or fed off. Rape or rye to be fed off. Beans or peas, to be set or drilled, and twice hoed. Any of the above will be a better preparation for a wheat season, than a summer's tilt or fallow.

“ By the above system, one third of the farm will always be in corn, and from not having two successive crops of corns, the land can never be worn out or impoverished, but will always be in good heart and condition.

“ the year 1530, when an infectious distemper raging in the country, and the
 “ people bringing their dead, as usual, to be buried within the city of Carlisle,
 “ the Mayor and citizens shut the gates upon them, and, from the walls, advised
 “ them

dition. The other one third in tillage, consisting of turnips, clover, vetches, rape, &c. as above, will produce more feed, and support more stock, than the same quantity of land in grass will do, and be particularly serviceable to the farmer for spring feed.

“ All manures, except lime, produce weeds; it is therefore recommended that the manures be always laid upon the lands that are cropped with turnips, potatoes, peas or beans, as the hoeing these crops, checks the weeds and keeps the land clean.

“ Particular care should be taken to lay and keep the lands dry, by opening and scouring the ditches and drains; with grips and under drains, where necessary. Lands cannot lay too dry in the winter (whether they are cropped or not) as the drier they are at that time, the better the vegetation will be, if in grass, and the kinder will they work, if in tillage, in the spring.

“ These are the general outlines of that improved system of husbandry, which, if pursued, will tend greatly to the benefit of both landlord and tenant. Time and space will not admit of here entering into the minutiae of the business, neither is it necessary: when the general system is once understood, the farmer's own good sense and observation will point out to him, which of the different crops, before recommended, is best adapted for each sort of soil his farm may be composed of, and also what temporary variation from the system itself, may be necessary, from loss of season by bad weather, or any other untoward circumstances.

JOSEPH HODSKINSON.

There being several quarries of Gypsum in this neighbourhood, we have taken some pains to collect proofs of its virtues, as an universal manure; but from several late experiments, made at our instance, it has not come out to what we were led to expect; we shall only insert the following experiments on Gypsum, by R. Proctor Anderfon, of Henlade, Somersetshire, (from Young's Annals of Agriculture.)

Henlade, December 28th, 1791.

“ Last spring I procured two hundred weight of alabaster, or gypsum, from a rock at Hurcatt, near Somerton, in this county, at 2s. 6d. per hundred weight at the quarry, which I got beaten to powder with hammers, and ran it through a fine hair sieve, or cleansing range, and then through a malt mill, which was not injured by the operation; but to pulverise it on a large scale in this manner, would be too expensive for the farmer's practice, if it were to be much used for a manure.

“ The two hundred weight produced about ten pecks in powder, a peck of powder weighed twenty-one pounds, ten ounces. At the rate of six bushels to an acre, it would be one and five eighths to a square yard; at that rate, five hundred weight is sufficient for an acre, and forty-one pounds allowed for waste. The rough material at the quarry, 12s. 6d. per acre; but there are rocks against the sea coast near Sydmouth, and most likely on the sea coast in most parts of the island, which may probably be come at on more easy terms. The difficulty will be to reduce it to powder at a small expence, if it should be found answerable.

“ In April and May last, at different times, in gentle rains, on five different places, on a clayey soil, on a pasture laid down more than twenty years ago with rye-grass, I sowed, in each place, one peck of the powder; also one peck on sanfoin in its fifth year's growth; one peck on young oats; and one peck on spring vetches or tares; all at the rate of six bushels per acre, and it has had no apparent effect on either of these places.

“ But on the same day on which I sowed four pecks of the above experiments, viz. April 13th, I sowed one and three fourths of an ounce of this flour of gypsum on a square yard of grass ground, where no stock goes, which was laid down 16 years ago, partly with Dutch clover seed. *There* (the soil an heavy loam) from the middle of May to the end of June, when it was mown, the grass was greener than that around it. In the beginning of July, slight rains falling, it appeared greener, and by the end of August, the grass on that spot was not only greener, but thicker and higher, and the leaves of the Dutch clover broader than on the outides of it. August the 31st, it was mowed again, and the same appearances ensued, and continued until the 10th of November, when it was mowed again. It is observable, that, at the time of lowing the gypsum powder, the wind blew S. E. and it is visible to an inch how far beyond
 the

“ them to carry back the corps, and bury the same at a place then called Walling-
 “ stone; and that, if they did so, and complied with their advice, they and others
 “ would endeavour to prevail with the Bishop of the diocese, to have a chapel
 “ built and consecrated there, which would be of perpetual use to them and their
 “ posterity.” “ The Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, as successor of the prior and
 “ convent, are the impropiators, and nominate a perpetual curate.”†

This

the line, and from peg to peg, the powder was blown towards the N. W. From hence I conclude, so far as my experiments go——

—“ That on many plants, gypsum powder will have no effect; but that it has an effect on old clover in a loamy soil; and that a greater effect may be reasonably expected from it, when applied to younger plants of the same sort or nature.

“ I forgot to remark, that trying to boil a small portion of the powder over a wood fire, to prove its goodness, it got into a state of fusion, and admitted a straw to be thrust to the bottom of an iron pot (in which brimstone used to be melted) which it would not admit of before it was put over the fire. It was then removed, and put over a stronger coal fire; the appearance and the substance continued as nearly the same as could be; the vessel in which it was put became red hot. I have about a peck of the powder left, which I shall make ready to try in the spring, in any manner you may recommend. Pray do you know any thing of the truth of the experiment of applying this powder to feed oats, steeped in water by a farmer, near Epping, last spring, of which there was an account in the public prints?—I am not informed of any such experiment. The experiment to be recommended, is for common broad clover.”

Arthur Young, Esq. (secretary to the board of agriculture,) in a letter to his correspondent here, in 1793, says, “ Experiments now seem well to ascertain, that the value of it, as a manure, is very great in a wet season, for clover; but for corn or turnips, in general, or for clover in a dry season, it has no effect that is well ascertained.”

For further particulars respecting experiments made by gypsum, as a manure, we refer the reader to a treatise on the subject, by Mr. Richard Weston, where there is a great variety of experiments related, all of which succeeded Young’s *Annals of Agriculture*, *Edinburgh Encyclopædia*, &c.

†Hesket Curacy, dedicated to St. Mary.

Prior and Cov. Carl. or Pat.—Dean and Chapter of Carlisle patrons.

Paid by leases of tithes, - - - - -	£. 18	5	0
Augmentation - - - - - 200 l. }	prurchased lands - - - - - 14 0 0		
Donation by Mr. J. Brown 200 l. }			

The tomb of Mr. Brown in this church.

Mr. John Brown

of Mellguards in the parish of Hesket

By an almost constant residence in that parish
 from the time of his birth

Became not only a true patron to it in his life time

But willing to extend his regard to its welfare

Even after death

Gave by his will

To the church of Hesket, - - - - - £. 200 0 0

To the school of Hesket, - - - - - 200 0 0

To the school of Wreay, - - - - - 200 0 0

To the chapel of Armathwaite, - - - - - 100 0 0

He died on the 15th day of July, 1763.

aged 69 years

And had this justice done to his memory

by John Losh, Esq. his nephew and heir

A. D. 1765.

Monument

This parish is wholly included within the forest of Inglewood. The tenants hold by copy of court-roll, under the Duke of Devonshire.† There are two hamlets, called Braithwaite and Middlekeugh, in Leath Ward, and adjoining to Heskett on the west, which are deemed part of the parish of St. Mary, Carlisle; consisting of about 25 tenements, of which Braithwaite pays a yearly quit rent to Henry Brougham, Esq. of Brougham in Westmorland, amounting to 16l. 3s. 4½d. § and the tenants of Middlekeugh hold of Sir Fletcher Vane.

Adjoining to Heskett church-yard there is a school, which had an endowment of 40l. only, the interest of which the master possessed, before the revenue was augmented by a donation of 200l. from Mr. Brown.

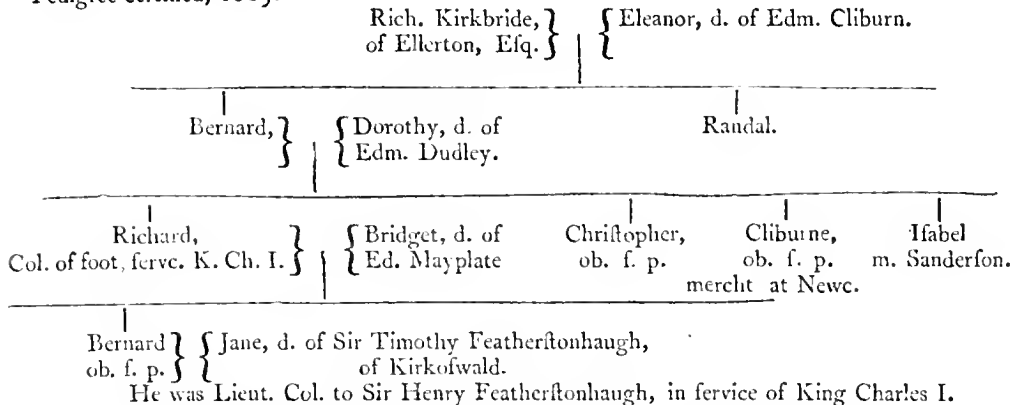
The most singular circumstance that relates to this parish is, that yearly, on the day of St. Barnabas, the court for the forest of Inglewood, is held there. The suitors are assembled in the open air by the highway side, at the accustomed place, now no otherwise marked, than by an ancient thorn;* here attend the inhabitants of above twenty mesne manors, from whom, according to the ancient forest court, a jury for the whole jurisdiction, is balloted and sworn. Here are paid the annual dues to the Lord of the forest, compositions for improvements, purprestures, agistments, and puture of the foresters.

Monument on the north Wall.

M. P. Q. S.

Bernardus Kirkbride de Howes et Ellerton armiger unus dum vixit iudiciariorum pacis pro Comitatu Cumbriæ; et his vice. comes ejusdem Comitatus. Stirpe gentilitia et antiqua natus. est illustrioribus et in Comitatibus Cumbriæ et Westmorlandiæ familiis cognatione et agnatione conjunctus: Pietate, fortitudine, hospitalitate et aliis animi et corporis dotibus ornatissimus: decimo die Martii, A. D. 1677. sine prole. extinctus, et gentis suæ postremus, hic felicem in Christo resurrectionem expectans, positus.

Pedigree certified, 1665.



† Two hundred copyholders who pay a yearly copyhold rent; one year's rent on change of tenants, and nothing on the decease of the Lord. The land owners are intitled to their wood.

In 1730, this parish consisted of 269 families, 6 presbyterians, 2 papills. In 1791, 330 houses, five to a house, make 1650 inhabitants. Poor rates, 200l. a-year. A friendly society lately established.

§ Bounded north by Dalton; east, Heskett; south, Hutton and Skelton; west, Sowerby.

We acknowledge our obligations to the Rev. William Kirkbride, of High-house, for much information.

THE EDITORS.

* Similar customs are noted by Dr. Plot, in his Natural History of Oxfordshire.

On

On the moor, on the right hand of the road to Carlisle, are four small tumuli, set in a square figure; some of them have been opened.*

* We laid it down as a rule to ourselves, when we first resolved to add to our history, the biography of our county, to give an account of those persons only, who had distinguished themselves, either in some uncommon and extraordinary way, or by some literary production. This has occasioned our passing, without notice, many persons of great worth and respectability; and we should have done so in the present instance, had we not thought an epitaph, written by so noted a man as the late Sir John Fielding, rather uncommon; and as such deserving our notice.

Thomas Skelton was born in this parish, and got his education at Queen's College, Oxon. He was the officiating clergyman, for some time, in the churches of Newnham, Mapledram, Odiham, and Sutton, in the county of Hants; and during the last sixteen years of his life, was Vicar of Wakefield, in the county of Berks, and master of an academy there: he was uncle to the Rev. William Kirkbride, the present clergyman of this parish.

Near this spot and in the midst of his family
is deposited
the body of the Rev. Thomas Skelton
late Vicar of this parish
Who died Aug. the 6th 1767
Aged 72.
During near forty years of his life
he kept a Grammar school of the first reputation
in this and the neighbouring
county
the duties of which employment
equally difficult and laborious
He discharged with the greatest honour to himself
and
advantage to others.
He had the rare but happy art
of securing affection, even while he inflicted punishment
yet his example
conveyed more important knowledge
than his precepts
His whole life was one great instruction
how to live
His integrity was inflexible, his piety exemplary
and though his spirit was generous
his industry was indefatigable.
That being dead he may yet speak
his virtues are here commemorated
by Sir JOHN FIELDING
one amongst the many
who gratefully remember the benefits
of his TUITION.

THE PARISH OF HUTTON IN THE FOREST,*

SO called emphatically, it is probable, from its having been, originally, a *Town of Huts*. It is bounded by Hefket towards the north and east, and Newton and Skelton towards the south and west.

The

* We owe our most grateful acknowledgement to Robert Riddell of Glenriddell, Esq. L. L. D. for many valuable communications which are inserted in this work; and also, for the use of a large volume of manuscript ballads, expressive of the customs and manners of the Borderers, which he had collected with great labour and taste.

From this valuable collection, we insert the following specimen of border poetry: when it is considered that the facts which gave birth to the ballad, appear from history, to have taken place between the years 1563 and 1596, Lord Scroope being then governor of Carlisle; the imperfections in the rhyme will be excused.—We are sorry our limits will not permit us to insert more of the poem. THE EDITORS.

DICK O' THE COW.

Now Liddisdale has lyan lang in,
Fala, fala, fala, faliddle.
There is nae riding there at a':
Their horses are grown fae liddier fat,
They downa stur out o' the sta'.
Fala, &c.

Then Johnny Armstrong to Willie can fay,
Fala, &c.
Billie a-riding then we'll gae:
England and us has been lang at a feid;
Ablins we'll hit on some bootie.
Fala, &c.

Then they're com'd on to Hutton Ha',
Fala, &c.
They rade the proper place about:
But the laird he was the wiser man,
For he had left nae gear without.—
Fala, &c.

Then he had left nae gear to steal,
Fala, &c.
Except fax sheep upon a lee:
Quo' Johnnie, I'd rather in England die,
Ere thir fax sheep gae t' Liddisdale wi' me.
Fala, &c.

But ca'd they the man we last met,
Fala, &c.
Billie, as we came o'er the know;

That fame he is an innocent fool,
And some men ca' him Dick o' the Cow.
Fala, &c.

That fool has three as good ky o' his ain,
Fala, &c.
As there's in a' Cumberland, Billie, quo' he;
Betide me life, betide me death,
These three ky shall gae t' Liddisdale wi' me.
Fala, &c.

Then they're com'd to the poor fool's house,
Fala, &c.
And they hae broken his wa's fae wide;
They have loos'd out Dick of the Cow's three ky,
And tane three co'erlets aff his wife's bed.
Fala, &c.

Dickie's tane leave at lord and maister.
Fala, &c.
And I wat a merry fool was he;
He's bought a bridle and a pair o' new spurs,
And pack'd them up in his breech thigh.
Fala, &c.

Then Dickie's come on for *Pudding-burn*,†
Fala, &c.
E'en as fast as he might drie.—
Now Dickie's come on for *Pudding-burn*,
Where there were thirty Armstrongs and three.
Fala, &c.

† Pudding-burn Hall was, at that time, the place of abode of the Armstrongs: it is on the farm of Readmofs, at present possessed by Mr. Henry Elliot in Flat; and the house is now converted into a sheep fold.

O! where's:

The manor of *Hoton*, as it is written in old writings, (which may seem to imply, that it was so called from its having been built on a *bow* or hill) was anciently held of the king in capite, by the service of maintaining *the paling or fences* of the king's forest of Plumpton; and by holding the royal stirrup whilst the sovereign mounted his horse in the castle of Carlisle, and paying yearly into the king's exchequer at Carlisle 33s. 4d. by the hands of the sheriff.† The resident family continued a long time in possession of this manor, and assumed a local name of *Hutton in Foresta*; for in the reign of King Edward I. we find one *Thomas de Hoton in Foresta* granting lands there. In the 16th year of King Edward III. one *Thomas de Hoton*, for his services in the Scotch war, was restored to the bailiwick and office of keeping the king's land at Plumpton. In the 16th year of King Richard II. *William de Hoton* held that office, then styled *Forestarius Regis de Landa et castros Haje de Plumpton*, which, in the same reign, and in the reign of Henry IV. were confirmed to him and his heirs.* In the 35th year of King Henry VIII. William Hutton held this manor in capite, by knight's service, paying to the king 40s. yearly by the hands of the Sheriff of Cumberland. In the year 1605, Lancelot Hutton sold this estate to Richard Fletcher, of Cocker-mouth.

The editor of Camden himself misled, also misleads the traveller; for he says, after taking Camden's words—"Near the Caude, besides the copper-mines at "Caude-beck, is High-yate, a castle of the Richmonds, *from whence the river runs "to Hutton."* So he skips from Caldew to Petrill; for Hutton-Hall stands on a small streamlet, called *Old Petrill*, but two miles distant from the *river* of that name.

O! where's that thief, quo' the good laird's Jock,
Fala, &c.
See unto me ye dinna lie;
Dickie's been i' the stable last night,
And has my brother's horses and mine frae me.
Fala, &c.

But lend me thy bay, Johnie Armstrong, can say,
Fala, &c.
There's nae horse loose in the stable but he;
And I'll either bring Dick o' the Cow again,
Or the day is come that he shall die.
Fala, &c.

Then Dickie was na a mile aff the town,
Fala, &c.
I wat a mile but barely three,
Till he's o'ertane by Johnie Armstrong,
Hand for hand on *Cannobie Lee*.
Fala, &c.

Then Johnie let a spear fa' laigh by his thigh,
Fala, &c.
Thought well to hae slain the innocent, I trow;
But the powers above were mair than he,
For he ran but the poor fool's jerkin through.
Fala, &c.

Together they ran, or ever they blan, Fala, &c.
This was Dickie the fool and he;
Dickie cou'dnawin to him wi' the blade o' the sword,
But feld 'im wi' the plumet under the eie.
Fala, &c.

Now Dickie has feld fair Johnie Armstrong,
Fala, &c.
The prettiest man in the south countrie.
Gramercy, then can Dickie say,
I had but twa horse thou has made me three.
Fala, &c.

*The Armstrongs at length got Dick o' the Cow
in their clutches; and, out of revenge, they tore his
flesh from his bones with red hot pincere.*

† Esch. 5th King Henry VII. * Haja, a hedge, a fence,

Henry Vane, afterwards Fletcher, d. f. p.	} 1st m. Mercy Wright	} { Walter Vane, afterwards Fletcher. }	} { 2d Mary Anne Woodward. }				
Sir Lyonel Wright Vane, Fletcher, Bart. }				{ m. Rachel, d. of D. Griffiths, Gent.	Godfrey Woodward m. Sarah Birch.	Frances m. Chas. Palmer, Esq.	Mary Anne d. f. p.
Sir Fred. Fletcher Vane, Bart.	Walter ob. f. 1st.	Catharine.	Rachel	m. Wm. Walter Vane, Esq. of Canfield-hall, Essex.			

The church* of Hutton is rectorial, Robert de Vaux gave it, with a carucate of land at Hutton, to the prior and convent of Carlisle, and the grant was confirmed by King Henry II. and King Edward II.—The grant contains one in particular—“*Et alia aſſiamenta ſua communiter cum hominibus ſuis in eadem villa, quanta ad unam carugatam terre pertinent.*” The dean and chapter patrons. The church was rebuilt about the year 1714, and is dedicated to St. James. †

There

* This pariſh contains 50 families, and 220 inhabitants, all of the church of England.

† HUTTON RECTORY, dedicated to St. James.

Prior and Conv. Carl. propr. Dean and Chapter of Carlisle patrons.

K. Books, 18l. 10s. 1d. Pens. to conv. 2s. Do. Priory compoſition, 1s. ſynodals, 2s. proc. 7s.
Certified value, 39l. 10s. 2d.—Real value 52 l.

INCUMBENTS.] 1263, John de Boulton.—1309, Sir Richard.—1309, Robert Parvyng, p. m. Rich. 1369, Robert de Lowther, pref. pre. and conv. Carl.—1381, John de Welton, p. exch. Lowther.—1465, Robert Thorpe.—Temp. King Henry VIII Robert Dyne.—Richard Tolſon.—1569, Arthur Walkwood, p. m. Tolſon, p. nominee of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.—1612, William Lawſon, clerk, p. m. Walkwood, pref. Dean and Chapter.—Thomas Todd, ejected by Cromwell's ſequell.—Jackson, an uſurper.—1689, Nich. Thomlinſon, pref. Dean and Chapter.—1695, Joſ. Barrow, A. B. p. ref. Thomlinſon, pref. ibid.—1728, William Kilner, p. ref. ibid.—1752, Sandford Tatham, p. m. Kilner, pref. Dean and Chapter.—1777, Browne Grifdale, D. D. p. m. Tatham.—1788, Sol. Lewthwaite, clerk, p. ref. Grifdale.

RECTORIA DE HUTTON.

Johes Deyne Rector de Ecclesia de Hutton habet mansionem et Gleba q. valent. coib. annis	℥. 0 24 0
Idem, Johes habet Decim g'n et feni dict. p'ochie que valent coib. annis.	13 0 1
Idem, Johes habet decim. lan. et agnor. toc. dict. p'ochie que valent. coib. annis	0 20 0

h He was a very promising character in early life, and frequently visited his estates in the country; but, at length falling into a languor, and melancholy habit of mind, he settled his estates, to the value of 1500 l. a-year on his relation, Thomas Fletcher of Moreby, reserving to himself a small annuity: with this he retired to Doway in Flanders, when he professed the Roman Catholic religion, and shortly after died there, in a convent of English monks, where he was interred in a magnificent chapel, built by him for the use of that society.

i Son of Sir Thomas Bowes.

j Son of Sir Lyonel Vane of Long Newton, county of Durham, son of Sir George Vane, second son of Sir Henry Vane, the elder of Raby castle. After the death of Sir Henry at Doway, his sister contested the conveyance to the Moreby family, and by compromise it was settled, that Thomas Fletcher, the grantee, should enjoy the demesne and lordship of Hutton, with some other parts of the estate, to the value of 500 l. for his life; and if he died without issue, then Henry Vane, Esq. the second son of Catharine Vane, should have, and enjoy the whole. Thomas died without issue, and Henry succeeded, but he dying without issue, the possession came to his brother, Walter Vane, whose descendant, Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, Bart. is the present owner.

Idem,

There was an old chauntry, dedicated to St. Mary, founded at Bramura, in this parish, by Thomas Capella, which, being gone to decay, on petition of Thomas de Hoton to the Bishop, A. D. 1361, a new chauntry was founded in this church, which

Idem, Johes habet decim. alb. Lini et Canobi, Ancer. Gallin Pullor. et aliis minut. decis } que valent coibs annis	o 40 o	
Idem, Johes habet oblac. minut. cu. proficius libri paschalis que val't coibs annis	o 32 o	
Sm. total. valoris, 18l. 16s. 1d. de quibs.		
Resoluc. pens } et al.	In pens resolut. priorii Karlii annuatim	o 2 o
Et in resolut annuatim. p. quad'm composicoe. eid. priori		o o 12
Et in resolut. Epo. Karlii p. senagio annuatim. solut.		o o 12
Et in conf. resolut. p. cucon visitacon Epi p'dict. de triennio. in trienniu 6s. et sic p. ann.		o 2 o
	Sm. deduct.	£. o 6 o
	Et rem.	18 10 1 xma inde. 37s f.

Cantaria bte Marie Virginis in Ecclia de Hoton.

Bernardus Hasty capellanus cantarista ejusdem habet mansionem cu. q. acr. terr. arrabil. } cidm. p'tin. q. valent. p. annu. coib. annis.	o 9 o
Idem, Bernardus habet diversas terr. et ten. jacen. in diversis hamlett et villis infra com. } Cumbr. que valent. p. annu. coibus annis	6 5 10
Sm. total valoris, £. 6 14 10	
xma inde. o 13 6	
ECCLE. SURVEY, 26th King Henry VIII.	

Mural Monuments on the South Side of the Chancel.

“ This monument is erected to the memory of Henry Fletcher, of Hutton, Esq. second son of Lyonel Vane, of Long Newton, and grandson of Sir George Fletcher, a great benefactor to his family, and a lover of his country, He died unmarried the 20th day of April, 1761, aged 71.”

“ Beneath are deposited
the Remains of
Sir Lyonel Wright Vane Fletcher,
late of Hutton Hall, Baronet.
After an useful and Christian life,
He departed out of this world,
In hopes of a blessed immortality,
the 19th of July, 1786,
Aged 63 years.
He married Rachel, daughter
of David Griffith of Keven Kythen,
in the county of Carmarthen, Gent.
Whom, together with two sons and two daughters
(Frederick Fletcher, Walter, Cathrine and Rachel,
He left surviving to lament his loss.”

“ Underneath
Lye the Remains of
Walter Vane, Esq.
second son of
Sir Lyonel Wright Vane Fletcher, Bart.

Having

which he endowed with lands ; and the endowment of St. Mary's was annexed thereto. Hoton and his heirs had the right of presentation. In lands valued in the king's books at 6l. 5s. 10d. yearly, with a house and nine acres of land, worth 9s.

communibus

Having with unremitting attention,
both at home and in foreign countries,
explored the various branches
of human knowledge.
He was called to the contemplation
of that which is divine,
November the 16th, 1787,
In the 27th year of his Age.
“ His soul pleased the Lord,
“ Therefore hastened he to take him away.
“ Wisdom IV. 14.”

This truly respectable young gentleman, merits a more particular respect, which we willingly infer. A mild temper ; manners unaffectedly elegant and engaging ; an extensive and accurate knowledge of men and books ; a lively imagination, a correct taste, and an acute discernment, rendered him a most pleasing acquaintance, and an instructive friend. “ Much had he read, much more had seen, and in the “ original, perused mankind.” At the university of Cambridge, he was highly respected for his diligence and attainments. By improving the advantages of a long residence in France and Italy, he became perfect master of the languages of those countries, and was well read in their best authors. Collecting thus, a copious treasure of general information, he applied himself to the study of the particular laws of his own country. His ardent pursuit of knowledge, it is probable, injured his constitution, which was always delicate, and hastened that event, which will long be remembered with regret by those who knew him best.

We acknowledge our obligations to the Rev. S. Lewthwaite for much information relative to this parish.—THE EDITORS.

EXTENT.] About four miles from N. to S. and one mile and a half from E. to W.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] The soil in general is upon a clay, the rising grounds are of a lighter quality. Not much wheat is sown in this parish ; partly from an ancient prejudice of the proprietors, but chiefly from the lands lying in narrow doles in common fields, where sheep are wintered ; oats and barley, the chief produce. The lands are naturally fertile in grass.

SHEEP AND CATTLE.] About 300 sheep are kept at present in this parish, part of which are summered on Lazonby fell, and wintered here.

HORSES AND CATTLE.] Are somewhat smaller here than at Skelton.—About 150 head of deer are kept in Sir F. F. Vane's park

BUILDINGS.] Not good, most of the houses thatched.

COMMONS.] Good, but not extensive ; the land is low and level, but being wet, does not suit sheep.—In the late wet years, nearly half of them died of the rot.—It is good for horses and cattle, being green and clear of heath.

RENT.] In the southern part, the average is about 20s. per acre, in the northern parts, about Morton, 14s. per acre.

ASPECT AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.] The situation at the south end of the parish, elevated and undulating ; at the north end, low and level ; and inclining to the E. and W. There are many beautiful plantations about the mansion-house, which is well sheltered to the N and W. There is an opening in the wood to the east, where the gate-way is, by a vista, which terminates at the deer park, and commands a distant view of the eastern mountains. The south point is open, but the view not extensive.

HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

Thomas Clofe, the northern division of this parish, is freehold, and the southern, (except Morton, which is a small manor under the Duke of Devonshire) is customary, paying a 20d. fine at the death of lord or tenant, and on alienation, and holden under Sir F. F. Vane.

ANTIQUITIES.

communibus annis. After the dissolution, King VI. granted away these possessions to Thomas Brende and his heirs.

In this church is the monument of Sir George Fletcher, with an inscription to his memory. †

ANTIQUITIES.] At *Upper Row*, on *Hutton Common*, are the vestiges of *Collinson Castle*, an ancient square fortification, each side about 100 yards. The remaining trench is about four feet deep, and 30 wide. Near it is an excellent spring, still called *Collinson's Well*. No tradition remains concerning the erection, the demolition, or the intention of this building, except that it was a place of refuge in perilous times. Here has been found several hand mill-stones, 13 or 14 inches diameter. There is a tradition, that King Charles marched his army by this road, and drank at this well.

POPULATION.—This parish, in the year 1756, consisted of 65 houses; in the year 1781, of 54, which contained 248 inhabitants, from a calculation made of the deaths, on an average of ten years. viz. from 1771 to 1780, inclusive, it appears, that *one* in 82 and two thirds of all the inhabitants died annually.

ELFA HILLS.

A range of hills, which, except a few inches at the surface, are composed entirely of gravel of an excellent quality for roads, of which thousands of cart loads are annually led away. Here are many visible marks of trenches. These hills are singular and detached, extending two furlongs in length, and less than a fourth of that breadth, and about 25 yards high. They are surrounded by low and swampy ground, and appear artificial; though that seems improbable. A human skeleton was found about 14 years ago, on the top of these hills, which fell to dust in the air.

On the common adjoining, are also plain marks of trenches, and very large human bones have been accidentally discovered in the memory of persons now living, upon *Thomas Close green*. It is a tradition, whether well or ill founded, that there was an encampment on these hills, and that the said green was a burying-place for the soldiers. It is not easy (considering how imperfect our accounts of them are) to say, to what people these bones could belong. The Roman station, *Petriana* (*Plumpton*) is not more than three miles distant; but as the bones were not burnt, it might be rash to suppose they were Roman.

At *Blencowe-bank*, in *Hutton common fields*, a burying-place was discovered, out of which were dug, about 10 years since, two urns filled with ashes, but which were not preserved.

This parish has, in like manner with *Skelton*, decreased considerably in population within the last 40 years.—S. L.

† To the sacred memory of the honourable Sir George Fletcher, Bart. who died, July 23d, A. D. 1700, aged 67 years. He married first, Alice, daughter of Hugh, Lord of Colrain, who also lieth here interred; and by whom he had issue, George, Lucy, Catharine, Alice, and Henry. Secondly, Mary, daughter of the Earl of Amandale, by whom he had George, Mary, Susanna and Thomas. An affectionate husband, and an indulgent father, careful of his childrens education, regular in his own life and conversation. Pious without affectation, and free without vanity, charitable, hospitable, and eminently just. So great a patriot to his country, that he was chosen knight of the shire for Cumberland near 40 years, much beloved in his life time, and much lamented at his death; but by none more than by his daughter Alice, who erected this monument.

THE PARISH OF SKELTON

LIES to the north of Graystock. A family of Boyvills settled there about the time of King Henry I.—Those of the principal line were Lords of Levington. It soon came to be divided among female issue, and passed in six parts to the respective families, with whom they intermarried.‡ We have the following account from Denton:—“ *Skaletown, villa ad Scalingas*, now called corruptly *Skelton*, “ is a village in the Forest of Inglewood, in that place where the country people “ of ancient time, that had their swine, sheep, and milch-beasts agisted in the forest, “ had certain *sbields*, or little cottages, to rest in, whilst they gathered the summer “ profit of such goods. And about the time of King Henry I. the Boyvills, the “ Lords of Levington, first planted a habitation there for themselves, and afterwards “ set some tenants there. In their possession it continued in the heir male, until “ the death of Ranulph de Levington. And his daughter and heir Hewise, wife of “ Sir Eustace Baliol, Knight, dying without issue of her body, the Boyvill’s lands “ in Levington, Kirkanders, and Skelton, were divided amongst the six sisters of “ Ranulph Levington, aunts or next heirs to the said Hewise, for their feignory: “ Howbeit, their father, Richard de Levington, and his ancestors, had given forth “ thereof, before that descent, divers parts of the same to them and others in frank- “ marriage, to whom it descended.

“ The purparty of Euphemia, wife of — Kirkbride, continued in her blood “ six descents, and then Walter Kirkbride sold it to Robert Parving. Sir Adam “ Parving, sister’s son to the said Robert, sold it to John Denton, of Cardew, and “ his posterity enjoyed it four descents, until they sold it to the Southaiks, who “ held it three or four descents, and now John Southaik hath sold it to the land- “ tenants and customary possessors.

“ The second part fell to Margaret, the wife of Robert de Hampdon, whose “ nephew and grandchild, William Lockhard, son of Simon Lockhard, sold the “ same to John Seaton, whose son and heir forfeited his right to King Edward I. “ and the said king gave it to Robert Clifford, in whose blood it continued, until “ George, now Earl of Cumberland, sold it to the inhabitants.

“ The third partition was allotted to Isabell, the wife of Patrick Southaik, son “ of Gilbert, son of Gospatrick, of Workington, from which Patrick, it descended “ to John Southaik, who sold it to the customary tenants there.

“ The fourth part one Walter Corray held in the right of Eva his wife; but “ their son and heir taking part with Robert Bruce and the Scots, against the King “ of England, forfeited his estate, which the king granted to one William “ Marmion.

“ The fifth coheir, Julian, the wife of Patrick Triumpe, had issue another “ Patrick Triumpe, who sold that part to Robert Tilliol, Knight.

‡ Amongst the knights fees in Cumberland, in the 35th Henry VIII it is found that J. Southaik held 14 messuages, 80 acres of arable land, 20 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 100 acres of wood, and a mill with the appurtenances, in Skelton, of the king in capite, by knight’s service; and that the vill of Skelton paid 4s. 6d. cornage to the king yearly, by the hands of the Sheriff of Cumberland.

"The sixth portion fell to Agnes, the wife of Walter Twinham, Knight, who had issue Adam, father to Walter the younger, and who sold it to Walter Kirkbride."*

It appears that the Dacres of Gilsland claimed the manerial rights, for in the 7th Queen Elizabeth, we find Thomas and Elizabeth his wife, granted over the manor with the advowson and rectory to one Daws, &c. for the life of Elizabeth. But there is great confusion in the evidences touching this manor; for the Earl of Burlington having title in one sixth part, in right of Elizabeth his wife, heiress of Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, it seems to have descended by that line to the Devonshire family; and 3l. 12s. 6d. is paid thereout, for quit rents to the present Duke. The rest of the feigniori belongs to Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, of Hutton Hall, Bart.

In 1767, a division of common was had within this parish, when an allotment of one 13th part was given to the church, in extinction of tithes for the common. The lords had one 16th, for their assent in lieu of feigniorial rights, without affecting the royalties.

The church† is rectorial, dedicated to St. Mary, according to Bishop Nicolson; but

* Denton's MS. † The church has lately been covered with blue slate and otherwise repaired, and is now a very decent place of worship.

SKELTON RECTORY.

Ded. St. Michael.*—Corpus Christi Col. Oxon. patrons.

King's B. 43l. 2s. 8d. halfpenny.—Real value 250l.

INCUMBENTS.—1291, Adam de Levington—1305, Nich. de Kirkbride, p. m. Levington—1317, William de Kirkeby, p. m. Kirkbride, pref. K. Edw. II. Sir Rich. Kirkbride, &c.—1322, Symon de Kirkeby, by lapse—1333, Symon de Semcer—1342, David de Wallore, pref. Sir Robert Parving, Knt.—John Parving—1358, Robert Parving, p. ref. Parving, pref. Sir Adam Parving—1377, Adam de Armstrong—1377, John Fox, p. m. Armstrong, pref. Ralph Baron of Graylock—1412, Adam de Aglionby—Hugh Hodgson—1561, Henry Dacre, A. B. pref. Sir William Dacre, on the deprivation of Hodgson by the queen's commissioners, on refusal to take the oath of supremacy—1597, Leo. Scot, p. ref. Dacre, pref. grantees of Southaike—1623, Leo. Milburn, A. M. p. m. Scot, pref. trustee of

* It has been conjectured, that the uncertainty as to the dedication, arose from the method of holding the dedication-feast, which might be transferred under the injunctions of Henry VIII. from the summer season to Michaelmas.—But the circumstance of the chauntry being dedicated to St. Mary, gives the probability the other way; and that is strengthened by the dedication of the bells, one being inscribed *Ave Maria gratia plena*, the other *Sanc̄te Michael ora pro nobis*; without we conceive the dedication was to St. Michael and St. Mary jointly.

In 1786, there were 135 families in this parish, and 678 inhabitants.

In 1792, there were 126 families and 631 inhabitants, all of the established church. The decrease of population may be attributed to two recent causes, the inclosure of the common lands, which occasioned many cottagers to quit the country, who followed an idle or wandering life, and increased the number of strollers and vagrants; and the uncommon progress of manufactories, which induced multitudes to engage their children therein. It must rest in the events of time to shew which was the greater evil; and to decide, whether the cultivation of waste lands and the enlarging of farms will really prove a national advantage.—The harvests on the new inclosed lands here are generally very late, in 1792, 21st October, much of the corn remained uncut. The land is cold and wet, and perhaps rather too near the western mountains. Our valuable correspondent, the Rev. S. Lewthwaite, to whom we owe much information, makes this judicious remark,—“It is a question, whether such ground is not rather marked out by the hand of nature, as a *pasture for flocks*, than arable land.”

THE EDITORS.

“There are in this parish, sundry mansions of ancient families, who are now only *nominis umbra*, as Harding Castle, of which part of a massy square tower yet remains.—Allonby Hall, where Sir Frederic Fletcher Vane's manor courts are held, and Scales Hall, now belonging to the heiress of the late Peter Brougham Lamplugh, Esq.”

S. LEWTHWAITE.
C. C.

but according to Dr. Todd, to St. Michael. This confusion seems to have arisen from the dedication of a chantry there to St. Mary. In 1607, the advowson was sold to Corpus Christi, Col. Oxon. by Mr. Southaike; which body, by trustees, have constantly presented from that period.

The

C. C. C. Oxon[†]—1673, Nath. Cole, A. M. p. m. Milburn—1683, William Ward, A. M. p. ref. Cole—1711, Richard Melmes, A. M. p. m. Ward—1714, John Morland, p. ref. Melmes—1748, Peter Peckard, A. M. p. m. Morland—1760, Samuel Starkey, D. D. p. ref. Peckard—1791, Jovey Joliffe, B. D. p. ref. Starkey.

RECTORIA DE SKELTON.

Jacobus Gesslynge Rector ejusdem Eccle. de Skelton habet mansionem et Gleba dict.	}	<i>l. s. d.</i>
Rectoriaz que valent p. annu. coib. annis - - - - -		0 40 0
Idem, Jacobus habet decim. Garbar. toci. dict. p'chia que valent coib. annis		32 3 4
Idem, Jacobus habet decim. feni dict. p'ochia que valet coib. annis - - - - -		3 0 0
Idem, Jacobus habet decim. Lane et agnor. quae valent coib. annis - - - - -		30 0
Idem, Jacobus habet decim. albo lacti. oblacon ac aliis minut. decis cu. p'ficiis libr. paschalis	}	5 0 0
que valent coib. annis - - - - -		
Sm. totalis valoris, 43l. 13. 4d. de quibus.		

Resoluc. Senagii } In resolut. fenagii Epo Karlii annuatim solut. - - - - -	}	4 0
et subdidi.		
Et in cons p'cucon. visitacon. dict. Episcop. de triennio in trienniu. 2os. 3d. et sic annuat.	}	6 9
folut. - - - - -		
Sm. deduct. £. 10 9		
Et rem. 43 2 7 xma inde 4l. 6s. 3d. f.		

Cantaria bte Marie Virginis in Ecclesia de Skelton.

Thomas Ellerton capellanus Cantarista ejusdem habet mansionem dict. cantarie p'tin que	}	14 0
val. coibus annis - - - - -		
Idem, Thomas habet divers. terr. et ten. jacen in Skelton Lathes et in Karliolo in com.	}	4 14 0
Cumbrie que ter. et ten. valent p. annu. coib. annis - - - - -		
Sm. totalis valor. £. 4 15 2 de quibus.		

Resoluc. facti } In resolut. Dno regi p. cornagio annuatim. - - - - -	}	0 0 7
et diversis.		
Et in resoluc. p. <i>Fester Turn</i> solut. Ball. Foresto de Inglewood annuatim. - - -		0 2 0
Et in resoluc. deo balliv. p. <i>Fester Corne</i> annuatim - - - - -	}	0 0 8
Sm. deduct. £. 0 3 3		
Et rem. 4 11 11 xma. inde 9s 2d. farth.		
ECCLES. SURVEY, 26th King Henry VIII.		

EXTENT.] About five miles from N. to S. and two miles from E. to W.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] The soil is cold and wet, rising from a clay.—The best land lies about Skelton and a little to the west.—The northern part was common, inclosed about twenty years ago, and contained about 4000 acres.—It produces moderate crops of wheat, barley, oats, and peas.—Oats the chief production.—The harvest is late here.—Agriculture is practised in a mode similar to that is followed in the adjacent parishes, viz. two crops of oats after one of wheat or barley.—The soil does not suit for turnips or potatoes.—The late inclosed common lands appear in general to have been kept too long in tillage without renewing by laying down, which has rendered it in many parts poor and barren.

RENTS.] Average of the pasture 8s—Infields 20s.

SHEEP AND CATTLE.] About 600 sheep, which are summered upon Patterdale and Penrith fells, (on the latter they claim a right, as being within the forest of Inglewood) they are wintered in this parish. About 220 cows are kept, 180 young cattle, and 30 foals on an average yearly. Horses about 15 hands

† Ejected by Cromwell's commissioners, and restored by King Charles II.

The abovementioned chantry, dedicated to St. Mary, which was founded in this church, has left no evidence of the person from whom, or the time when, it had its foundation. It was well endowed with lands, which, after the dissolution, by King Edward VI. were granted away to Ward and Venables and others.

high, and cows when fattened will weigh 9st. or 9st. and a half per quarter. The cattle bred here are for much esteemed, that cows sell for 10l. 11l. or 12l. a piece, of the best sorts.—The grass is esteemed very feeding.

FUEL.] Chiefly Coals from Warnell-fell.

GAME.] Hares and Partridges.

ROADS.] The principal one leading from Penrith to Wigton.

RIVERS.] None—some small brooks.

QUARRIES.] Red and white freestone, but will not dress well.—Also limestone.

WOOD.] About twenty acres of ash and birch wood.

POOR.] Maintained in a house of industry, hired by the parish at 14l. a year—for each person an allowance of 2s. per week, which amounts annually to about 70l.

SCHOOL.] A small one unendowed.

TITHES.] A small prescription in lieu of tithes.

TENURES.] Parcel of the parish is of customary tenure, the rest freehold, held under the Duke of Devonshire and Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane.

ANTIQUITIES.] About twenty years ago a cairn was opened at Loaden-How, in which two urns were found, containing bones and ashes, with a small cup in each—some of the remains of an enormous size.*

CHURCH AND CHURCH-YARD.] On a brass plate in the church, is the following inscription, “Thomas Wilton, prebte, born in Skelton, gave unto certayne feoffees in truste, his annuities of 20s. that he bought for xxl. of John Southate, of Hardrigge, Esq. to be given unto poore of the parishe of Skelton aforesayd yearlye, to be paid for ever.” An. Do. 1584.

This parish, in the year 1781, contained 135 houses, and 687 inhabitants. From a calculation made of the deaths, on an average, of a few years, viz. from 1771 to 1780, inclusive, it appears that one in 66 2-3ds of all the inhabitants of this parish dies annually.

An Epitaph in the Church-Yard on two Sailors, composed by Mr. Richardson, of Blencowe, concludes thus :

† “Tho’ Boreas blaits, and Neptune’s waves,
Have toll’d us to and fro ;
In spite of both, by God’s decree,
We anchor here below.
Tho’ here we safe in harbour lye,
With many of our fleet,
We shall one day set sail again,
Our Admiral, CHRIST, to meet.”

A flat stone in the church-yard marks where a dutiful son deposited the remains of his mother.—Being a frugal husbandman, he would not employ a stone-cutter, but with a tooth of his harrow made this inscription.—

“ Here lyes the body of An Kay,
“ Until y^e res’rection day.”

ASPECT AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.] From the church, the lands incline north and south, with a gentle slope towards the bordering levels.—In general the lands are bare, much exposed from their high situation, and cold.

BUILDINGS.] In general are good—about twelve new houses on the late inclosed wastes.

ESTATES] Are small, about 40l. or 50l. a year.

HOUSMAN’S NOTES.

* Mr. Simpson, of Grafmere, to whom we are indebted for much information, as before observed, under the head of Great Salkeld,—adds, “ That the farmer removing the tumulus or cairn, found two urns covered with red freestone; in the one only burnt bones, in the other a skull of prodigious size.—One urn was broken, but the other was got out whole and is now preserved at Blencowe. † The above Epitaph is not an original.—THE EDITORS.

The

THE PARISH OF SOWERBY,

SOMETIMES called Castle Sowerby, from an old fortress there, lies to the north, and is wholly inclosed by the forest of Inglewood: it is bounded by Dalston to the N. W. Sebergham, and part of Caldbeck to the W. and S. W. Graystock to the S. Skelton, and the hamlets of Braithwaite and Middlefeugh to the east; is divided into four constablewicks, How, Southernby, Row, and Stockdalewath. Of the forest of Inglewood we shall have occasion to treat at large in the progress of this work. This is a manor of the Duke of Devonshire, who purchased it of the Duke of Portland, and the lands therein are held by copy of court-roll, rendering a yearly rent, and a penny, called god's penny fine, on the death of the tenant, or on his alienation; but nothing is paid on the death or change of lord. The land-holders also, have the wood growing on the premises. The lands descend to the heir male, and in failure of such issue, to the females as parceners; and the widow is dowable in one third of all the lands of which her husband was seized after marriage; of which interest she cannot divest herself, during coverture, but by acknowledgement before the homage or steward, to testify that such is her voluntary act.

Upon an inclosure of common lands, in the seventh year of the present king, the act directs an enfranchisement of the allotments, so that the new inclosures are of freehold tenure. An excellent regulation took place in this division, for extinguishing tithes in kind; even an increase of mortmain, must be esteemed beneficial, where there is no probability of its obstructing roads or navigation, when compared with the taking of tithes in kind; a bar to national improvement, and productive of infinite inconvenience and loss to the husbandman. An allotment of 557 acres, was set out to the dean and chapter of Carlisle, as impropiators, and 203 acres to the vicar, in lieu and perpetual discharge of all tithes, rectorial and vicarial within the parish, except a modus payment of 20s. from Thistlewood. For inclosing such allotments, and making proper erections thereon, so much land as should raise 700l. was directed to be sold. The lord, for his 8th share, had 470 acres.

The church* stands at the extremity of the parish, and was originally rectorial. † It is dedicated to St. Mungo, or Kentegern. Singular presentations have been made

* This parish contains 170 families, 4 Quakers, 2 Presbyterians, 2 Papists.

† SOWERBY VICARAGE,

Dedicated to St. Mungo, prior et conv. Carl. props. Dean and Chapter. Carl. patrons.

K. Books, 17l. 10s. 5d. Cert. val. 40l. 2s. 2d. Real val. 130l. increased by the inclosure of common from 90l. per ann.

INCUMBENTS.] Rychard de Wytton.—Will. de Londors 1294, p. ref. Wytton, pref. J. Baliol, King of Scots.—John de Langton cancellarium Angliæ 1294, p. m. Londors, pref. A. Beck, Bishop of Durham, grantee of J. Baliol, K. of S.—1295, Henry de Rye, pref. A. Beck, Bishop of Durham.—1300, Henry

made to this benefice, one by J. Baliol king of Scots, A. D. 1294, † the other by Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham, as grantee of the same personage; one of the clerks presented by Bishop Beck, was John de Longton, no less in dignity than Lord High Chancellor of England, and afterwards made Bishop of Ely. § Beck presented the

Henry de Rither, pref. Beck, Bishop of Durham—1309, John de Jargole p. m. Rither, pref. Beck, refused institution: Allan de Frisington, pref. pr. et conv. Carl.—1312, John de Schilton, p. ref. Frisington, pref. pr. et conv. Carl.—1334, John de Carlisle.—1334, Richard de Wylford, p. ref. Carlisle, pref. pr. et conv. Carlisle—1338, Patricius Culwen, p. m. Wylford, pref. pr. et conv. Carlisle—1360, John de Penrith, p. m. Culwen, pref. pr. et conv. Carlisle—1385, John de Carlisle,—John Brisco, clerk, —1571, Thomas Scott, p. m. Brisco, pref. Bishop Barnes by lapse.—1584, Leo. Scott, p. ref. Scott, pref. Dean and Chapter Carlisle—1623, William Fairfax, B. A. p. m. Scott, pref. White, D. D. Dean and Chapter Carlisle—1664, Edward Waterhouse, p. ref. Fairfax, pref. Dean and Chapter Carlisle—1705, Chr. Whittingdale, p. m. Waterhouse, by lapse.—1718, James Clarke, p. ref. Whittingdale, pref. Dean and Chapter, Carlisle—1739, Jos. Sevithwaite, p. m. Clarke, pref. ibid.—1762, John Twentyman, p. m. Sevithwaite, pref. ibid.—1792, Jos. Dacre, Carlisle, B. D. pref. Dean and Chapter Carlisle.

VICARIA DE SOWERBY.

Christoferus Slec prior Ecclesie Cathedralis Karlii vicarius ejusdem Ecclesie de Sowerby } habet mansionem et Glebam ibm dict. vicar. p'tin. quæ valent coib. annis - - - - -	} £. 0 40 0
Idem, Christoferus habet decim. feni dict. p'ochie que valet coibus annis - - - - -	} 0 41 0
Idem, Christoferus habet decim. Lini et Canobi dict. p'ochie que valet coib. annis - - - - -	} 0 6 0
Idem, Christoferus habet decim Lane et Agn. 43s. et decim. alb. dict. p'ochie 6l. que valet coib. annis - - - - -	} 8 3 0
Idem, Christoferus habet oblac. alterag. minut. de'cis ac aliis emolument et p'ficiis libri paschalis que valent coib. annis - - - - -	} 5 11 8
Sm total valoris, 18l. 2s. 8. de quibus.	

Resoluc. Reddit. } In redditu resolut. dno regi p. libera firma terr. et Glebe dict. vicarie } Senag. et al. } annuatim - - - - -	} 0 6 9
Et in resolut. Epo Karlii p. fenagio annuatim - - - - -	} 0 4 0
Et in conf. solut. deo dno epo p. subsidio sive p'eucon visitat. de triennio in trienniu, 4s. } et sic annuatim - - - - -	} 0 0 16
Sm deduct. £. 0 12 1	
Et rem. 17 10 3 xma inde 35s. h.	

ECL. SURVLY, 26th King Henry VIII.

† Johannes Dei grat. rex Scotorum, venerabili in Christo patri ac amico suo quam plurimum confidenti domino Johanni eadem gratia Carliolensi episcopo salutem et sinceram in domino charitatem et dilectionem. Ad ecclesiam de Soureby vestre dioceseos curam animarum habentem per acceptationem et admissionem magistri Richardi de Wytton quondam rectoris ejusdem de ecclesia de Hawyk Glasgucensis dioceseos confitelem curam habente vacantem, cujus ecclesie de Soureby jus patronatus ad nos spectare dignoscitur magistrum Willielmum de Londers clericum nostrum directum et fidelem vobis charitatis intuitu presentamus per presentes, paternitatem vestram attentius rogantes, quatenus dictum magistrum Willielmum ad predictam ecclesiam de Soureby benigne ac sine difficultate admittentes, in eadem institui, et in corporalem possessionem ejusdem cum pertinentiis induci, et inductum defendi faciatis. Per quod a Deo meritum, et a nobis grates speciales recipere valeatis. In cujus rei testimonium, presentibus literis sigillum nostrum apponi fecimus. Testibus Johanne comyn. Alexandro de Ballo camario Scotie. Galfrido de Meubray iudicario nostro, Laoden et Thoma Kau militibus. Apud Jedd. 20 Apr. anno regni nostri secundo.

§ Venerabili in Christo patri domino Johanni Dei gratia Karliolensi episcopo Antonius eadem permissione danelmensis episcopus salutem et fraternæ charitatis continuum incrementum. Ad ecclesiam de Soureby vestre dioceseos vacantem et ad nostram advocacionem spectantem ratione donationis et concessi-

onis

the two next succeeding rectors. In 1307, King Edward III. who had deprived Beck of Penrith, and other churches, also seized on this, and granted it, and the whole appropriation, to the priory and convent of Carlisle. which was confirmed by Bishop Halton, an assignment of a certain portion of the revenue to a vicar. Beck, in 1309, then having the dignity of patriarch of Jerusalem, in contempt of the act of his sovereign, who had deprived him of this church, presented thereto one John de Jargole; but the bishop of the diocese refused his admission, and instituted the presentee of the convent.

In 1750, a stipend of 5l. was secured out of lands by John Sowerby, for a school in Rowbound in this parish. The constitution limiting two poor children to pay 6d. a quarter only; children of parishioners, 2s. and others 2s. 6d. to be taught English, Latin, writing, and accompts.¶

In

onis domini J. Dei gratia regis Scotorum quondam patroni ejusdem, dilectum nobis in Christo dominum Johannem de Laugton cancellarium Anglie vobis presentamus; supplicantes quatenus ipsum ad eandem ecclesiam per hanc nostram presentationem admittere, et rectorem instituere velit in eadem. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras vobis transmittimus patentes Dat' London' 14 die mensis Junii ann. Dni. 1294. et consecrationis nostræ undecimo.

¶ A messuage in Sowerby Row, and two closes adjoining, called Topping Garth and Croft, surrendered by the verge to the use of Joseph Robinson. The schoolmaster to be chosen by the trustees; the vicar of Castle Sowerby always to be one of the trustees, with two others, and when one of the two dies, the survivors, within 20 days, to chuse another; but on default, the heir of the trustee dying, shall be the successor.

EXTENT.] Six miles N. and S.—One mile and a half E. and W.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] Clay prevails most.—The northern part of the parish is more loamy, and most fertile; the southern parts most exposed, wet, cold, and barren. The produce, wheat, barley, oats and peas; no turnips, few potatoes, and little clover.—Corn is late in ripening; but there are, notwithstanding, good crops, and it is the chief dependence of the farmer. A great tract of cultivated common land, inclosed about 26 years ago, when first broken up, produced luxuriant crops, which continued for several years; at length it became remarkably barren, being exhausted, as the farmers imagine from constant liming, in too long a course of tillage. But, as the idea of effete, or worn-out land, is perfectly unphilosophical, a little more attention and experience will shew them how their present erroneous system of excessive ploughing and liming may easily be remedied.

ESTATES AND RENTS.] Farms in this parish are from 100l. a-year to 12l. The best old inclosures let at 25s. per acre.—The new inclosures seven or eight shillings on an average.

HORSES AND CATTLE.] Horses in general, about 15 hands high.—Since the great increase in value of horses, almost every farmer breeds. Black cattle are neither numerous nor large, on account of the want of hay. When fatted, come up to about 75l. per quarter: nearly two thirds of the calves are fatted.

FUEL.] Coal from Warnell-fell, and wood.

GAME, &c.] Hares and partridges.—About Sowerby Row, sometimes a breed of foxes is found.

ROADS.] The chief are from Wigton to Penrith, and from Heskett Newmarket to Carlisle; in good repair.

RIVERS AND FISH.] This parish is bounded, on the eastern and western sides, by the rivers Caldw and Roe; in which are trouts and other stream fish.

QUARRIES.] Freestone and limestone.

POOR.] A house for their reception; expences about 100l. per ann.

SCHOOLS.] One at Sowerby Row, stipend 5l.—A small one near Raughtonhead chapel.

TITHES.] The parish discharged, except a single estate, viz. Mr. Halton's.

BUILDINGS.] The dwelling houses good, with suitable conveniences.—About nine new households on the improved lands.

In the village of Southernby, is the seat of J. Fallowfield (author of various miscellaneous essays and poems) situated on the west side of Hewinhill. The buildings and gardens stand on a part of what was called the Town-green, before the commons were inclosed, and are laid out on inclining ground, so as to command a beautiful prospect. The fruit-trees, shrubs, &c. are well chosen for the climate, and are in a very flourishing state. This is an example of what great improvement the lands are capable, when under the hands of a judicious cultivator.

RAUGHTON-HEAD CHAPEL (or Roe-town-head, so called, most probably, from the small river Raw, or Rowe that runs near it) in this parish, after lying long in ruins, was rebuilt in 1678, and consecrated by Bishop Rainbow. It was a second time rebuilt, at the expence of the inhabitants in 1760, in order to render it com-

ANTIQUITIES] On Castle-hill are the remains of an old fortress.

ASPECT AND GENERAL APPEARANCE] The situation elevated, the lands incline to the east and north.—A heavy soil.—Quickset hedges, and oak wood in hedge rows, &c.—Wood abounds most in the northern part, where almost every hedge is planted, so that at a distance, the country looks like a park or forest.

Housman's Notes.

ANTIQUITIES.] In the district of How Bound, is a lofty hill called the Castle-hill, from whence Sowerby has most probably taken the name of *Castle Sowerby*. On the top, the rock has been dug into, and tradition says, it was fortified with a *pallisado*, or out-works of wood: on the north and west sides, spacious ways have been cut in the rock, leading to the summit: and at a few yards distance, there is a circular cavity formed in the rock, about 18 yards in diameter, the entrance about three feet in width; there were iron crooks, which shew that it was shut up in times of danger, perhaps to secure the cattle against the borderers.

This hill, is part of one of the ten principal estates in the parish, formerly called *Red-Spears*; the owners of these lands, did their singular service, by riding through the town of Penrith on Whitfun-Tuesday, brandishing their spears. These were of the order of Red-knights, mentioned in our law-books; a name derived from the Saxon *Rad Equitalus* and *Cnytt minster*, who held their lands, by serving the lord on horseback. Bracton, lib. 2 cap. 36 saith of them, *Debent equitare cum domino suo de manerio in manerium, vel cum domini uxore*. Fleta, lib. 3. cap. 14. In times of peace, it is presumed they held the annual service above noted, to challenge the enemies of their country, or those who might dispute the title of the lord, similar to the parade of the champion of England. The spears were about nine feet in length, and till within this century, some of them remained in the proprietors houses, where they were usually deposited. These *Red-Spears* were finetics to the sheriff for the peaceable behaviour of the rest of the inhabitants. The ancient owners of the estate now particularly noted, (and the present owner, Mr. James Ellwood, of Wharton-house) annually served as jurors at the forest court, held near Hesketh, on St. Barnabas day, by which they were exempted from all parish offices.

Sowerby common anciently abounded in oak wood; on breaking up of the land, a great number of pit-heads were found, where the wood had been reduced to charcoal: similar appearances have been discovered in Broadfield common.

There were two stone crosses on the common, which in many places are called Corps Crosses, where the corps was rested, on its being borne to the church, and according to the ancient formulary, a short prayer was offered up.

How-hill, which, it may be presumed, gave name to the district, called from thence *How-Bound*, bears some remarkable traces of dilant antiquity. On the crown of this hill, is a circular inclosure, mounded with stone and earth, about 21 yards in diameter, with an opening, or entrance, on the south side; large oaks have grown through the mound. We may give a fuller account of the antiquities of this parish, and describe them, when we treat of the largest monument of this kind in the county, situated on Carrock-fell, in the parish of Caldbeck.

We make our grateful acknowledgements to Mr. Robert Sewell, of Bridge-house, for his communications.—THE EDITORS.

modious

modious for an increased congregation; and is now handsomely stalled with oak. The former chapel, tradition says, was so homely an edifice, that it was thatched with fern. The nomination of the curate, is in the vicar of Castle-Sowerby and twelve trustees, regularly chosen by a majority of the inhabitants assembled, six from Bustabeck, and six from Stocklewath bounds: the vicar has the first and last vote, the trustees have one vote each. The ancient salary was about 3l. a-year; it was augmented by lot of Queen Anne's bounty in 1737, and further, by 200l. in conjunction with the like sum, from the countess dowager Gower's donation, which being disposed of in the purchase of lands, make the present income amount to near 30l. a-year. Bishop Osbaldiston usurped the power of nominating, in the instance of Mr. Bewley, but that pretended right has been relinquished. It is reported to us, that few places of public worship, are better attended than this: part of which laudable exercise of duty, we hope, may be duly attributed to the propriety of the minister.

The succession of chaplains, reported to us, is as follows: Jo. Sharples—Rich. Wilson,—William Langhorn,—Thomas Richardson,—Isaac Johnson,—Thomas Weatherall,—Rich. Mandeville,—Jo. Bewley,—Jo. Hindson,—Henry Denton,—William Monkhouse.

There is one manor within this chapelry belonging to William Blamire, Esq. of Oaks, in the parish of Dalston.

There are no common lands within the chapelry, and the estates are not large; few above 100l. a-year, and many only 10l. a-year.

The situation of Raughton-head is admirable. The southern prospect from thence, contains a beautiful scene of cultivated lands, bounded by Carrick and Caldbeck fells. To the west, you have a view of the bishop's palace of Rose, and the banks of the river Caldew. To the north, is a fine cultivated tract, graced with Holme-hill: and to the east looking upon Inglewood forest, you have the wooded banks of the Row, with the villages of Gatesgill and Stocklewath.

The computed distance of Raughton-head from Carlisle, is seven miles and a half, S. W. From Penrith, 12 miles, N. W. From Wigton, 10 miles, S. E. and from Hesketh Newmarket, 6 miles, N. E.

Adjoining to the chapel-yard, a school-house was erected in 1744, by Mr. John Head of Foxley-henning; the patronage of the school, is in the before-mentioned twelve trustees. An endowment of 20l. was left by will, in 1762, by Mr. Sevithwaite, then vicar, but was never enjoyed: he also left 20l. to be placed out at interest, which he directed should be yearly applied in purchasing *Bishop Beveridge's Thoughts on Religion*, and the *Bishop of Mann's Essay for the instruction of the Indians*, to be given to the poor house-keepers of the parish.

This chapelry contains 382 inhabitants, all of the church of England.*

* We acknowledge our obligations to the Rev. *William Monkhouse*, for much information relative to this chapelry.—THE EDITORS.

This parish, in the year 1750, consisted of 156 houses; and in the year 1781, of 170.

We were favoured with the Population of the following Parishes in this Ward, after those Parts of the Work were printed off; they were collected by a Physician of eminence in 1781, from the various Registers, which we here insert, that the Reader may contrast them with the present State of Population.

Brampton, (p. 130.)—In the year 1730, consisted of 236 families, of which 52 were Presbyterians, 2 Papists, 1 Quaker.

Ainstable, (p. 194.)—In the year 1750, consisted of 80 houses; in 1781, of 87, which contained 522 inhabitants.

Croglin, (p. 202.)—In 1781, contained 205 inhabitants. From a calculation made of the deaths, on an average of ten years, viz. 1771 to 1781 inclusive, it appears, that *one* in 41 of all the inhabitants of this parish dies annually.

Kirkoswald, (p. 204.)—In the year 1740, consisted of 161 houses; and in 1781, of 177.

Renwick, (p. 211.)—In the year 1750, consisted of 50 houses; in the year 1781, of 45, which contained 189 inhabitants, of whom *one* in 47 $\frac{1}{4}$ th dies annually.

Alfson, (p. 213.)—In the year 1750, consisted of 386 houses; and in 1781, of 865.

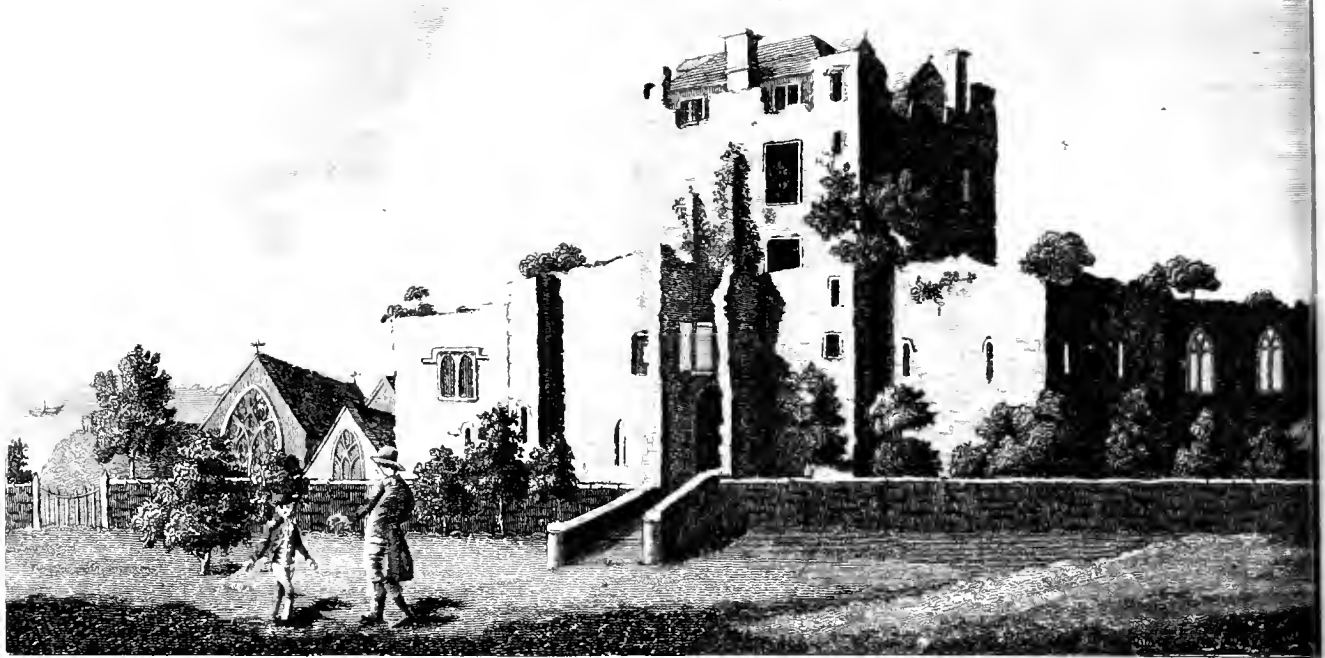
Melmerby, (p. 217.)—In the year 1750, consisted of 53 houses; in 1781, of 50, which contained 226 inhabitants, of whom *one* in 75 $\frac{1}{3}$ d dies annually.

Ousby, (p. 223.)—In the year 1750, consisted of 58 houses; in 1781, of 52, which contained 215 inhabitants, of whom *one* in 53 $\frac{3}{4}$ ths dies annually.

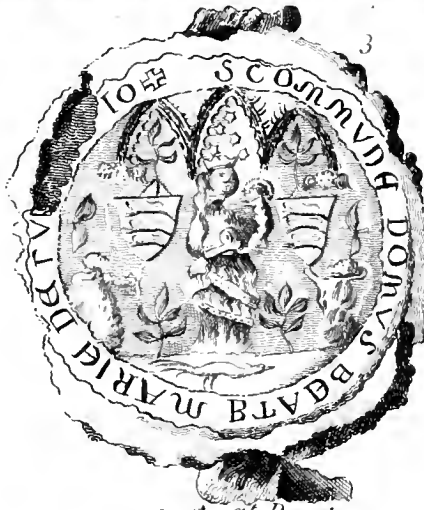
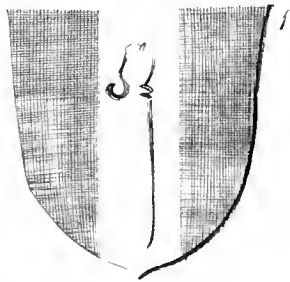
Graystock, (p. 347.)—In the year 1750, consisted of 488 houses; and in the year 1781, of 494.

Newton, (p. 345.)—In the year 1750, consisted of 46 houses; in the year 1781, of 47, which contained 198 inhabitants. From a calculation made of the deaths, on an average of ten years, viz. from 1771 to 1780 inclusive, it appears, that *one* in 28 $\frac{2}{7}$ ths of all the inhabitants of this parish dies annually. It must here be remarked, that Hutton and Newton are adjoining parishes, and both very small, yet the former during the period of ten years, from 1771 to 1780, appears to have been the most healthy of all the parishes in the county, which I have examined, and the latter the most unhealthy. At first I imagined some error might have happened in transcribing the registers. They were re-examined, but no error appeared. Both registers seemed also to be perfect and regular. It then occurred to me, that it was possible, some fatal epidemic, or the small pox, might have raged in Newton, which Hutton had escaped. This, however, was not the case, nor does it appear that any of the inhabitants of Hutton had been buried in Newton, during the period alluded to. How, therefore, to account for this remarkable difference in the salubrity of the two parishes, I know not.—Upon an average, each house in Leath Ward, contains 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ ths persons; and upon an average, one person in 56 $\frac{2}{3}$ ds, dies annually.

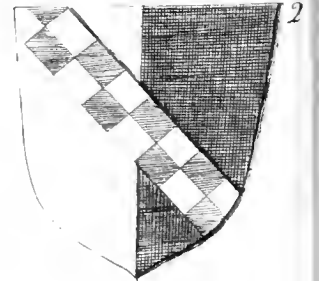
For the sake of connection in the further prosecution of this work, we proceed to the PARISH OF MILLUM.



Arms and Seal



of Furness Abbey. P. 547

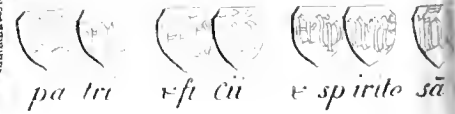


A Font at Beeth

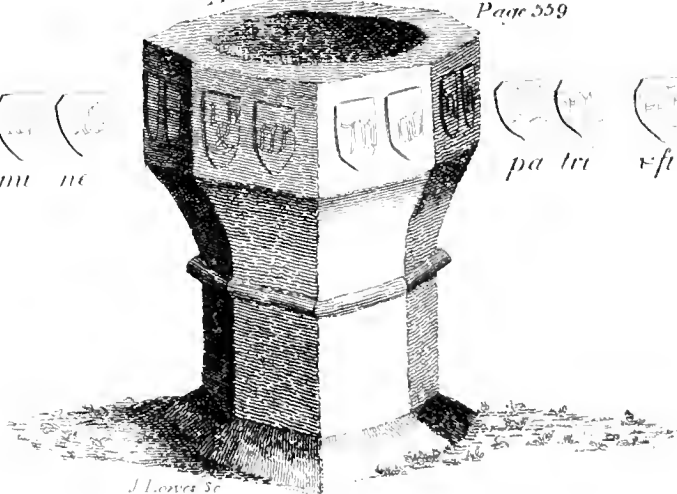
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J. Lovat Sc

THE PARISH OF MILLUM †

(IN ALLERDALE WARD ABOVE DERWENT)

COMPREHENDS the whole of the peninsula formed by an arm of the sea breaking up the channel of the river Dudden, which is the boundary of the county on the south, as the ocean is on the west.

Great part of this parish lies on a flat, and is exposed to a torrent of air that rushes up the gulph, from the Irish channel; so that the lands are distressed with two natural evils, beating rains, and, in dry weather, driving and overwhelming sands, which are carried by the winds to an amazing distance; both which are great enemies to cultivation, and hurt the ordinary vegetation.

The CASTLE of Millum has been neglected for many ages; it has chiefly consisted of one large square tower, embrazured, and guarded with corner turrets; the whole defended by a curtain wall and deep fosse. The outworks are not now to be traced, as stables and out-houses for the farmholds are placed round the tower: the castle being occupied by the farmer of the lands.—“Amongst the manors pertaining to the barony of Egremont, the lordship or feignory of *Millum*, (in the south-west corner of the said barony) is the first, and of greatest liberties, containing also in itself divers manors, which are holden of Millum, (as Millum is of Egremont) immediately, with some difference of service.

“This manor reacheth from the river of Dudden into Esk, ten long miles in length, and from the west sea up into the mountains above the manor of Thwaites, about six miles in breadth, in form triangular. It is most inhabited along the rivers of Dudden and Esk, and on the sea coast; the rest is forest ground, hills and great mountains, best fitting for sheep pasture.

“Millum Castle, the ancient seat and capital mansion of this manor, is placed at the foot of the river Dudden, and through length of time threatens ruin. Howbeit the lords thereof make it still their dwelling place and abode, holding themselves content, that the old manor of strong building there, with the goodly demesnes and commodities which both land and sea afford them, and the stately parks full of huge oaks and timber woods, and fallow deer, do better witness their ancient and present greatness and worth, than the painted vanities of our times do grace our new upstarts.

“This great manor, in the time of King Henry I. was given by William Meschines, Lord of Egremont, to ***** de Boyvill, father to Godard de Boyvill, (named in ancient evidences Godardus Dapifer) who, being of Millum, did give unto the abbot and monks of Furness a carucate of land there, with the appurtenances, called yet to this day *Monk Force*, which Arthur, the son of Godard, confirmed unto the abbey, and after him, in like sort, his son and heir, Henry, the son of Arthur, reserving only the harts and hinds, wild boars and their kinds, and all aries of hawks.

† Perhaps so called from its situation, on a peninsula, running with a sharp beak or point into the sea.

“ But whatsoever the Lord of Egremont, William Meschines, reserved upon the first grant of the Boyvills, whether demesne or forest liberties, Dame Cicely Romely, (one of the coheirs of William Fitz Duncan) Countess of *Albemarle*, to whose posterity this Millum was allotted by partition, gave and fully confirmed the same to the said Arthur Fitz Godard, and to Henry his son, and their heirs, by her charter yet extant, under seal, bounding the same thus—“ *Dedi et concessi Henrico filio Arturi et Heredibus jus Hereditar. viz. totam terram et tot. feodum inter Esk et Doddon cum p'tinentiis,*” &c. And Dame Hawise, her sole daughter and heir, then the wife of William de Mandevill, advised her husband to confirm it. And for a recognition of the grant made to the Boyvills, Arthur, and Henry his son, by Dame Cicely, the Countess, they paid to King Henry II. for a post fine, one hundred pounds, and five couple of hounds, the records terming them, *decem fugatores*. And an old tradition makes these Boyvills to have been very near of kin to the Lords of Egremont, and gives us an account of the occasion upon which Millum was transferred to the said Boyvills, which is said to be thus; the Baron of Egremont being taken prisoner beyond the seas by the infidels, could not be redeemed without a great ransom, and being for England, entered his brother or kinsman for his surety, promising, with all possible speed, to send him money to set him free; but upon his return home to Egremont, he changed his mind, and most unnaturally and unthankfully suffered his brother to lie in prison, in great distress and extremity, until the hair was grown to an unusual length, like to a woman's hair. The Pagans being out of hopes of the ransom, in great rage most cruelly hanged up their pledge, binding the long hair of his head to a beam in the prison, and tied his hands so behind him, that he could not reach to the top where the knot was fastned to loose himself: during his imprisonment, the Paynim's daughter became enamoured of him, and sought all good means for his deliverance, but could not enlarge him: she understanding of this last cruelty by means made to his keeper, entered the prison, and taking her knife to cut the hair, being hastened, she cut the skin of his head, so as, with the weight of his body, he rent away the rest, and fell down to the earth half dead; but she presently took him up, causing surgeons to attend him secretly, till he recovered his former health, beauty, and strength, and so entreated her father for him, that he set him at liberty. Then, desirous to revenge his brother's ingratitude, he got leave to depart to his country, and took home with him the batterell of his hair, rent off as aforesaid, and a bugle-horn, which he commonly used to carry about him, when he was in England, where he shortly arrived, and coming towards Egremont Castle about noontide of the day, where his brother was at dinner, he blew his bugle-horn, which (says the tradition) his brother the baron presently acknowledged, and thereby conjectured his brother's return; and then sending his friends and servants to learn his brother's mind to him, and how he had escaped, they brought back the report of all the miserable torment which he had endured for his unfaithful brother the baron, which so astonished the baron (half dead before with the shameful remembrance of his own disloyalty and breach of promise) that he abandoned all company, and would not look on his brother till his just wrath was pacified by diligent entreaty of the friends. And to be sure of his brother's
future

future kindreds, he gave the *lordship of Millum* to him and his heirs for ever. Whereupon the first Lords of Millum gave for their arms *the horn and the batterell*.

“ But whatever the occasion of the grant was, the Boyvills were from the place called de Millum, and have anciently held the same with great liberties, and had *Fura Regalia* there. John Huddleston did prescribe thereto in the 20th year of King Edward I. and was allowed before Hugh de Cressingham in the pleas of *quo warranto*, holden for the king.

“ The Boyvills held the same in their issue male from the time of King Henry I. until the reign of King Henry III. above one hundred years, viz,

“ — Boyvill, first Lord of Millum—Godardus Dapifer his son—Arthur Fitz Godard—Henry Fitz Arthur—William Fitz Henry—Adam Fitz Henry, brother and heir to William—Joan Boyvill, sole daughter and heir to Adam Fitz Henry, wife to the said John Huddleston, Kt. by whom the inheritance was transferred to the Huddlestons, whose heirs male enjoy it at this day, by the following course of descent, viz.

“ John Huddleston, Knight, in right of Joan his wife, temp. Edward I.—John Huddleston their son—Ranulph Huddleston, son of John—Richard Huddleston, son of Ranulph—John Huddleston, son of Richard—John Huddleston, Knight—Anthony Huddleston, son of John*—William Huddleston, son of Anthony, who enjoys at this present time. Howbeit the right name of these Huddlestons is Pennington, they being all descended from one Gamel de Pennington, the first of that name which I read of, which Gamel in like sort took his addition of Pennington, from Pennington, his chief feat, about the time of the conquest.

“ The first Boyvill gave to his second son, William Boyvill, the manor of Kirkfanton, with the appurtenances, whose posterity enjoyed the same till the reign of King Edward II.

“ Godard de Millum, second Lord of Millum, gave Monk Force aforesaid to the Abbey of Furness; and the churches of Butle and Whittingham (now *Whitcham*) and all the parishes between the river of Esk and the parish of Millum to the Abbey of St. Mary's of York, to which abbey his wife, Matilda, also gave Anderfet, now Agnes Seat.

“ Arthur de Millum, son of Godard, third Lord of Millum, confirmed his father's grants of Monk Force, and of the parishes to the Abbeys of York and Furness, and granted to Furness the services of Kirkfanton, in Millum, which Robert de Boyvill, his cousin-german, then held of him, and presently after did mortgage the same to the Abbot of Furness, till he returned from the Holy Land.

“ Henry, the son of Arthur, the son of Godard, fourth Lord of Millum, confirmed his ancestors grants, and enfeoffed Ranulph Corbott and his heirs of the manor of Brettaby, with the appurtenances, in Millum. He also gave Raisthwate, in Dunnerdale, to one Orme, the son of Dolphin; and Leakley to Henry Fitz William in frank marriage with his daughter, Goynhild Boyvill, with shields for her cattle,

* In Henry VII.'s time, Richard Huddleston, of Millum Esq. dying without issue, the estate being entailed upon the male heirs, passed from his two sisters and coheirs, (Joan, married to Hugh Fleming, of Rydal, Esq. and Margaret to Lancelot Salkeld, of Whitchall, Esq.) and went collaterally to Sir John Huddleston, Knight, second brother of Sir Richard Huddleston, father of the said two coheirs.

and common of pasture in Croch-beege, which Goynhild afterwards (being a widow) gave to the Abbey of Holm Cultram, and William de Millum (the son of Henry de Millum, the son of Arthur de Millum) brother of the said Goynhild, did after confirm the same. And afterwards John Huddleston, and Joan his wife, sole daughter of Adam de Millum, son and heir of the said Henry, confirmed Leakley, and the liberties aforesaid (so granted by Goynhild) unto the Abbot and Convent of Holm Cultram and his successors.

“The said Henry Fitz Arthur gave other lands in Leakely, now called Seaton, unto the nuns of Leakley, or Seaton, which of late were granted unto Sir Hugh Atkew, Knight, when the nunnery was suppressed by Henry VIII.—but Seaton is now the inheritance of John Pennington, Gentleman.

“The deed of feofment, made by the said Henry Fitz Arthur to Goynhild his daughter, approves the same, for therein is excepted as follows—“*Excepta terra in Leakley quam dedi sanctis monialibus servientibus Deo et Sanctæ Mariæ in Leekleya.*”—It takes the name of Seaton from the sea, for that it stands nigh the same. And the rest of Leekley, or Seaton, formerly given to the Abbey of Holm Cultram as aforesaid, is now also part of the possessions of the late nuns of Seaton.

“All the residue of the fees of Millum were thus granted by the Boyvills, Lords of Millum, to their kinsmen or friends, or with their daughters or sisters in marriage; and accordingly by the Huddlestons and their heirs, some as manors, and some as lesser freeholds, as namely, Ulfhay, Thwaites, Dale-garth, and Wayberthwaite, and some in mortmain, as Leakley and Kirkfanton, all which places gave surname to the posterity of the feofees, as Thwaite, of Thwaites, Wayberghthwaite, of Wayberghthwaite, and the rest whereof, some do yet remain, and some names are worn out; but ancient records report and remember them.”*

Millum Castle was anciently surrounded with a park, well stocked with deer, and full of timber: it stands near the banks of the gulph and channel of the river Dudden; the hills rise immediately behind it to the north-east, and having fine verdure on the southern skirts, afford excellent pasturage. “On the west side of this castle, above the park, is Blackcomb, which standing near the sea, and having the two level counties of Lancashire and Cheshire on the south-east side thereof, may be plainly discovered on a clear day, from *Talk on the Hill*, in Staffordshire, near an hundred miles distance: and from the top of Blackcomb one may see several mountains in North Wales, seven English Counties, and as many in Scotland, together with the Isle of Mann. This mountain, and the ridge of hills which run north-west from thence, are esteemed the best sheep-heaths in the county.” The chain of mountains extend to Buttermere. This feigniory, according to its ancient description, is bounded “by the river Dudden on the east, by the islands of Whannev and Peel de Foudray on the south, the Irish sea on the west, and the river Esk, and Hardknot and Wrynose mountains on the north.”

Camden speaks of this part of the county in the following terms:—“The south part of this county is called Copeland and Coupland because it rears its head

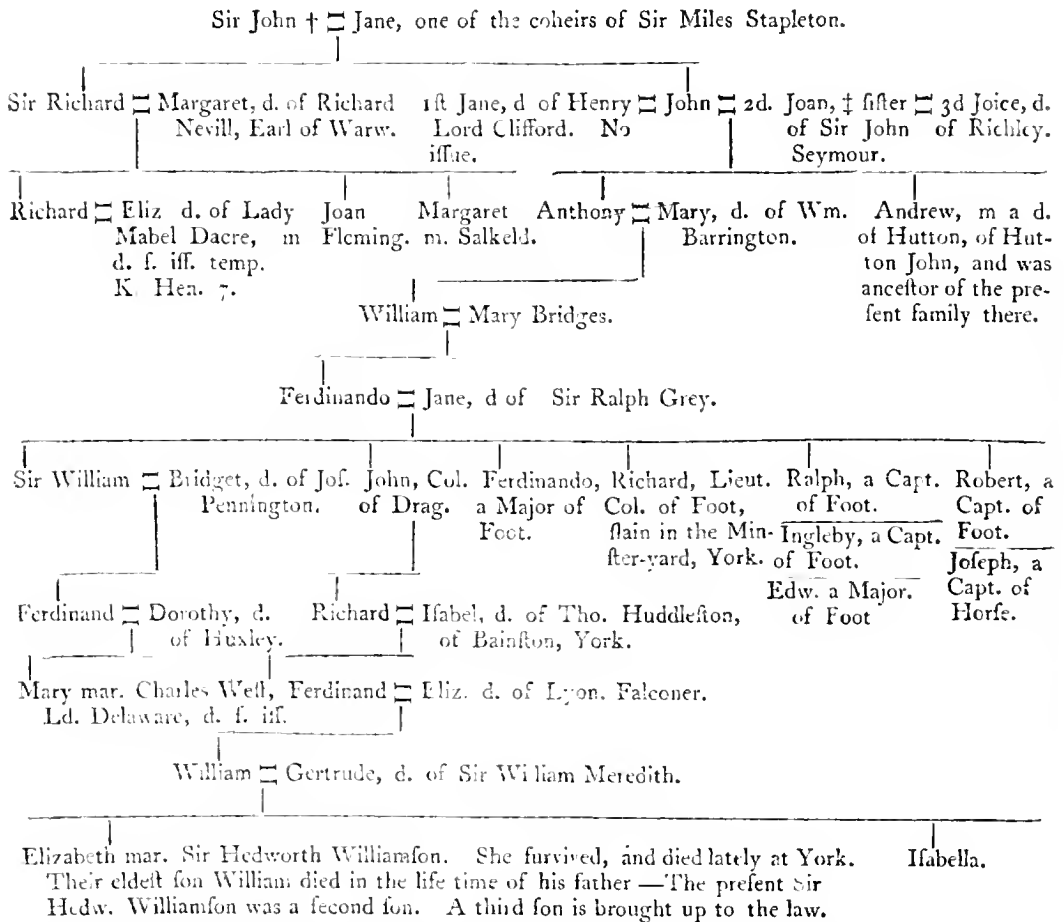
† Denton's MSS.

“ in

This feignory anciently held extensive privileges, being of very great consequence to this part of the kingdom: but of the ancient *jura regalia* it only enjoys, at this day, wreck of the sea. It was anciently a special jurisdiction, where the Sheriff of the County of Cumberland could not enter: and all licences and brew-farms were granted by the lords, within their district, as it is said, but no evidence thereof, or any instruments of that nature, are come to our knowledge.

Iron-ore is found within this lordship, to manufacture which, and to build a ship of considerable burthen, in 1690, a large forest was cut down by Ferdinand Huddleston, then lord, but neither project produced profit: the unfortunate speculation stripped the demesne of that shelter, which was so immediately necessary to it; and which ages cannot restore.

There was anciently a Market in Millum; but the country is now so thinly inha-



† Made Sheriff of Cumberland for life by the Duke of Gloucester—was Steward of Penrith, and Warden of the West Marches. 7th King Edward IV. Knight of the Shire—Keeper of the King's Chaces in Barnclawick, Yorkshire.

‡ Aunt to Jane Seymour, wife to King Henry VIII.

bited, and so much neglected, that it is disused. Though the lordship is thus seated on an isthmus, and almost surrounded with water, yet there is no port or creek for ships within its extensive limits. We saw three or four hulks laying stranded in the channel of Dudden, which are employed in carrying lime and sea ware, and bringing up coals for the inhabitants.

The family of Boyvills, like most of the great ones of this county, terminated in a female heir, by whose intermarriage with Sir John Huddleston, Knight, the ancient feignory of Millum was transferred to that family, in the time of King Edward I. Sir John was a native of the same feignory, being a descendant of the Lords of Anneys, in Millum, whose ancestors are traced in lineal succession to a much higher antiquity than the conquest.

This family also determined in female issue, having possessed Millum, to within a few years past, when Elizabeth, the daughter and heiress of William Huddleston, Esq. by her marriage with Sir Hedworth Williamson, of the county of Durham, Baronet, transferred this extensive territory to a new family. Sir Hedworth and her ladyship, about the year 1774, sold the estate to the present Earl of Lonsdale, for upwards of 20,000l.

We were informed of a project Lord Lonsdale entertained of banking against the sea, on the extensive sands of Millum. It is an undertaking well suited to his opulence; is very practicable, and would gain him a large tract of land: the tide, on these long extended shoals, does not rush forward with the impetuosity of the eastern or German ocean, but dies languidly on the sands. When there is a storm in the Irish channel, it chiefly follows a current which affects that sea, and does not burst upon the shores, as is experienced on the eastern side of this island. In men of such extensive fortunes, a taste for such improvements proves a great blessing to the people; by employing the industrious poor, and also adding to the opulence of the country where the work is performed, as well as to the state at large. There is one considerable advantage this ancient estate of Millum would derive from such a work: by fencing and planting, it would in a great measure prevent those vast volumes of dry land, being snatched up by tempests, which overwhelm the adjacent fields, and impoverish the soil. By experience, it has been proved, that such sands as those of Millum, when kept from the washing of the sea, soon gain a surface fit for vegetation, by the effects of summer suns and winter frosts; and under a peculiar mode of husbandry, are brought to afford delicious pasturage. But the chief advantage to be derived to the ancient estate, would be confining the channel of the river, so as to gain safe riding for small vessels, to carry on some degree of traffic.

In the neighbourhood of Millum, at a place called *Swinside*, in the estate of William Lewthwaite, Esq. of Whitehaven, is a small but beautiful druidical monument; it is circular, about twenty yards in diameter; the stones of which it is composed are from six to eight feet high, all standing and complete. A little to the south, is another of larger dimensions, but not in so perfect a state: the neighbouring people call those places by the emphatical names of *Sunken Kirks*.

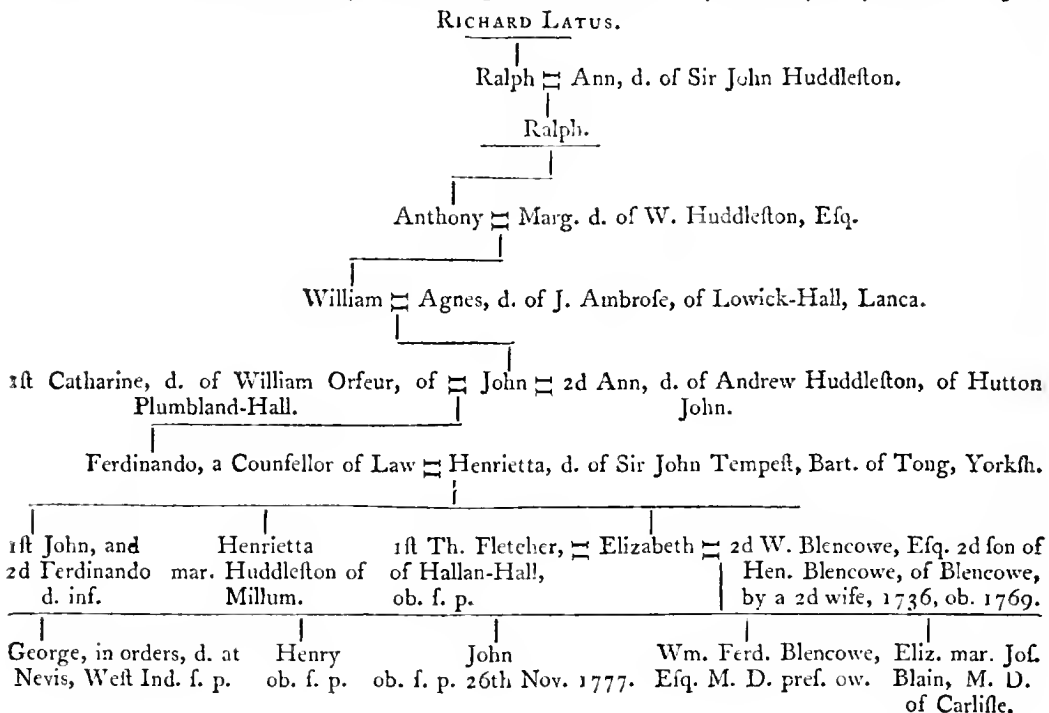
At a place called *Kirkanton*, is a small tumulus, on the summit of which are two huge stones pitched endwise, eight or nine feet in height, and about fifteen

feet asunder: near adjoining to this monument, several other large stones stood lately, placed in a rude manner. †

In a large inclosure at Whicham-Hall, an estate of the Earl of Lonsdale's, tradition says a bloody battle was fought between the English and Scots, the place to this day being called *Scots-Croft*.*

Genealogy of the Family of the Latuses of the Beck.

Richard Latus and Henry Latus joined in the purchase of the rectory of Kirby Irelyth, A. D. 1582.



The church † of Millum was rectorial, and in 1228 was given to the Abbey of Furness. The Archbishop of York, appropriated one moiety to the monastery, with the right of presenting a vicar; the other moiety retained for his own disposition, he appointed it A. D. 1230, for the maintenance of three chaplains, with clerks,

† Of these antiquities, a further account is given in Mr. Housman's Notes under Whitbeck parish.

* We acknowledge our obligations to *Thomas Parkin*, Esq. of Ulverston, for much information relating to this, and several adjacent parishes. THE EDITORS.

† It was certified at 26l. 1s. 8d. In 1714, it received an augmentation of 200l, given by one Pofflethwaite.

There is a school here, endowed with 100l. given by Joseph Huddleston.—A poor stock of 30l. 2s. 0d. given by persons not known.

Sir Medworth Williamson and his lady, sold this manor, some few years ago, to Mr. Singleton of Drig.

This place is pent in by mountains, and consists of a narrow vale or dale, the head of which ascending the skirt of the hills, is rocky and barren, but the lower parts are fertile, have some wood, and like many
of

clerks in his chantry, officiating at the altar of St. Nicholas, in the cathedral church of York. It is said, the right of presentation is in the crown, under the duchy of Lancaster.

Among the mountains lies the chapelry of Ulpha. "Ulfhay was granted to one Ulf, the son of Evard, whose posterity enjoyed it till the time of King Henry III. Ulf had issue Ailward and Ketell: Ailward paid to King Henry III. in the 17th year of his reign, 20 marks for a fine assessed upon him for an attain. Ketell had divers sons, Bennet, William, and Michael; Bennet lived in King John's time, and had a son named Allan. But now the land is reduced to demesne again, and Mr. Huddleston, the present lord of Millum, and divers of his ancestors, have made there a park, inclosed for deer, which yet to this day is called Ulfhay park."§

There is another chapel at Thwaites, a mesne manor of the feignory of Millum.¶

"Down the river of Dudden stands the manor of Thwaites, between the river and the mountains, and the ancient seat of Joseph Thwaites of Ulnerigg, Esq. and the

of the vallies dispersed round the feet of the Cumberland mountains, is picturesque, romantic, full of verdure, and pleasant in the summer season.

The chapel stands at the distance of seven miles from the mother church of Millum. The road is in many places rugged and difficult.†

INCUMBENTS.—Roger Askew, 7th July, 1661, p. the king—Will. Wells, 22d March, 1670, p. the king, as D. of Lancaster.—Jof. Taylor, 16th June, 1699, p. the king—Tho. Benn, 17th Aug. 1713, p. the Queen, as Duchefs of Lancast—Matt. Postlethwaite, 12th Sept. 1743, p. K. as D. of Lanc.—Edw. Nicholson, 4th Sept. 1778, p. Duchy of Lanc.—John Smith, 26th Dec. 1780, p. Duchy of Lanc.

MILLOME VICAR. ECCLIE.

Decantius Rural de Coupland, Dioc. Chester. Rector. appropriat. monasteri. de Furneffe.

Valet in vicar. predict.	{ Mansione cum orto et Pomario p. an. Decim Garbar. et Feni 4l. 6s 8d—Lan. et Agn. 13s. 4d.—Porcell. et Gall. 5s. Finibs quadragesimalibs, 63s. 4d.	{ £. 0 6 8 } { 8 8 4 }	{ 8 15 0 }

Repric. viz. in Sinod. 3s. procuac. 6s. 8d. - - - - - 0 9 8

Et valet clare 8 5 4

xma inde 16s. 6d. h.

ECCL. SURVEY, 26th King Henry VIII.

§ Denton's MS.

¶ Certified to have no endowment, A. D. 1715, a new chapel was built at the expence of the inhabitants.—1717, the inhabitants advanced 200l. and obtained the bounty, with which lands have been purchased.—Poor stock 35l.

Millum, a vicarage worth 80l. a-year.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.] From the river Dudden, which bounds it on the S. and E. about twelve miles in length.—Great part of it waste land.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] The soil is various: about Haveriggas, it is light and level, and produces pretty good wheat, barley, and oats.—Hodbarrow is upon a limestone, the surface level, and the soil clay, with some loam. The south part of the parish is in general fertile.—The chapelry of Hallthwaite, is hilly, but affords good grazing ground, and produces oats.—The chapelry of Ulpha is chiefly grazing ground, with wood lands.

† It was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's bounty, at 5l. per ann. whereof 3l. 6s. 8d. was the ancient chapel salary.—This chapelry is supposed to comprehend a third part of the district of Millum parish.

the place being a stony mountainous country, is not every where altogether fit for tillage, meadow, and pasture. But in several parts and pieces, as they are marked by nature, differing in form and quality of soil, or otherwise by the inhabitants, inclosed from the barren waives of the fells; such pieces of land are now, and were of old, called Thwaites in most places of the shire, sometimes with addition of their quality, as Brackenthwaite, of ferns; Swithwaite, of Rushes; Stonythwaite, of stones; Brenthwaite, of its steepness; Brunthwaite, of burnt with the sun; Redthwaite, of the colour of the soil; Overthwaite, of higher lying; Moorthwaite, of the heath; Southwaite, of the wet soil; Langthwaite, of the form of lying; Micklethwaite, of the quantity; and divers others.

This manor being an ancient fee, holden of the lord of Millum, for a dowry, was by Helen, the wife of John Boyvill, and Michael de Corney, passed by fine, levied 35th King Henry III. of land in Thwaites. And John Huddleston impleaded William, son of John Thwaites, for 200 acres of pasture there, An. 16. Edward I.

The gentlemen of this family, do bear for their arms, a cross argent, fretty gules in a field —, which seems to be derived from the Huddleston's coat, of whom they held the manor of Thwaites."*

This is a melancholy, mountainous, and inhospitable tract, where few visitors are seen. Birth and habit reconcile most situations; thence alone must be derived the estimate of an eligible one.

Here we passed over the sands, in order to visit the fine remains of Furness-Abbey, to which Millum was anciently appropriated, and we were greatly induced to make this excursion; as *Calder Abbey* in the county of Cumberland, was a filiation from Furness Abbey, and it gave us an opportunity to speak at large of that order of monks, who afterwards colonized at *Calder*.

This passage should never be attempted by strangers without a guide, for even with that safe-guard, the gullies and channels of the Dudden, occasioned by the

FUEL.] Peats in general.

QUARRIES AND MINERALS.] In Ulpha is a blue slate quarry: no freestone in the parish; plenty of limestone, which burns to fine lime for plastering; several kilns are employed.

ROADS, RIVERS, AND FISH.] A public road along the coast, kept in good repair. The river Dudden and several small brooks water this parish: in Dudden, great quantities of fish of various sorts are taken, particularly salmon, cod, and flounders.—Herrings are taken along the coast, but have failed for some years past. Dudden cockles are well known to a great extent.

SHEEP.] About 1600 have annually been kept in this parish. Seven fleeces make a stone weight.

BLACK CATTLE AND HORSES.] Along this coast, the cattle and horses, for a considerable district, are much alike for weight and stature.—The cattle are about 9 ft. and a half per quarter; and the horses small, not exceeding 14 and a half hands in height. In Millum park, a few deer are kept; it is remarkable for its excellent pasturage for sheep and cattle.

The arable land of this parish, especially towards Millum castle and the sea, is fertile, and exceeds, in quality, the lands of several parishes to the north. The N. E. part is very rocky.

TENURES.] Ulpha, is of customary tenure, under Miss Singleton of Drig.—Millum, and Hallthwaites, are chiefly freehold, under Lord Lonsdale. Here are several large and extensive farms.

POOR.] The poor of Millum, including Ulpha, are maintained at about the yearly charge of 300l.

HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

* Denton's MS

shifting.

shifting sands, are deep and alarming. From the passage on the sands, the distant country, at the head of this plain, forms a fine amphitheatre; and as we travelled, with the advantage of a bright day, exhibited a most beautiful scene. The mountains appeared to rise behind each other, in a noble and picturesque manner, greatly graced by the heights of Conishead fells.†

Millum castle appeared from thence, to be prettily seated, under a thick grove, at the foot of a mountain, which rises gradually to a great eminence, clothed with the finest verdure, and scattered over with innumerable sheep and cattle; and this was contrasted by the dark mountain, Black Comb, and the succeeding range of hills, covered with heath, and stretching away to the north west.

After travelling four miles over the sands, we entered that fertile and delightful tract of country,

FURNESS,

a district of the county of Lancaster.—It is not consistent with our plan, in this excursion, from a perambulation of Cumberland to go at large into the history of a new tract, totally independent of the county we have undertaken to describe in this work; and a district which we enter upon solely, for the purpose of embellishing the duller part of a tedious task, by introducing a descriptive view of the fine remains of Furness Abbey; a place which, of late years, hath drawn to it many visitors. It had much connection with the southern part of Cumberland, and as such we were desirous of seeing it; and perhaps the same cause may make this excursion pleasing to the reader.

It is not doubted, that Furness was inhabited at the time the Romans entered it. From Tacitus, we may determine, that Agricola subdued the western Brigantes, as well those who had made their strong holds in the forests, as others possessing the lakes and promontories of the several estuaries on the western ocean. By such description, we may safely mark the inhabitants of Furness. The road, called the Street, a common name, by which we find the Roman roads distinguished

† From Mr GREY'S Letters — An Account of a Catastrophe on passing Cautmel Sands.

“ An old fisherman mending his nets (while I enquired about the danger of passing these sands) told me, in his dialect, a moving story; how a brother of the trade, a cockler, as he stiled him, driving a little cart with his two daughters, women grown, in it, and his wife on horseback following, set out one day to pass the seven mile sands, as they had frequently been used to do; for no body in the village knew them better than the old man did: when they were about half way over, a thick fog rose, and as they advanced, they found the water much deeper than they expected;—the old man was puzzled;—he stopped, and said, he would go a little way, and find some mark he was acquainted with: they staid a while for him, but in vain;—they called aloud, but no reply:—at last the young women pressed their mother to think where they were and go on:—she would not leave the place;—she wondered about forlorn and amazed;—she would not quit her horse, and get into the cart with them:—they determined, after much time waited, to turn back and give themselves up to the guidance of their horses.—the old woman was soon washed off and perished;—the poor girls clung close to their cart, and the horse sometimes wading, and sometimes swimming, brought them back to land alive, but senseless with terror and distress, unable, for many days, to give any account of themselves. The bodies of their parents were found next ebb; that of the father, a very few paces distant from the spot where he had left them.”

in these northern districts, leads from Conishead bank, passing by Dalton, and making many deviations from a direct line, extends to Dudden Sands.

West, in his History of Furness Abbey, informs us, that, "In the month of March, 1771, the labourers, in forming the new road, uncovered about eight roods of the Roman road: it ran close by the fence, opposite to Mountbarrow house, where it lay concealed under what had been thrown aside, in clearing or repairing the road. It was a regular pavement, constructed with coble stones, set in gravel, and the outside supported and bound by large boulders. Under Bardsey-park-wall, another inconsiderable part of the pavement hath been since discovered." "The account of Agricola's second campaign, the Roman road pointing at Dalton, the tumulus at Mountbarrow house, the Roman brass vessel, found last summer at Urswick, and the nature of the situation of the fort at Dalton, are circumstances which warrant a supposition, that Agricola had visited and reduced Furness, in the summer of his second campaign 79; and that he, or some successor, had erected a castellum at Dalton."

From its situation, Furness was excellently calculated for beacons, to alarm the Lancashire coast, and to communicate signals received from the heights in Cumberland, which should give notice of an enemy's approach by sea or land. In consequence, the places of several ancient beacons are shewn at this day. The antiquity of the custom is not doubted; and that the Romans, in this part of Britain, used them: nothing could be more important to the station at Lancaster, than a beacon on the foreland of Furness.

Although it has been insisted on, by several writers, that Dalton was a small Roman fort; yet no coins, inscriptions, or other Roman remains have been discovered to determine the fact: on the east side of the church yard, are the traces of a ditch and rampart, but little can be determined from thence. The Romans were, no doubt, well acquainted with Furness. "Ptolemy's Moricambe, is Cartmel-Bay, perhaps from the British *moreb*, a haven; and *cain*, white; or beautiful, from the white rocks on this coast."‡

West insists, that the stone, with which the station below Ambletide was walled, was wrought in the quarries at Dalton.

The Saxons did not, for some time, after the departure of the Romans, possess this sequestered tract. Camden says here, "The Britons lived securely for a long time, relying upon these fortifications, wherewith nature had guarded them, but nothing proved impregnable to the Saxon conqueror: for that the Britons lived here in the 228th year after the coming of the Saxons, is plain from hence, that at that time, Egfrid, king of the Northumbrians, gave to St. Cuthbert, the lands called Cartmel, and all the Britons in it, for so it is related in his life. If in Ptolemy, one might read, *setantiorum* ΛΙΜΝΗ (a lake) as some books have it; and not *setantiorum*, ΛΙΜΝΗ (a haven) I would venture to affirm, that the Britons in these parts were the Setantii; for among these mountains lies the greatest lake in England, now called Winandermere, in Saxon *winpaðremer*, perhaps from its winding banks. Between this lake and the river Dudden, is the promontory which we commonly call Furness; with the island Walney, like a counterescarp before it, for a long way together, and a small arm of the sea between. The entrance

‡ West.

is defended by a fort, called the Pile of Fouldrey, situate upon a rock in the middle of the water. and built by the Abbot of Furness, in the 1st year of King Edward III. but now quite ruined."

The land in Furness, appears to have been chiefly cultivated, by the entries of the several parcels in Doom/day book. §

ULVERSTON

Is a neat little market-town, situated on the declivity of a hill towards the south. West, in his peculiar language, calls this place the Emporium, the London, the "Key, and Mart of Furness." The buildings are neat, without any stile of magnificence, the most of them being habitations of men of trade, whose business is chiefly confined to the produce of this little district. The streets are well paved and kept clean. In the 9th year of King Edward I. Ulverston had a grant of a weekly market on Thursday, and an annual fair: but these were little used, "whilst the Abbey of Furness subsisted." The Abbey occasioned the chief concourse of people; trade was then almost insignificant to the inhabitant, who either wasted his life in the indolence of a monastery, or in vassalage to the religious community. Those who had dealings with the monastery, chose to reside near it; and Dalton, from its vicinity, was the more commodious place for holding a market. These coasts knew little trade or navigation, before the dissolution of abbeys: from that period, the minds of men took another turn, but the advancement was slow; and the cultivation of lands, for a considerable time, continued at a very low ebb. At length, when trade became an object with the inhabitants of Furness, Ulverston grew into importance; Dalton, in consequence, declined. The revenue, which was yearly dissipated by the religious, and the money which travellers expended, who visited the Abbey, were channels of wealth which were done away by the dissolution of the house; Dalton, of consequence, lost its importance. West says, there are, "at present, seventy ships belonging to Ulverston; formerly there were one hundred: they are employed in the coasting trade."*

The mines which supply the chief trade of this place, are at Whitrig, ("the

§ "Camden in Caernarvonshire had placed the *Setantiorum* $\lambda\mu\nu\eta$ of Ptolemy, on the river *Sciout*, near Caernarvon, but allows that other copies remove it further off. Baxter puts it at the mouth of Mersey, Stuke'y of Lune. Ward, Horsley, and Whitaker of Ribble."—GOUGH'S AD. CAM.

* Coals are imported and sold at 11. 5s. 6d. a chaldron, 1772.—Finest flour, 11. per cwt.—Oatmeal, 15s. per cwt.—Wheat, 6s. 11d. per bushel.—Oats, 2s. 6d.—Barley, 3s. 8d.—Beans, 4s.—Beef from 3d. to 4d. halfpenny per lb.—Lamb, 3d. halfpenny—Salmon, 3d.—Butter, 7d. 16 oz. to the lb.—New milk, 1d. per quart.—Labourers, 1s. 6d. summer, 1s. 2d. winter.—Meadows, grass, 3l. per acre. Pasture, 2l.—An acre and a half will keep a cow

The people of Furness, in general, are civil and well behaved. At church and market their appearance is decent, and sobriety is a general virtue. At fairs and public meetings, quarrels and affrays are seldom heard of. The modesty of the female sex, and sobriety of the men, prevent irregularities before marriage, and secure conjugal love and affection through life. The women are handsome, the men, in general, robust. As the air of Furness is salubrious, so the inhabitants live to a good old age. *Æsculapius* is seldom invited to Furness; but *Hygeia* is more necessary than formerly. Within the memory of man, every family manufactured their own wearing apparel; at present, few wear any thing that is not imported. Tea and coffee are in general use, and oatmeal is almost proscribed.——WEST.

Peru

Peru of Furness,") where vast quantities of iron ore are won; † they lye to the west of Ulverston. The roads are deeply stained with the ore, and are crowded with carriages bringing it from the mine.

Ulverston was part of the territory, granted by King Stephen to the monastery, at the time of its foundation; and belonged to the house, till the year 1195, when the abbot and community granted it away in exchange, to Gilbert, who had married Heloise, daughter and heir of the second William de Lancaster, sixth baron of Kendal. By marriage, a moiety came to the Bruscs of Skelton in Cleveland, and from them it passed to the Harringtons, and from that family to Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, who forfeited, A. D. 1554. The other moiety became the estate of the Conierses, who dying without issue, it escheated to the abbot, and continued part of the possessions of that abbey to the time of the dissolution. †

The manor continued in the crown till the year 1609, when King James I. granted a moiety to Salter and Williams, and the other moiety in 1612, to Whitmore

† Iron ore is found there, at the depth of from 20 to 30 yards; it is raised at 3s. 6d. and 4s. per ton, and pays 1s. 6d. per ton to the lord of the soil; it is carted and put on board vessels for exportation, at 3s. and sells from 11s. to 12s. per ton. Great quantities of lapis hæmatites are raised with the ore, which the workmen call kidney and steel ore: there are two kinds of it turned out with the common ore. First, the lapis hæmatites, boltriodes, or gleboins. Second, The convolved kind, described by Aldrovandus and Imperali: it is the richest ore, and easily distinguished from the rubrica fabrilis, commonly called ruddle. There are other works of the same kind in Furness. — WEST.

The view of the country from Whitrig is elegant, and extends from thence as far as Dalton, a miserable antiquated vill, once the pride, now the shame of Furness.

† "A little higher up is Ulverston, memorable for a grant of a moiety of it by Edward III. to John Coupland, a gallant soldier, whom he advanced to the rank of banneret, for taking David II. King of Scots, prisoner, at the battle of Durham. But after his death, the same king beitowed it, with other estates in this county, and the title of Earl of Bedford on *Ingelram*, Lord Coucy, who had married his daughter Isabell." — CAMDEN.

"The low, or plain part of Furness, which is so called, to distinguish it from the woody or mountainous part, produces all sorts of grain, but principally oats, whereof the bread eaten in this country, is generally made; and there are found here, veins of a very rich iron-ore, which is not only melted and wrought here, but great quantities are exported to other parts, to mix with poorer ore."

"Bishop Gibson derives the name of Furness, from the numerous furnaces there anciently, whose rents and services, called *Bloomsmithy-rent* are still annually paid."

"In the moles of Furness, much fir is found, but more oak; the trunks, in general, lie with their heads to the east, the high winds having been from the west." — GOUGH'S AD. CAM.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] In these extensive districts, various species of soil are found; mostly a deep black loam in Furness: in some parts, tracts of light sandy soil; both, in general, very fertile. About Ulverston, and from thence towards Broughton, Kirby, &c. the land has a great mixture of stones and gravel; in some parts there is clay, but chiefly reddish mould. There the situation, in general, is high, the surface uneven, and in some parts mountainous. The land is much used in pasturage, but will produce every kind of grain; oats and barley are chiefly sown, some few potatoes, and very few turnips are grown. In low Furness the surface is very level; wheat and other grain, as well as potatoes, are raised in great quantities; scarce any turnips. The rents of lands vary according to situations, from 3l. 1cs. per acre, down to low as to 1cs. per acre; average price, about 1l. 1s. per statute acre. The noting of statute acre occurs, from the difference of measure used here; by custom, they give six and a half, instead of five and a half yards square to a perch. The extensive estates of Lord George, and Lord John Cavendish, in Furness, must not be considered in the above estimate. Those generous land owners, and particularly the former

more and Vernon. It became united in one Kirby, in 1736, and at length passing through the hands of one Dummer, was conveyed to the present owner's family, the Duke of Montagu.

The burgesses of Ulverston, by the charter of Ingelram de Guynes and Christian his wife, were exempted from the duty of being chamberlains, which was that of gathering the lord's rents, dues, and duties.

By the charter of Roger de Lancaster, they were intitled to equal privileges with the burgesses of Kendal.

Roger de Lancaster was the person who obtained of King Edward I. a weekly market, and a fair.

In our way to the Abbey we passed through

DALTON,

a small town which we have named before, on the eastern declivity of a fine eminence, the summit of which is crowned with an ancient tower, that terminates the principal street. This is what West calls "a miserable antiquated vill, once the pride, now the shame of Furness, overlooked by an ancient square tower or castle, in which the Abbot of Furness held his secular court; and was, till of late, the goal for debtors." What this author is pleased to call *the shame* of

former, with a true nobleness of mind will not permit an old farmer to be discharged, nor his rent to be raised. We are not to estimate that bounty, nor doth it become us to inquire further.

AGRICULTURE AND COURSE OF CROPS.] 1st, Oats, from rift of grafs or pasture land,—2d, Fallow or potatoes.—3d, Barley.—4th, Oats with grafs feeds.—Another mode, 1st, Oats from rift.—2d, Fallow or potatoes.—3d, Wheat.—4th, Barley with manure.—5th, Oats.—6th, Oats.—7th, Potatoes.—8th, Barley, with rib-grafs, trefoil, &c.—Upon many farms, about one third is kept in tillage.—1st year, oats.—2d, Barley.—3d, Oats, and so laid down, often without sowing any sort of grafs feeds.

Mussels, where it is convenient to get them from the shores, are used as a manure. Clay marle is also found and used with good and permanent effect in Furness. Composts of lime and soil are much used. A great part of the land here, seems very proper for producing turnips, but the farmers are very ignorant of the use and culture of them.

What struck me most, was their large unweildy ploughs, used with a wheel fixed to the beam, upon all grounds indiscriminately, and drawn by four stout horses, which necessarily employs a driver. This, I find, is generally the practice, not only on stiff grounds, but also fallows. It is remarkable, that this old custom is still followed; one would conceive, that the expence of keeping two additional horses, and maintaining a driver for every plough, would soon make the people weary of a foolish custom. The only reason assigned by the farmers for using four horses in a plough, is the number of stones and stiffness of the soil, supposing that two horses are unequal to the labour: but this, in general, is a most egregious mistake, and the mere effect of prejudice and inexperience.

MINERALS.] Iron ore is got in large quantities, also blue slate. In Low Furness limestone abounds.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.] A canal is now cutting from the sand to Ulverston, which is expected to benefit trade very much; it is in length about a mile and a quarter. The trade of Ulverston is increased of late years; iron ore and slate, the chief exports; coals and merchants goods, the imports. At Kirby, a great quantity of slate is exported; and from Barrow, perhaps, 8000 ton of iron ore, is annually sent abroad.

Here are several large cotton machines, particularly near Ulverston and Backbarrow.

In these districts, there are large tracts of common lands, capable of cultivation and great improvement; the sheep kept upon them are small; their fleeces weigh about six to a stone.

The black cattle are of the long horned sort, and somewhat heavier than those in Cumberland. Horses are taller than the Cumberland breed in general.

HOUSEMAN'S NOTES.

Furness, ought certainly to be estimated in another manner: whilst it was the seat of secular powers, exercised by an ecclesiastic, whilst its honours or consequence depended on the profusion of the religious house; and whilst it suffered all the ignominious servilities of those unhappy ages, in which the feudal tenures prevailed, and other degrees of vassalage, which it must have experienced, from its unpropitious vicinage, it might literally be stiled *the shame of Furness*: but now, whilst this loathsome prison sinks in ruins, when trade and agriculture, proceeding from the hands of liberty, enrich the surrounding country; and whilst Dalton lifts its head from the eminence, to be seen from afar, by an opulent and unrestrained people, it has a right to a better denomination, though not entitled to the eminent one of *the pride of Furness*. But Mr. West and we formed different estimates, from different prejudices.

The lands on every hand, are rich and well cultivated; yet, a new system in their tenures, would enable the occupier to bring them to a higher state of perfection; of which idea we cannot further insist in this place, than from the general estimate; that all lands which are intercommon, and open doled fields, are certainly, to a degree, in a state of waste, and far from being brought to the utmost profit. †

After travelling about a mile from Dalton, we approached the vale where the ABBEY stands. After crossing a brook, whose waters flow through the inclosed area of the monastery, we entered a narrow dell, pent in on each hand, by hills of a considerable height; along which, lies the approach to the sacred pile, from the north. The vale is marshy, and the whole situation is confined and gloomy. When the country was more wooded, and the roads traçted by fewer carriages,

† “ One general obstacle to the improvement of Furness, and the advancement of agriculture in it, is the mixed lands, or township fields. Every whole tenement, besides the customary annual rent, was charged with the obligation of having in readiness a man completely armed for the king’s service, on the border or elsewhere. Of these there were 60 in Plain Furness. When the abbot of Furness franchised his villains, and raised them to the dignity of customary tenants, the lands they had cultivated for their lord were divided into whole tenements, which were again subdivided into four equal parts: each villain had one, and the party tenant contributed his share in supporting the man at arms, and other burthens. These divisions were not properly distinguished; the land remained mixed: each tenant had a share through all the arable and meadow land, and common of pasture over all the wailes; was deemed a principal tenant, and paid a fine upon his admittance. These subtenements were judged sufficient for the support of so many families, and no further division was permitted.

These divisions and subdivisions were convenient at the time for which they were calculated; the land so parcelled out, was of necessity more attended to, and the industry greater where more persons were to be supported by the produce of it: the frontier of this kingdom (within which Furness was considered) was in a constant state of attack or defence, more hands were therefore necessary to guard the coast, repel an invasion from Scotland, or make reprisals on the hostile neighbour. The dividing the lands in such manner as has been shewn, increased the number of inhabitants, and kept them at home till called for: and the land being mixed, and several tenants united in equipping a plough, the absence of the fourth man was no prejudice to the cultivation of his land, which was committed to the care of three. And this seems the most that can be said in favour of these mixed lands. At present no such precautions are necessary, and domestic economy calls for the improvement of every acre; this can never be done where there is a common of pasture, by which every man has it in his power to prevent his neighbour’s industry, and must equally partake of the fruit of his labour: but if an equitable partition was made, every tenant might improve to his own advantage, and the community would gain greatly by it.”

WEST.

shut



R.N.P.L., L.Y.T.H./O.V.

A.B.C.D.E.F.

Church with its Parts

A High Altar

a Piscina or Cistern

B Choir

C Chapels

C.2 Vestry

D Stairs

E Transsept

E.2 Great Door

E.5 Buffet

F.5 Vault

G to Z Cloisters and Parts adjoining

Scale of Feet
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

O Kitchen Offices

S Opposite Wing raised to the Ground

T Porters Lodge

U Roralt

X Mill Race

Y Vicarage

Z Mill and great Oven

G Chapter House

H Porch

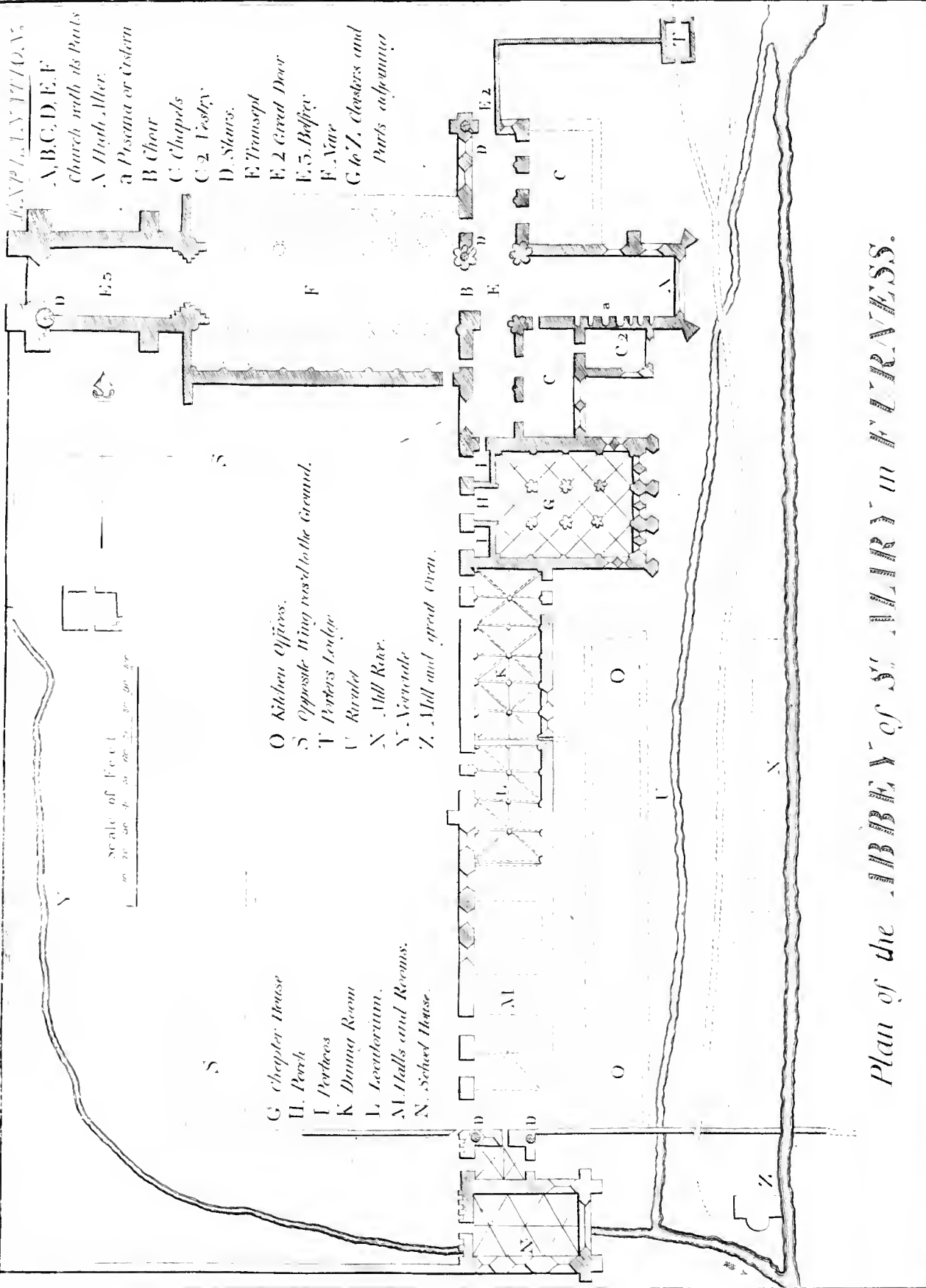
I Portico

K Dining Room

L Levatorium

M Halls and Rooms

N School House



Plan of the ABBEY of ST. MARY in FERRASS.

shut in by dangerous shores and shifting sands, this was a secure seat for a religious community. About the middle of this narrow dell, the abbey is placed; it is enlarged, and opens more to the south, but is every where darksome and solemn, with little of the romantic.

The natural produce of the soil was Nightshade, which gave it the name of *Be-kan's Gill*;* in modern language, rendered more harmonious to the ear, now called, *THE VALE OF NIGHTSHADE*. The edifice occupies, almost the whole breadth of the vale: the stone, of which the buildings are constructed, seems to have been gotten from the western banks, which, at the distance of a very few yards, overlook the whole abbey and its offices. There is very little ornament displayed here; and it is to be remarked, that other houses of Cistercians, founded at or near the same æra, are not marked with much embellishment; but there is a grave and simple taste, and plain order runs through the whole. The assertion that the east end of the church, seems to have been an additional part, intended for a belfrey, to case the main tower,§ is certainly an error of the press, and in no wise corresponds with the present state of the ruins. In regard to the magnitude of this edifice, it was the second in England of that order of religious, and next to Fountains for revenue.

We entered by the gateway of the porter's lodge; a circular arch, with few members, of heavy architecture. The manor house stands upon the north wall of the abbey-yard, near to this gateway; and some parts of it, appear to have been cotemporary with the abbey, and probably it was occupied by the secular servants of the monastery.‡ We passed immediately to the east front of the church, and by climbing the adjacent hill, gained as general a view of the remains, as we could possibly obtain.

From this station, we looked into the chancel and nave, and saw the open arches of the transept, with the fine remains of the chapter-house to the left. The church is, in length, 287 feet within; the choir is 28 feet wide, and 63 feet long; and the great east window, is about 23 feet wide and 36 feet high, to the spring of the arch, which is broken down, but its remaining members denote, that the arch was lancet or pointed; the moulding consists of a few members, with a roll about a foot distant, whose points terminate at two busts in relief, well executed; the one crowned, the other bearing a coronet: one of the figures, we presume, represents King Henry I. in whose reign the house was founded, and the other the founder, Stephen, Earl of Morton and Bulloign, afterwards King of England: West apprehended they were the busts of Stephen, and Maud his Queen.‡ These are the only statuary sculptures we observed about the building. The east end of the church is supported by buttresses, diminishing in tiers; the greatest projection of which, does not exceed five feet. The high altar stood detached from the window, a sufficient distance to allow space for a circumambulatory, necessary for the passage of the officiating priests, in the ceremonies used on high festivals. On the left hand, beneath the window, was a closet for the sacred vessels. On the side

* Lethal Beke, Solamini Lethale. § West.

‡ There is a curious sculpture above one of the fire places, representing Adam and Eve in Paradise, with the assemblages usually delineated in designs of that kind.—THE EDITORS.

wall, to the south, are five stalls or niches in elegant stone-work; that nearest to the altar, the most spacious, having a nich on each hand, separated from the stall by light pilasters, where the cistern for the priests was fixed. In the other stalls, the officiating priests sat, at intervals, to rest. The crowns of these stalls are richly canopied, embellished with intersecting groins and rose-knots, and the whole is finished above, with light and well executed pinnacles in tabernacle-work. Besides the great window to the east, the choir was lighted by two large windows to the north, of pointed arches, furnished with small pilasters; and two lesser windows, on the opposite side, above the stalls. The pavement of the floor appears to have been broken up, the whole being grown over with grass and weeds. The mutilated effigies of a man in armour, with a shield, not blazoned, cut in blue marble, lies in the middle of the choir; the personage interred, not known: perhaps this was the tomb of Sir Michael le Fleming, the second benefactor of the house, who was interred here; or, William de Lancaster, one of the barons of Kendal, who also lies in this place. The *piscina* or cistern, where the priests washed before service, was placed in the larger stall, as before observed. The *manutergium* hung over the small nich on each side of the cistern, for receiving the *purificatores*. Behind these stalls was the vestry, which was entered from the chapels on the east front of the transept. There were five altars in this church, besides the high altar, each placed in a distinct chapel or apartment, separate from the main body of the church. The transept is 130 feet in length, and 27 feet wide within; the arches are low and pointed, with few members of moulding, rising from short clustered pillars, whose capitals are composed of two plain, but separated rolls. The whole eastern front contained chapels; those on the north end were entered by three arches pointed, having several small mouldings; those on the south end, by two arches circular, having several mouldings: consequently those chapels were lighted with an equal number of windows. The chapels are now totally pulled down, and the pillars and arches of the transept are open to view. The walls of the vestry-room, are also levelled with the ground, and the plot is grown with shrubs. In the corners of the north end of the transept, were the winding stairs which led up into the galleries. The great entrance, at the north end of the transept, is by a circular arch, with many mouldings, the gateway remarkably low; and instead of being placed immediately under the great window there, it stands beneath one jamb of it: the fancy of the architect in this matter, was as unaccountable, as the crooked appearance is disagreeable. The centre tower, which now is levelled with the side walls, has been supported on four pillars, with pointed arches; the arch above the entrance into the choir, still remaining, of beautiful form and proportion, hanging together by its justness of workmanship, without any superstructure. Three of these pillars are clustered, but very light, the fourth is square and heavy, the sides cut into dices. From the south-west corner of the transept, is a door-way, under a pointed arch, which led from the dormitory, for the convenient admittance of the religious to matins. There is no other remains of the nave, but part of the south wall; the north wall and the columns, which formed the side aisles, are all down; but from the pilasters on the south wall, one may compute the number of pillars which formed the aisles; and from their distances on a given square,

square, calculate the width of the ailes. The groined roofs of the ailes and nave, have been supported on eight pillars, and two terminating pilasters on each side; thence we conceive, that the ailes were about 16 feet wide, the whole width being seventy feet: the wall is about 54 feet high. What was the form of the pillars of the nave, or whether they were uniform, we could not trace; but from the pilasters, are induced to believe, they were clustered, with capitals, like those in the transept. The Belfrey stands at the west end of the church, a detached tower, very strong and heavy, the buttresses projecting about eleven feet; the west wall is ten feet in thickness. There is an unaccountable variation in the dimensions of the walls of this church; in some parts they are five feet thick, in others six, and in others only four feet.

At the south east corner of the nave, an arched door leads into the area, which is a parallelogram, in length 334 feet, and in width 102, exclusive of a cloister on the west side, which was 31 feet and upwards in width, now totally ruined; there was also a shed round this court for processions.

Adjoining to the south end of the transept, stand the remains of the chapter house, sixty feet in length, and forty five feet six inches in width.—“The vaulted roof, formed of twelve ribbed arches, was supported by six pillars in two rows, at thirteen feet distance from each other, and the side walls; supposing each pillar two feet diameter, which divided the room into three alleys or passages of thirteen feet wide. At the entrance, the middle only could be seen, lighted by a pair of tall pointed windows at the upper end of the room; the company in the side passage would be concealed by the pillars, and the vaulted roof, that groined from those pillars, would have a true Gothic disproportioned appearance, of sixty feet, by thirteen. The two side alleys were lighted each by a pair of similar lights, besides a pair on each side at the upper end, at present entire, and illustrate what is here said. Thus whilst the upper end of the room had a profusion of light, the lower end would be in the shade. The noble roof of this singular edifice did but lately fall in; the entrance or porch is still up, a fine circular arch, beautified with a deep cornice, as also a portico on each side.”* The roof, which is described above, had fallen in before we visited the remains. Above the chapter house were the library, and scriptorium. By the porch, and entrance into this part of the edifice from the court, and the porticoes on each side, one may presume the inside was once highly finished; for these are embellished with a bold cornice, and pilasters of marble. The east front is divided into six windows, in couples, which are separated only by a mullion, moulded with the same members as the arch of the window; each couple is separated from the other by a pillar, in the front of which is a semi-octagonal buttress, terminating a little above the height of the Windows, in a point. The masonry of this front has been excellent. Two windows of the same form, open on the north and south sides. To the south of the chapter house, and equal to the length of that side of the court, stood the kitchen and other offices; immediately under the centre of which, a branch of the rivulet is brought by a wide arched conduit, that formed an excellent common shore to the house. Over these, according to West’s account, were the

* West.

lodgings for some of the secular servants of the monastery. Immediately to the south of the chapter house, and adjoining thereto, was the refectory, a large and commodious apartment, covered with a roof of groined arches: and near to it were the locutorium, calefactory, and conversation room: the use of the conversation room, was one of the great indulgences and relaxations of the monks of this order; "For those who attended the church service, were confined to strict silence, and strait inclosure: the times for conversation were, after dinner in the locutorium or conversation room, and on some particular days, when they had liberty to walk abroad in company, for exercise and relaxation; they being but seldom permitted to receive or return visits."§

At the south end of these buildings, and out of the inclosure of the area is another building, the vaulted roof of which remains, of excellent masonry; formed by intersecting groins, springing from pilasters in the side walls; the arching, within the groin, is composed of thin slate stones, like the roof of many ancient churches, and particularly of the choir of Mailross abbey; but the groins there, are rather lighter than at Furness. This is supposed to be the school-house, where the children of the abbey-tenants were educated: one of the pillars, on the south-east corner, shews breaks and marks, as if a pulpit for the teacher had been fixed to it: a stone bench is formed all round the room. Above the passage to this place, there were several small apartments.

A water course, arched over, was brought from the west side of the area, under the school-house, and delivered into the brook, on the east, near to the place where the ruins of the mill and bakehouse are. Nothing could be more excellent for cleanliness, pleasure, and health, than these aqueducts; by the arched coverings of which, all dampth, was prevented affecting the superstructures.

Having described the remains of this religious house in their present state, we must detain the reader, to attend to a short account of the order of monks, who were placed here, and their manner of life; and also to the foundation of the house, and the several donations thereto.

The monks who settled here, came from the monastery of Savigny, with *Ewanus*, their chief or leader; they took up their first residence at Tulket, near Preston, in this county, in the month of July 1124, where they elected him their abbot.* They rested in that situation for three years, and in the same month, A. D. 1127, the abbey of Furness being founded, they removed to this new station. When they emigrated, they were of the order of Savigny, and benedictines, and so continued for a considerable time; their habit was grey: but afterwards they became Cistercians, whose habit was white. The monastery of Savigny was little advanced beyond its infancy, when this colony was sent forth; for it was not senior to Furness above 15 years: so that their establishment had only taken place 12 years; and the order of Cistercian monks was not above 14 years date, when

§ Well.

* Some ruins and part of the fosse, which surrounded the monastery, are still to be seen at Tulket.

GOUGH'S AD. CAM.

Part of the painted glass, from the east window, representing the crucifixion, &c. is preserved at Windermere church, in Bowness, Westmorland.——Ibid, PENNANT, WEST.

the house of Savigny was founded. The monastery of Furness continued benedictines for some time, after Savigny had embraced the Cistercian order; it was not till the time of their fifth abbot, that they followed the example of the parent monastery, and reformed after the Cistercian rule; which appears to have been effected by some secret influence; for their former abbot refused the reformation, and travelled to Rome, to plead an exemption for his house. Being intercepted by the way, by emissaries of Savigny, he was held in durance, and at length forced to that monastery, where he was stripped of his abbacy, and by compulsion, had the rules of the Cistercian order imposed on him. After the deprivation, the vacancy was filled up in Furness, by the election of Richard de Baioces; under whom this society made the change in their order. It cannot be conceived this deviation from the maxims and resolutions made in full chapter, before their former abbot departed for Rome, could be brought about, without some powerful means; above which corruption the deprived abbot appeared: or otherwise, we must necessarily conclude, that the religious society permitted their principles and determinations to be dissipated like vapours, by the breath of a new ruler. This change in the order of the society of Furness,† strikes us with reflections which draw forth a sigh, for religion. Let us revert to the words of West on this occasion, who, if an excuse could have been pressed forth at any extremity, would, from his particular partiality, have given it a birth. “The monks of Furness, being well satisfied with the benedictine rule, declined the matriculation, and Peter de Eboraço their abbot, according to a resolution taken in full chapter, was dispatched to Rome to plead an exemption, and apply for the pope’s permission, that they might live according to the rule which they had at first embraced, notwithstanding the transmigration of the Savigny monks.” now let us see the cause of the reformation, “Richard de Baioces, being himself a Norman, entered readily into the views of the Savigny monks; and having once declared his intention of a filiation with Claraval, the monks joined him in compliment to St. Barnard.” It seems to require no comment.

This order, in its origin, held a strict observance of the *practice of penance, assiduous contemplation, and singing the divine praises*; it did not admit of the ordinary relaxations, which are partaken by other orders of religious. St. Barnard, who was himself a man of learning, well knew how far reading was necessary to improve the mind, even of a recluse; he therefore took care to furnish all his monks with good libraries: such of them as were best qualified, were employed in taking copies of books in every branch of literature; many of which beautifully written on vellum, and elegantly illuminated, are at this time to be seen in the public repositories. West mentions one preserved at Conishead, being “*a plan of education for kings and princes.*” Its utility is discovered in its title.

† The dress of the monks was, a white cassock, with a caul and scapulary of the same.

The choir dress was a white or grey cassock, with caul and scapulary of the same, and a girdle of black wool; over that a mozel or hood, and a rocket, the front part of which descended to the girdle, where it ended in a round, and the back part reached down to the middle of the leg behind.

When these monks appeared abroad, they wore a caul, and a full black hood. Every house had something peculiar to itself.——WEST.

“The

“ The Cistercian monks used neither furs nor linen, and never eat any flesh, except in time of dangerous sickness: they abstained even from eggs, butter, milk, and cheese, unless upon extraordinary occasions, and when given to them in alms. They had, belonging to them, certain religious lay brethren, whose office was to cultivate their lands, and attend to their secular affairs: these lived at their grainges and farms, and were treated in like manner with the monks, but were never indulged with the use of wine. The monks who attended the choir, slept in their habits upon straw; they rose at midnight, and spent the rest of the night in singing the divine offices. After prime and the first mass, having accused themselves of their faults in full chapter, the rest of the day was spent in a variety of spiritual exercises, with uninterrupted silence. From the feast of the exaltation of the holy cross (the 14th of September) until Easter, they observed a strict fast. Their hospitality to strangers, and their charity to the poor, was extensive. Flesh was banished from their infirmaries, from septuagesima until Easter.”*†

Among other privileges which they enjoyed, were these:—They were not compellable to appear as witnesses on any cause, be its nature what it might, at any court held two days journey distant from their monastery. Their houses could only be visited by their respective abbots. Their benefactors, friends, and servants, were exempted from all excommunications.‡

The foundation charter of this house, in the year 1126, was to the following purport: “ In the name of the blessed Trinity, and in honour of St. Mary of Furness; I Stephen, Earl of Bologne and Moreton, consulting God, &c. in the year of our Lord, 1126, of the Roman indiction, the 5th and 18th of the Epact. Considering every day the uncertainty of life, that the roses and flowers of kings, emperors, and dukes, and the crowns and palms of all the great, wither and decay; and that all things, with an uninterrupted course, tend to dissolution and death: I therefore return, give, and grant to God, and St. Mary of Furness, all Furness and Walney, with the privilege of hunting; with Dalton, and all my lordship in Furness, with the men and every thing thereto belonging; that is, in woods, and in open grounds, in land and in water; and Ulverston, and Roger Braithwaite, with all that belongs to him; my fish-ponds at Lancaster, and Little Goring, with all the land thereof, with sac and soc, toll and team, infantheof, and every thing within Furness, except the lands of Michael le Fleming; with this view, and upon this condition, that in Furness an order of regular monks, be, by divine permission, established: which gift and offering, I, by supreme authority, appoint to be for ever observed; and that it may remain firm and inviolate for ever, I subscribe this charter with my hand, and confirm it with the sign of the holy cross.

Attested by Henry, King of England, and Duke of Normandy, Thurston,

* West from Card. Vitri.

† This severity was greatly relaxed under the authority of Rome.

‡ William de Lancaster, of Kendal, reserved to himself the punishment of the monks, the boatmen at Winandermere, and Thurston waters.

Archbishop of York, Audin and Boffes, both bishops. Robert, keeper of the seal, Robert, Earl of Gloucester.”

This endowment was followed by several large donations; the first benefactor on record, is Sir Nicholas le Fleming.†

The abbot's temporal powers and privileges were great: he had toll, theam, infangtheof, sac and soc, sheriffs turn, court leet, assize of bread, and ale (Aldingham

† *Sir Nich. le Fleming.*—Ros, with the fish-ponds, and Urfwick, in exchange for Bardsey, Fordebeck. *William de Lancafter, 8th Baron of Kendal.*—Scaithwaite and Egton, a ferry boat, and one for fishing on each of the waters on Windermere and Thurston.

William de Lindsey, and Alice his wife.—A moiety of Ulverston.

William, Earl of Bologne.—Three shillings every day the abbot appeared at his court.

King Edward I.—Free warren.

Robert de Laybourn.—Quitied his right of winning iron and copper in the abbot's liberties, except a limited quantity, which he had of the grant of Hugh Moriceby.

Gilbert de Bardsey.—Land at Alinschales.

Alexander de Kirby.—Land at Domerholm, and four oxgangs at Kirby; and the church of Kirby.

Richard de Broughton.—Land at Roltthwaite bank.

Helwise, daughter of William, 6th Baron of Kendal.—Buck, doe, and falcon, with all her right in that part of the feils belonging the abbey.

John, heir of Roger de Lancafter.—Wood, mofs, and pasture of Angerton mofs.

John, son of Robert de Harrington.—Released of right to part of Angerton mofs.

Adam de Huddleston.—Forty mofs rooms.

Chr. de Broughton, and Christian his wife.—Land in Broughton.

William de Lafwyck.—Five shillings rent out of Lafwyck.

Gilbert de Bardsey.—All his land in Bardsey.

Elizabeth, wife of Sir Michael le Fleming, and grand-daughter of Gilbert de Urfwick, confirmed her father's grant of land in Urfwick.

Henry de Redman.—Three shillings yearly for maintaining lights.

Benet, and Mildred Pennington.—The land of Skeldon moor.

Allan de Coupland.—Land rent of a mark out of Coupland, and free chace in all his lands in Furness, and also the manor of Bolton.

Richard de Coupland.—The manor of Bolton.

The Succession of Abbots was as follows:

<i>A. D.</i>	<i>Popes.</i>	<i>Archbishops of York.</i>	<i>Kings.</i>	<i>Abbots.</i>	<i>How vacated.</i>
1127	Honor II.	Thurston 28.	20 Henry I.	1 Evans or Yvon de Abrenus.	D.
—	—	—	—	2 Eudo de Suderval.	—
—	—	—	—	3 Mich. de Doneaster.	—
1145	Eugene III.	H. Murdac, 29.	Stephen.	4 Peter de York.	abdicat.
—	—	—	—	5 Rich. de Baigeux.	—
—	—	St. William 30.	—	6 John de Caunsfield *	—
—	—	—	26th Henry II.	7 Walter de Millum.	—
1181	Lucius III.	—	Roger 31.	8 John de Pennington.	—
—	—	—	—	9 Conon de Bardoul.	—
—	—	—	—	10 William furnamed Niger.	D.
—	—	—	—	11 Ger. Brifal, or Brifhalton.	—
—	—	Geo. Plantagenet, 32.	Rich. I.	12 Nich. de Dalton.	—
—	Celestin.	—	—	13 Rich. de Quintine.	—
1191	—	—	—	14 Ra. Fletham.	—
—	—	—	—	15 John de Newby.	—

* To him Eugene granted the bull of exemptions.

ham and Ulverston excepted, on the bailiff's coming into court, to claim the exemption) free-chace, wrecks of the sea, and waife, (except in Aldingham) free-warren, a market at Dalton, with a court of criminal jurisdiction there; and by his own bailiff and coroner, he tried all such causes as came within the cognizance of the sheriff, by a jury de pares; at which time the king's coroner attended, to take cognizance of all such matters as belonged the crown. He issued summonses and attachments, by his own bailiff in Furness, and granted executions by his bailiff and the king's coroner. He had the return of all writs within his liberty, and held a goal at Dalton castle, for debtors taken within its limits.

"The military establishment of Furness, depended upon the abbot. Every mesne lord and free-homager, as well as the customary tenants, took an oath of fealty to the abbot, to be true to him against all men, excepting the king. Every mesne lord obeyed the summons of the abbot or his steward, in raising his quota of armed men; and every tenant of a whole tenement, furnished a man and horse of war, for guarding the coasts, for the border service, or any expedition against the common enemy. The habiliments of war were, a steel coat, a coat of mail, a salce, a falchion, a jack, the bow, the bill, the cross bow and spear. The Furness legion consisted (of 60 men) of four divisions; 1st, bowmen horsed and harnessed; 2d, Bylmen, horsed and harnessed; 3d, Bowmen on foot, 4th, Bylmen on foot."†

This abbey had under it nine inferior houses, four of which were filiations from

<i>A. D.</i>	<i>Popes.</i>	<i>Archbishops of York.</i>	<i>Kings.</i>	<i>Abbots.</i>	<i>How vacated.</i>
1191	—	—	—	16 Stephen de Alverston.	
	Honor III.	Walter Grey 33	18th King John.	17 Nich. de Meaux.†	
	—	—	—	18 Robert de Denton.‡	
	—	—	—	19 Laurence de ———	
	—	—	—	20 William de Middleton.	
	—	—	—	21 Hugh de Bron.	
	—	—	—	22 William de Cockerham	
	—	Will. de Millem 42.	15th Edward III.	23 Hugh Skeller, als Dalton,	Deposed.
1340	Bened. 12.	—	—	24 John de Cockerham.	
	—	Jo. Thorby.	—	25 Alexander de Walton.	
1362	Urban 6th	—	—	26 John de Cockerham.	
	Bonif. 19	Rich. Scroop, 48.	5th King Hen. IV.	27 John de Bolton.	
1404	Inno. 7th	—	—	28 William de Dalton, A. D. 1412.	
	—	Hen Bowit, 49th.	2d Hen. VI.	29 Robert.§	
1424	—	Kemp, 50th	—	30 Thomas.	
1527	Clem. 3d	J Wolfey	17th Hen. VIII.	31 Alexander Rawlinson.¶	
	—	Ed. Lee, 58th	—	32 Roger Pyle.**	

From a Manuscript of Brown Willis,

Mr. West has added John Turner, elected on William Woodward's death, 1445.

——— Rawlinson occurs between 1440 and 1446.

Lawrence elected, A. D. 1491.

Alexander Bach, or Bauch, 1534.

† Translated to the bishoprick of Sodor and Man, A. D. 1217.

‡ His tombstone is preserved in the manor-house, inscribed on the edge, *Dominus Robertus D. E. Abbas Furnesii quintus.*

|| His monument there, a recumbent colossal figure, dressed in a plaited albe, with a stole about his neck, and a mace in his arm, pressing a book to his breast; he was buried in the chapter-house.

§ From an indenture, dated 2d Henry VI.

¶ Ditto, dated 17th and 24th Henry VIII.

** He, with 29 monks, surrendered the abbey, 9th April, 1537, 28th King Henry VIII. and received for pension, the rectory of Dalton, value 33 l. 6s. 8d.

thence;

thence; Caldre, Swinhead in Lincolnshire; the abbey of Ruffin in Man, Fermoi in Ireland, Ynes, Holy Crofs, Wythnea, Cockermouth, Ynefelughen, with Arkelo and Bello Becio.

At the diffolution, the revenues were valued, according to Dugdale, at 305l. 16s. Speed 966l. 7s. In the 31st and 32d years of King Edward I. the rents amounted to 1599l. 8s. 2d.

We only viewed PLEL CASTLE at a diftance; the paffage not being very agreeable; and we happened to be in fight of it, at or near high-water. It is a gloomy fortrefs without any ornament, the bulwark of the monaffery, and chief place of defence againft an enemy, to which all the valuables and ornaments of the abbey were removed in times of invafion and public danger. It has a noble and folemn appearance, juft emerging from the ocean; but was a miserable place for a garrison to be locked up in under a clofe blockade; its conftruction was adapted to thofe rules of warfaring which were practifed at the time of its erection, when the chief mode of affault, was by ftorm and efcalade; but againft ordnance it would abide no fhock. It is remarkable that Weft, who, in his elaborate work, has enumerated the articles of greatnefs, power, and authority vefted in the Abbot of Furnefs, has taken no notice of this caftle, which was built by the Abbot of Furnefs, 1ft King Edward III.*

We paffed within fight of Gleafton caftle, which is thus mentioned by Camden and his editor. "It has been very large and firm, having four ftong towers of a great height, befides many other buildings, with very thick walls. This was the ancient eftate of the family of Harringtons, to whom it came from the Flemings by the Cancefields; and whose inheritance went by a daughter to William Bonvill, and by him, at laft, to the Grey's Marquiffes of Dorfet." The conftruction of this caftle was fingular, being compofed of timber and mortar, pointed and plaiftered outwardly with lime: and this more remarkable, as it is fo near Dalton; one is led to conceive from thefe circumftances, that Gleafton Caftle was of more diftant antiquity, than the abbey of Furnefs: at leaft there is no apparent reafon, why it fhould have been conftructed of fuch materials, if ftone was ufed fo generally in its neighbourhood.‡

† This appears by a mufter-roll in the reign of King Henry VIII.

* The natural curiofities mentioned by Mr. Weft, are as follows:—"The Leven frequently changes its courfe by the fhifting of the fands, and the weight of the frefacs, and making for itfelf a deep channel, in fome places difcovers flratum, fuper flratum of marle and foil, laced with fibres of vegetables.

"A fpecies of Belemnites, representing Shrimps without heads, and other teftaceous concretions, together with the Ammonite of St. Hylda, are alfo found in Furnefs. In the ifland of Fulney, are great quantities of ifones, fo perforated, as to be almoft as light as cork wood.

"The Tophacea Abba of Pliny, is found near Dalton. There is abundance of limedone, and marine fhells, in many places. The Lucargillon and Capnumargos have been difcovered in the parifh of Aldingham, in great quantities. Many trunks of very large trees, lay in the bed of the river Leven in different directions, as high up as the tide could force them." Many are cut out in the peat moffes.

‡ To the right you have a view of the ruins of Gleafton-Caftle, the feat of the Flemings foon after the conquest; and by a fucceffion of marriages, it went to Cancefield, then to Harrington, who enjoyed it fix defcents; after that to Bonville, and lally to Gray, and was forfeited by Henry Gray, Duke of Suffolk, A. D. 1559. —WEST'S GUIDE.

The arms of the convent, according to Tanner, are reprefented in No. 1ft and 2d in the plate, and the feal No. 3. The plants in it reprefent the Nightfhade, in reference to the name of the valley where the abbey ftands; and the wivern at the bottom, was the device of Thomas Plantagenet, fecond Earl of Lancafter.

THE PARISH OF WHICHAM,

(IN ALLERDALE WARD ABOVE DERWENT,)

LIES to the north, near to the mountain which is very properly called *Black-combe*, and at the west end of *Donersdale*. Here is a mesne manor, under *Millum*; but we are not ascertained how far the boundaries of that manor extend, or whether it comprehends the whole parish.

Denton's account of it is in the following words: "At the west end of Donersdale, near the fell, and foreanent Millum, stands Whicham or Wicheham: Whichall, or the most part thereof, was another fee holden of Millum, and as I take it, the place took the name of one *Wyche*, the first feoffee of the same. He lived about the time of King Henry I.; two of his sons, William Fitz Wyche, and Godfrey, were witnesses to a mortgage of Kirkfantou, in the time of King Henry II.; but the issue general brought their lands into other families, about the time of King Henry III. for then one Randulph de Bethom had the land; and Ann. 6th King Edward I. he granted estovers to John Parson of Whicham, in his woods there; and one Robert, the son of Radulph de Bethom, warranted lands in Selcroft and Saterton in Millum, 9th King Edward I.; but the manors of Selcroft and Whicham were in another family, in the 9th year of King Edward II. as appears by a fine thereof levied, between William Corbet, and Alicia his wife quer. and John de Corney Deforc."* To this Mr. Milbourne added, "that Whicham belonged to the family of Latus.†

The lands in this parish are divided to several proprietors; Lord Londale has a considerable demesne;‡ and the family of Mulcasters of Cocker-mouth, we are informed have several parcels.

The church is rectorial,§ and was given by one Reyner, called the Fewer* to the abbey of St. Mary in York.

THE

* Denton's MSS. † From the manuscript of Sir Daniel Fleming.

‡ A part annexed to the lordship of Millum.—Other part derived by purchase, from the devise of Henry Fearon of Calvey.

§ Decanatus Rural de Coupland, Dioc. Chester.

WHICHAM RECTORY

In the Rural Deanry of Coupland, Lord Mulcaster Patron.

K. Books, Sl. 15s.—cert. val. 43l 13s. 3d.—10s. pension to St. Bees.—Hugh Askew presented 1544. Pennington certified patron, 1717.

INCUMBENTS.] Robet Crompton, 10th October, 1630, p Miles Pennington, Esq.—John Lawrey, 17th Jan. 1720—James Pennington, for this turn—William Smith, 24th Feb. 1745.—John Smith, yco. this turn.

Whitchingham.

* A fewer, is a fugitive. In Scotland the name of fuer, distinguishes one holding in fee.

THE PARISH OF WHITBECK.

(IN ALLERDALE WARD ABOVE DERWENT.)

A Little way to the north-westward, and almost immediately at the foot of the mountain, lies this parish.

Denton informs us, " That some dale westward, under the mountains, stands the church or chapel of *Whitbeck*, which William Morthing, Lord of Whitbeck, gave by fine levied, to the prior and convent of *Konning-feat* (Conisheved) in the " 45th year of King Henry III.

" These Morthings and Corbets were anciently seated in Millum; I have seen " of their names in writings and evidences, made in the time of King Henry, or " King Edward II. and to have been men of good worth and quality there; as, " namely, one William de Morthing and John de Morthing, William Corbet and " Radulph Corbet. Divers of the Corbets seated themselves in Scotland, in those " famous wars of King Edward I. where their posterity do remain to this day." ‡

The church was rectorial, and was given by Gamel de Pennington to the priory of Conishead; on which account, under the dissolution, it was reduced to a perpetual curacy. William Parke, Esq. is impropriator and patron. †

Henry

Whitingham, Rector Eccle. Johns Wodall incumbens.

Valet in Mansione cum Gleba Pomar et Orto, 26s. 8d.

Rector p'dict.	Decim. feni et Garbar, 40s.	Lan. et Agnel. 4l.—Piscin. Marinor, 10s.	} l. s. d.
Decim Molend. 3s. 4.	—Minut. et privat. decim. cum oblac. ut in libra. paschal, 30s.		

Repric. viz. in.

In toto. 9 10 0

Annual. penic. Prici fee. Bege 10s.—Synod, 21d.—Procurac. 3s. 4d. - - - - - 0 15 1

Et valet clare, £ 8 13 11d. x^a inde 17s. 6d.

ECCL. SURV. 26th King Henry VIII.

There is a school here, endowed with 16l. a-year, by one Hodgson; the school-house was built at the expence of the inhabitants. The master is nominated in pursuance of a decree, 2d King James II. by 12 trustees or governors. There is a poor flock of 33l. Three pound was given by one Mason, the interest paid to six poor widows; 5l. by Robert Crompton, rector, the interest given to the poor; the residue by persons unknown, half of the interest money thereof is applied to the church repairs, the other half to the poor.

EXTENT.] From E. to W. nearly four miles.—From N. to S. one mile.

SOIL AND PRODUCE, &c.] The inclosed land, shews a proportion of clay, and in some parts loamy --- For bearing grain, good soil in general; it also produces turnips and potatoes. The west end of the parish, towards the sea, is level and most fertile; the other part is hilly. A considerable share of Black Combe lies in this parish, upon which the inhabitants keep about 3000 sheep.

MINERALS, &c.] No freestone, lime, or coal, and very little wood. The living said to be worth 80l. a-year.

HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

‡ Denton's MSS.

† Decanatus Rural de Coupland, Dioc. Chester.—Whitbeck certified value, 9l. 14s. 8.

We do not find any valor in the Eccl. Survey, taken temp. King Henry VIII.

INCUMBENTS.

Henry Parke of Kendal, Mercer, left 400l. the interest whereof, he directed should be given to six poor people, to be nominated by the church-wardens, and four of the most substantial inhabitants, who were to be approved by the Bishop of Chester, for the time being. In 1722 it was certified, that an alms-house was built for the reception of the six paupers, and that lands were purchased with Mr. Parke's money, which then brought a revenue of 24l. to the house.

This parish is bounded on the east and north-east by Black Combe, on the north and north-west by Bootle, on the west and south-west by St. George's channel (having the Isle of Mann due west) and on the south and south-east by Whicham. A vein of peat-moss, containing, in some places, near one fifth of the breadth of the parish, runs longitudinally through the middle of the greatest part of the land, divides it into two kinds of soil; that part near the sea sandy, inclining to a clay as it comes nearer the moss, and bears the name of the *Lowfields*; that part above the moss consists of heavy mould, with many stones; this soil becomes more gravelly as it approaches the base of the mountain, and is called the *Highfields*. What makes it necessary to specify their names, is, that every farmer is under the necessity of using two kinds of ploughs, which take their names from the lands in which they are used: the Highfield plough is made strong, with a straight wooden mould-board, and a fock with a feather, drawn principally by

INCUMBENTS.] Rev. John Davies, 20th March 1624---Rich Huatson, 28th March, 1654, buried---Lawr. Parke, cur. 21st March, 1673---Will. Robinson, entered 1st March, 1673---Lanc. Walker, 1st Nov. 1679---John Sawrey, 1709---Daniel Noble, 10th Oct. 1725---John Romney, 1731---John Jackson, 20th Oct. 1734---John Bradley, 25th July, 1736---Tho. Green, 4th June 1737---Tho. Smith, 1st July, 1773---John Atkinson, 30th July, 1675---John Brocklebank, 1791.

	<i>Bap.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Bur.</i>
State of population from 1597 to 1617	197	32	104
1771 to 1790	87	18	32
<i>Decrease</i>	110	14	72

Sixteen poor people, six of whom are in the hospital.---Ten houses fallen to ruin within 20 years.---Several uninhabited.

State of Inhabitants.---One clergyman---one dealer in spirits---one house-carpenter-- one miller---twelve women---nine farmers---four cottagers and labourers.

BENEFACTIONS NOTED IN THE REGISTER BOOK.

In 1580, John Kitchen gave 20 marks, half the interest to the poor, the other half to the church-- 1617, Lawrence Parke gave 10l. to the like use---1634, Arth. Myres, 10l. for a schoolmaster--1674, Henry Robinson, 5l. for the like purpose---Henry Parke and John Huddleston, gave each a donation to the use of the poor, on their going into the hospital--1735, Agnes Walker gave 10l. to the use of the poor--1737, Huddleston Parke, gave the interest of 6l. to the like use.

EXTENT.] Along the coast, 3 miles.---From the coast, 2 miles in breadth.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] This parish extends from the sea to the heights of Black Combe; the soil, near the sea, consists of clay and sand.---Towards the mountains, the land is gravelly.---The productions nearly similar to what are reported in Whicham and Bootle.---The surface is uneven; and there is very little wood grows in the parish.

SHEEP.] About 1500 or 1600 the usual flock.

POPULATION.] About 22 families.

The church living estimated at 30l. a-year.

A small lake in this parish, called Bar-lake, abounding with bass and trout---No river of any consequence.---A poor flock of 30l.

HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

OXEN,

oxen, till within these ten or twelve years, but at present by three horses, two abreast, and one to lead; the other is lighter, having a mould-board of a twisted form, made of cast iron, with a feathered sock, and is drawn by two horses, breast to breast.

There being no public house, or shop of any kind in this parish, and the inhabitants seldom going beyond the bounds of it, but to purchase household necessaries, and to dispose of the production of their lands; their language consists much of antiquated words and phrases, and their opinions too frequently are governed by superstition. They are, however, friendly among themselves, and hospitable to strangers; and though unaccustomed to the punctilios of politeness, yet they are far from being rude, and possess, perhaps, as much real happiness as people who are more in the world.*

In

* The singularity of the character of Richard Nicholson, will, it is hoped, apologize for the placing of some account of his life here. In 1791, he was 77 years of age: was a natural child, born near Mulcaffer house, and like many others in that unhappy estate, was left to depend solely on his own industry for support, &c. At the age of twenty-one, there was scarce a man in the county, who durst contend with him at the ordinary rural diversions, of running, leaping, wrestling, and playing at foot-ball. About the age of twenty-five, he engaged to enter into the marriage state, with a young woman of his neighbourhood, who proved unfaithful. His passion for her was so powerful, as to induce him to make a *vow*, that he would never afterwards go to *church* or *market*. In his twenty-sixth year, he came to be a servant, or rather shepherd, in this parish, and lived many years with the late Edmund Gibson, Esq. and afterwards with Mr. Parke. He not only proved himself, during those services, a skilful shepherd, but gave uncommon testimonies of fidelity and honesty in his station. Richard has occasionally served other farmers and yeomen, and during the whole succession of fifty years, has *literally* kept his *vow*; has been so far from frequenting the church, that when a sheep, at any time, was caught in briars in the *church-yard*, (which stands in Mr. Parkes estate) he hired some neighbour to fetch it out: he has been equally as tenacious of the other part of his vow.

A pair of leather shoes being prepared against his intended marriage, he thenceforth totally denied himself the use of such; and (though his business has been, chiefly twice a-day, to mount the lofty and craggy tops of the Black Combe) has ever since dragged about a pair of huge clogs (wooden shoes) shod with iron, nearly two pounds weight a-piece. His hat tied close over his ears, is not permitted to be taken off, unless, perhaps, sometimes in private. His beard has never been shaved since his twenty-sixth year; but when it grows to an inconvenient length, is shortened with his sheep sheers.

He was constantly possessed of a cow, a few sheep, a dog, a cat, and a parcel of hens, all which were maintained as his wages, by the person, whomsoever he served; and as there are a few uninhabited cottages in the parish, he was always in possession of such of them, as his capricious humour inclined him to inhabit. Milk and bread form his principal diet; the former of which he takes from his cow, as the equal repast of his dog, his cat, and himself: the benevolent wife of some cottager, bakes his bread and washes his shirt. At Christmas he always has a sheep killed to make sweet pies, part of which he superstitiously keeps till Candlemas. As he was disappointed of a partner in life, so he refuses the use of a bed, lying constantly upon straw.

As the hand of time now presses heavily upon him, he submits to take relief from the parish, and possesses one of the appointments to the hospital, which enables him to retain his cow, his dog, his cat, and his hens. He continues, however, to sleep in a neighbouring cot, to which he has long been accustomed, and where, most probably, he will end his days. Notwithstanding these singularities, perhaps, there is no illiterate person to be met with, more honest, more faithful, or possessed of greater gratitude. To the people who have contributed towards his support, he yet will render any service in his power: both in his partialities and civilities he is extremely warm, so that there are only some houses into which he will enter, which he does with singular ceremony, by previously turning round, and putting the right foot first within the threshold.

During

In this parish are many curiosities worthy of the traveller's attention. There is a cavity on the mountain Black Combe, which appears to be an entire and capacious crater of a volcano; out of the lower corner flows a rivulet into Whic- ham, which springs from the centre of the crater: the depth and diameter of the cavity is several hundred yards; the fragments on the margin, are of vitrified matter, with some chrysalizations. There is a similar crater or cavity, at a place called the *Old Man*, at the head of Coniston Water in Lancashire, and another at Helvellyn near Keswick in this county; but these differ so far, that they have each a lake at the mouth of the cavities.

Upon the sea shore, near the centre of the parish, is a medicinal spring; when the family of Parkes lived at Whitbeck, it was much frequented, and was held to be a sovereign remedy for the scurvy and gravel.

In the peat earth and morafs, are found trunks of trees, both oak and fir, of a great size: a few years ago, an entire tree, with its roots, &c. was dug up, seven or eight yards in length, and above two feet in diameter, so found that it was sawn into planks for use. Nuts and acorns are frequently found at a great depth.

In the estate of R. Gibson, Esq. at Barfield, is a lake or tarn, about 600 yards in circumference, where a boat is kept for the pleasure of the neighbouring gentlemen, on fishing parties: the lake abounds in bass and trout. Here, and in the adjoining morasses, is much of that inflammable air, which forms the lucid vapour, vulgarly called *Will with the Wisp*, frequently seen in the summer evenings.

On the west side of Black Combe, is a fine cascade. About a quarter of a mile, on the rising ground above the church, is a slate quarry. This mine has been little searched into; if the quality of the slate in the under seams should prove good, the working of the quarry would not only be of great service in the adjacent country, but it is situated so near the sea, that it might become a valuable export.

A little below the low water mark, near *Gutterby-bay*, is a very large rock, called *Blacklegs*, in calm weather visible from the shore: many vessels have been wrecked there, from the sailors ignorance of its situation, as it has not been marked in any chart: it should be pointed out by some boom, or other distinguishing object, to preserve those who are unfortunately driven too near the shore.

The sea has gained upon the land in many places in this parish, and old roads and hedges are visible a considerable way beyond water mark.

When the wind blows from the east over Black Combe, the inhabitants of the

During life he has been remarkably hardy, after being wet, he dries his cloaths upon his back, and yet, from custom and a good constitution, takes no harm; though growing lame, and overtaken by old age, yet his native intrepidity remains, and he is yet audacious enough to meet a goring bull in the open field, in which bravado he always took an indiserect pride.

As he has had little education, his ideas, of course, are confined; but upon any subject, within the sphere of his observation, his argument is strong and rational. He interests himself about nothing so much, as the subject of courting; when he is informed that any person to whom he wishes well, has got a sweetheart, his first business is to acquaint himself with the merits or demerits of the parties, after which he endeavours, as much as possible, to impede or promote the match accordingly, by his impotrunate exhortation or dissuasion. Though a non-attendance at church be the chief error that his well-wishing neighbours lay to his charge, yet he has frequently been overheard repeating portions of the church liturgy, and singing psalms, which, it is to be hoped, will be an acceptable service.

Housman.

houses

houses which stand close under its base, find it most violent; when it blows from the sea, the most temperate. In Whicham, behind the mountain, it is quite the reverse: so that whenever it is calm in one parish, it is stormy in the other, when it blows from the east or west.

In a tarn, close by Gutterby, there is a great quantity of leeches; to procure which, a woman comes every year from the neighbourhood of Edinburgh.

From some of the houses at the foot of Black Combe, you may see the hills in Wales, the Isle of Mann, and part of Scotland, to which view the vessels going to and from Whitehaven, give a beautiful effect.

Customs.—Servants go to service at Whitsuntide and Martinmas.—Money is lent out at Candlemas.—Newly married peasants beg corn to sow their first crop with, and are called *Cornlainers*.—People always keep *wake* with the dead.

The tenure of the lands, in one half of the parish, is particularly oppressive. The lands are charged with an annual lord's rent; and to the lord is also paid tithe of corn, lambs, wool, and poultry. Several of the estates, though but small, consist of four or five distinct parcels, and each parcel is separately fineable on the death of lord and tenant, and each pays a heriot.

The church is pewed, and has the pulpit in the middle of the aisle, facing the door which is at the west end. The chancel is without a roof, and is shut up from the nave by a semi-circular wall or partition, in the recess or bend of which the communion table is placed. The chancel belongs to the lord of the manor, William Parke, Esq. of Lancaster, who has two estates in this parish, and the tithes of one half of the parish: the tithes of the other half were sold to the land-owners, and with the product an estate was purchased in Furness, and appropriated to the church, of the yearly value of 40*l.* in addition to which, another small estate was purchased with Queen Anne's bounty, and makes the present income about 48*l.* a-year.

The family of Parkes were nearly allied to the Huddlestons; their residence, for several generations, was at an old mansion-house at Whitbeck, now covered with a thick grove, in which there is a remarkable rookery. There is an effigy, in stone, of one of the Lords of Whitbeck, in the chancel of the church.

Many of the inhabitants of Whitbeck are fishers, particularly those living at Annaside. Their times of fishing for *crabs* and *lobsters*, at spring tides, in May, June, and July; for *sand-eels*, (dug out of the sand-beds) in May and August; *cod*, (with bait of mussels or willocks) in winter; *salmon*, in July and August; *mussels*, in March and April; and *scate* in summer.

There are several remains of antiquity in this parish. In a field belonging to Mr. J. Mounsey, of Hall-foss, are the remains of a druidical monument, called the *Standing Stones*, forming a circle of 25 yards diameter, consisting of eight maffy rude columns; some have lately been broken and taken away.

In Major Gilpin's estate at Annaside, near the sea, is another circular monument, 20 yards in diameter, consisting of 12 stones, about 30 yards distant: on the north-west side, are the ruins of some building, through which an old road leads; but there is no tradition to what age or people it belonged.

In a field belonging to Mr. W. Pearson, near Gutterby, is a monument, composed of 30 stones, called *Kirkstones*. They form parts of two circles, an interior and exterior one, similar in position to those of Stone-henge. The interior range has two sides, very entire, opposite to each other. The stones are larger, and the circles have been more extensive than those before described, lying in this parish.

About 200 yards south of the last mentioned monument, in the middle of a ploughed field, is a large cairn of stones, about 15 yards in diameter, surrounded with large stones at the base.

Several places are called Fofs, Monk Fofs, Hall Fofs, &c. but there are neither remains nor tradition, to point out the cause for the appellation. †

There

† EXTENT.] Along the coast about three miles; in the contrary direction, two miles and a half.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] Being situated between the sea and the mountain Black Combe, the soil varies; towards the sea it is sandy, and gravelly towards the mountain. The ground is uneven, with very little wood, and the produce is greatly similar to the lands in the parish of Bootle.

SHEEP.] About 1500 or 1600 the usual flock in this parish.

LAKE, &c.] A small sheet of water, called Bar Lake, in which are perch and trout.—No stream of any consequence.

POPULATION, &c.] About 22 families, and the church living reputed to be 481. a-year.

HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

A further Account of the Antiquities in the Parish of Millum—See p. 530.

Mr. Gough, in his additions to Camden, says, “At Swineshead, near a very high hill, between Bowfell in this county, and Broughton in Furness, in Lancashire, four miles from the latter, is a druidical temple, which the country people call *Sunkenkirk*, i. e. a church sunk into the earth. It is nearly a circle of very large stones, pretty entire, only a few fallen upon sloping ground in a swampy meadow. No situation could be more agreeable to the druids than this; the mountains almost incircle it, not a tree is to be seen in the neighbourhood, nor a house, except a shepherd's cot at the foot of a mountain, surrounded by a few barren pastures. At the entrance, there are four large stones, two placed on each side, at the distance of six feet. The largest on the left hand side, is five feet six inches in height, and ten feet in circumference. Through this you enter into a circular area, 29 yards by 30. This entrance is nearly south-east. On the north or right hand side, is a huge stone, of a conical form, in height near nine feet. Opposite the entrance is another large stone, which has once been erect, but is now fallen within the area; its length is eight feet. To the left hand, to the south-west is one, in height seven feet, in circumference eleven feet nine inches. The altar probably stood in the middle, as there are some stones still to be seen, though sunk deep in the earth. The circle is nearly complete, except on the western side, some stones are wanting. The largest stones are about 31 or 32 in number. The outward part of the circle, upon the sloping ground, is surrounded with a buttress, or rude pavement of smaller stones, raised about half a yard from the surface of the earth. The situation and aspect of the druidical temple, near Kefwick, is in every respect similar to this, except the rectangular recess, formed by ten large stones, which is peculiar to that at Kefwick; but upon the whole, I think a preference will be given to this at Swineshead, as the stones in general appear much larger, and the circle more entire.

“This monument of antiquity, when viewed within the circle, strikes you with astonishment, how the massy stones could be placed in such regular order, either by human strength or mechanical power.”

Mr. Houfman viewed these remains very lately, and describes the monument at *Sunkenkirk*, “to be 87 feet by 84 in diameter; that it is situated about a mile east from the height of Black Combe; that it is seated in the level part of a wet meadow, near a sequestered farm house, surrounded by mountains of a dreary aspect. It is composed of fifty pretty large stones, and an infinite number of small ones, thrown about the bases of the others, now almost entirely covered with grass and moss. Some of the large stones are above eight feet above the surface, and are eleven feet in circumference. The opening, composed of four stones, forms an entrance about five feet wide.”

Our

There are many popular superstitions and customs in this sequestered district; among others, the labouring ox is said to kneel at 12 o'clock at night, preceding the day of the nativity; the bees are heard to sing at the same hour. On the morn of Christmas-day, the people breakfast early on *back-pudding*, a mess made of sheeps heart, chopped with suet and sweet fruits. To whatever quarter a bull faces in lying on *All Hallowe-Even*, from thence the wind will blow the greatest part of winter. The Shrovetide sports, April day jestings, and frolicks peculiar to other seasons, known in other parts of the country, are also practised here.*

THE PARISH OF BOOTLE.

BOOTLE is distant from Millum about eight miles, and from Ravensgals about seven, a neat little place, hanging on the easy declivity of a hill, towards the south. It is a market town; the cross having steps, is sculptured with arms, but much defaced. This town is environed with pretty meadows and fertile lands, said to let for 40s. an acre: but this agreeable change in the face of the country does not extend to any considerable distance; for, towards the east, the tract is

Our correspondent, Mr. Parkin of Ulverston, to whom we are greatly indebted, says, "this monument is in the estate of the late William Lewthwaite, Esq. of Whitehaven, and is esteemed one of the most entire druidical temples in the north:" he says, "the Rev. Mr. Gilpin, late of Broughton, had a view of it engraved." We lament that we have not been able to obtain this cut.—At Crag-hall, not a mile from the other, he says, "are the remains of another circle of stones, but not so perfect as the former."—He adds, that he has been told of one of the same kind in Millum Park.

Mr. Houfman adds,— "The second circle of stones, is situated on a rising ground, dry, and seems to have been levelled for the purpose. An opening towards the south-west, affords a view of the Dudden Sands. This, though in a much more pleasant situation, appears to have had much less attention paid to it; the stones are small and few in number, 22 only appearing above the surface."

A further account of the LATUSES, and of the Beck estate, in Millum, Cumberland, since their first coming, as is supposed, from Gloucestershire into the north, in the beginning of the reign of King Henry VIII.

Richard Latus and Henry Latus purchased of Sir William Layland, of the Morleys, in the county of Lancaster, Knt. the rectory of Kirkby Irelyth, in Furness, in the said county, who was succeeded by Ralph Latus, who married Ann, the youngest daughter of Sir John Huddleston, of Millum Castle, in the county of Cumberland, Knt. by his — wife, sister of the Lady Jane Seymour, third wife to King Henry VIII. and mother to Edward VI.

In consideration of which marriage, he obtained, amongst others, a gift of two freehold tenements; the one called Overbeck, the other Netherbeck, and another called Harrats, in the lordship of Millum aforesaid, from the said Sir John Huddleston, his father-in-law, who died 38 H. Knt.

The Latuses were a long time seated at Whicham-hall, Cumberland, which place the late William Blencowe Esq. sold about the year 1740.—The whole of the Beck estate contains 310 statute acres, and a good old mansion-house.—A very fair estate, in high cultivation, producing upwards of 60 acres annually of wheat and other grain, with plenty of limestone, and some coppice wood.

It is now a freehold, being enfranchised about the year 1740, subject to a free rent of 10s. annually, payable to the Earl of Londale; and a modus of 2cs. in lieu of corn tithe, to the rector.—There are some boon shearing due from Langthwaite.—See p. 530.

* We acknowledge our obligations to the Rev. William Pearson, a native of this place, for the communications touching Whitbeck.

THE EDITORS.

shut in by impending mountains, whose gloomy aspect and barrenness, are scarcely to be equalled; covered in patches with a starved growth of hether, and the fides sliding down with black shiver and gravel. The cultivated land lies chiefly towards the sea, and is let to the husbandman at an extravagant price: lime is sold at 1s. a-bushel, 12 Winchester pecks to the bushel. There is much corn land in this tract; and what surpris'd us greatly, in the middle of July, when we pass'd it, the barley did not cover the soil with its blade. The usage of the husbandman in this country, is not to mix wheat and rye, but to grow them separately. The tillage seem'd miserably mismanaged; the fallows neglected and wild, and the crops mean. The cattle are of a superior kind, and much of the Lancashire breed. The sheep are not better than in the wilds of the debateable lands.

The hill above the town of Bootle, had a beacon in former times to alarm the country, on the approach of an enemy's ships in the channel; the situation commanding a wide prospect: the Isle of Mann is very distinctly discovered from thence. To maintain this beacon, the lands within the manor, paid a sea wake.†

Denton proceeds thus, "Next unto Whitbeck, in the common high-street, towards the west, is *Bulle*, where, of old, stood a mansion of the Couplands: " they

† The road from Whitbeck to Bootle, is called the High-street, lying on an old Roman road. Some etymologists have asserted, that this place took its name from the beacon on the top of the hill, fired on occasions by watchmen who lay in booths by the beacon.

In this parish was born Mylcs Cooper, L. L. D.; who, having had his school education at the free school in Carlisle, went on the foundation of Queen's in Oxford: and there, in 1761, published a volume of poems by subscription; which have not been thought, in some instances, to rise above mediocrity. He was most fortunate in epigrams, of which the following *jeu d'esprit* is no unfavourable specimen:

REVENGE IS SWEET.

Of Myra long I begg'd a kiss,
And all my eloquence apply'd;
Still hoping to obtain the bliss,
Which she, still resolute, deny'd.

At length, *revenge* succeeding pray'r,
I vow'd no longer to *entreat*;
But *forc'd* the favour from the fair,
And found that my *revenge* was *sweet*.

There is a charming simplicity and sweetness in the following "Ode to a Singing Bird," published among Dr. Cooper's, as his own; but which, we are sorry to find ourselves obliged to say, he had no claim to. We believe the real author of it was a Mr. Robert Richardson, who also was a native of Cumberland, and was in the same class with the writer of this brief memorial of him; after finishing his school education, at Wigton school, under that excellent master, the Rev. Mr. Blain, he went to Queen's and died soon after his entering into orders.

O thou that glad'st my lonesome hours,
With many a wildly-warbled song,
When Melancholy round me lours,
And drives her fullen storms along;
When fell Adversity prepares,
To lead her delegated train,
Pale sickness, want, remorse, and pain,
With all her host of carking cares,
The friends ordain'd to tame the human soul,
And give the humbled heart to sympathy's con-
troul.

Sweet soother of my misery, say,
Why dost thou clap thy joyous wing?
Why dost thou pour that artless lay?
How can'st thou, little pris'ner, *sing*?
Hast thou not cause to grieve,
That man, unpitying man, has rent
From thee the Loon which nature meant,
Thou should'st, as well as he, receive,
The pow'r to woo thy partner in the grove;
To build where instinct points; where chance di-
rects to rove?

Perchance

“ they bear for arms, *Or* a bend *sable* on a canton, and two barrs *gules*. I have
 “ seen a register of their descent, namely, Sir Richard Coupland, knight; Allan
 “ Coupland, son of Sir Richard.—Richard Coupland, son of Allan, who died
 “ seized of Butle, in the 26th year of King Edward I.—John Coupland, son of

Perchance, unconscious of thy fate,
 And to the woes of bondage blind,
 Thou never long’st to join thy mate,
 Nor wishest to be unconfin’d :
 Then, how relentless he,
 And fit for ev’ry foul offence !
 Who could bereave such innocence
 Of life’s best blessing, liberty ;
 Who hur’d thee, guileful, to his treacherous snare,
 To live a tuneful slave, and dissipate his care.

But why for thee this fond complaint ?
 Above thy master thou art bleit :
 Art thou not free ? yes ; calm content
 With olive sceptre sways thy breast.
 Then deign with me to live :
 The falcon of insatiate maw,
 With hooked bill, and gripping claw,
 Shall ne’er thy destiny contrive ;
 And every tabby foe shall mew in vain, [strain.
 Whilst pensively demure, she hears thy melting

Nor shall the scind, fell Famine, dare
 Thy wiry tementment affair :
These, these, shall be my constant care,
 The limpid fount, and temperate meal.
 And when the blooming spring,

In chequer’d livery robes the fields,
 The fairest flowerets Nature yields,
 To thee officious will I bring ;
 A garland rich thy dwelling shall entwine,
 And Flora’s freshest gifts, thrice happy bird, be thine.

From dire oblivion’s gloomy cave,
 The powerful muse shall wrest thy name,
 And bid thee live beyond the grave ;——
 This meed she knows thy merits claim :
 She knows thy liberal heart,
 Is ever ready to dispense
 The tide of bland benevolence ;
 And Melody’s soft aid impart,
 Is ready still to prompt that magic lay, [away.
 Which hushes all our griefs, and charms our pains.

Ere while, when brooding o’er my soul,
 Frown’d the black demons of despair,
 Did not thy voice their pow’r controul,
 And oft suppress the rising tear ?
 If fortune should be kind ;
 If e’er with affluence I am blest’d,
 I’ll often seek some friend distress’d ;
 And when the weeping wretch I find,
 Then, tuneful Moralist, I’ll copy thee,
 And solace all his woes with social sympathy.

He went into orders, having been a short time usher to Mr. Cawthorn at Tunbridge ; at the request of the governors of King’s College, in New York, crossed the Atlantic, and was made president of that respectable seminary of learning. In this station he continued many years, much to the advantage of the institution, and much to his own credit. At length, on the breaking out of the late troubles on that continent, taking an active part on the side of government, *he, with every other loyalist of any note, experienced the most unrelenting persecutions.* It was not without extreme hazard, that he preserved his life. He had barely time, on the kind notice of a friend, half dressed, and without being able to save a single article of his property, to make his escape to a boat, which was waiting for him, and took him to one of the king’s ships then lying off the harbour, before an armed banditti forced their way into his chamber ; where, in the dark, supposing him to be still in bed, it appeared in the morning that the bed cloaths had been pierced through and through with bayonets.

On his return to England, he obtained a pension ; and soon afterwards was made chaplain of a man of war, commanded by Sir Andrew Snape Hammond. Having, whilst at Queen’s, become intimate with the late Bishop of Durham, brother to Lord Thurlow, he, through his interest, obtained a crown living, first in Shropshire, and afterwards in Gloucestershire. Ere long he was presented by his college to the valuable living of *Sullhamstead*, in Berkshire ; and at the same time, was the principal minister in the English episcopal chapel at Edinburgh ; where he resided till 1786, when, apparently in the full enjoyment of health, and early in life, he suddenly dropped down, and died in an apoplectic fit.

He was of a cheerful and facetious temper, and possessed such pleasing and convivial talents, as procured him many friends ; but it used to be remarked of him as a singularity, that though he constantly attempted puns, he seldom made a very good one, but still seldomer a very bad one. He was, besides, a staunch loyalist, a steady friend to the church of England, a good scholar, and an honest friendly man.

Sir

“ Sir Richard.—Richard Coupland, son of John. They continued in the issue male, till the time of King Richard II. and King Henry IV.; and now their lands are transferred into other families.” † The Couplands removed their place of residence to Furness, about the reign of King Edward III. and several of their descendants are still remaining there.

The church § is rectorial, and dedicated to St. Michael. It was given to St.

† Denton's MSS.

§ Decanatus rural de Coupland, Dioc. Chester.

BOOTLE RECTORY.

Abbey St. Mary's, York propr.—Dedicated to St Michael.—Lord Muncaster patron.
King's Books 19l. 17s. 3d. half.—Certified val. 1717, 70l. 2s. 2d.—4s. pension to St. Bees.
The abbot and convent presented to this church in 1527.

Botyll. Recor. Eccle. Ricus Browne Incumbens

Valet. in mansione cum gleba et tenement. p. an.	- - - - -	£ 0 12 4
Rector pr'dict decim Granor. 11l. 13s. 4d.—Decim. Lan. et Agnell. 63s. 4d.—Decim. pisciu. marinor. 6s. 8d.—Lini et canobi, 3s. 4d.—Columbar, 2s.—Minut. et privat.	- - - - -	} 19 15 4
decim cum oblac. et in libro paschal. 73s. 4d.	- - - - -	

In toto 20 7 8

Repric. viz. in. Synod 2s. 1d.—Procurac. 4s. 5d. annual penc. priori fci. Bege 4s. - 0 10 6

Et valet clare 19 17 2

xma inde 39s. 8d. 3 far.

ECCL. SURVEY, King Henry VIII.

BOTIL, ALIAS BOOTLE RECTORY.

INCUMBENTS.—Richard Hutton, 25th Sept. 1660, p. Will. Pennington, Esq.—Richard Hutton, 13th July, 1664, p. the king.—Henry Holmes, 17th Aug. 1704, p. Robert Pennington, Esq.—Daniel Steele, 27th Dec. 1729—Miles Wennington, 15th Sept. 1764, p. Will. Lewthwaite.—Henry Crookbaine, 26th July, 1771, p. Miles Sandies, Esq. and others.—Tho. Smith, 11th Oct. 1776, p. Miles Cooper, p. hac. v.—Tho. Smith, 28th Sept. 1789, Lord Muncaster.

EXTENT.] From E. to W. five miles; from N. to S. two miles and a half.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] In some parts gravel, in others a wet clay; in general the lands are cold clay, and not fertile; producing meagre crops of wheat, potatoes, and turnips: barley and oats are the principal crops on which the farmer depends, and those are seldom good. It is observable, that several parishes along this coast, being situated between the lofty and extensive mountains and the sea, are subject to a heavy air, and much wet weather. The aspect of the country is unpleasent, the ground, in general, being barren and uneven; scarce a tree to be seen, and the hedges blighted by the sea air, so as to appear on that side as if they were shorn: this tract inclines, in general, towards the sea.

RENTS.] About 12s. per acre, upon an average.

SHEEP.] The flock is about 2000; the best will fatten to 12lb. a-quarter.

QUARRIES.] No freestone, limestone, or coal; they build with hard grey flints.

RIVERS.] No river; a little brook, which abounds in trout, and some times a few salmon are taken in it.

SCHOOL.] Revenue about 14l. a-year.

RABBIT WARREN.] This parish extends over a part of the ground, called Eskmeals, stocked with rabbits; it lies to the sea, and the surface is sandy in hillocks. The warren belongs to Lord Muncaster, and Mr. Falken of Meals.

TENURE OF LANDS.] Chiefly freehold.—Tithes are paid in kind.

DIALECT.] Greatly similar to that of Lancashire.

MARKET.] Weekly at Bootle on Wednesday.—This is supposed to be the smallest market-town in England.—Only one public house in the place, and very few shops, comprehending places for every kind of trade.

HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

Mary's

Mary's, York, by Godard, second Lord of Millum, called Godard the Sewer, or Godard Dapifer. Lord Muncafter is owner of the advowson, and right of presentation.

There is a school here, built at the charge of the inhabitants, endowed with 20*l.* given by one Singleton, and 50*l.* by the rector of Hutton. The rector for the time being, and four parishioners, nominate the master. The interest of a poor stock of 20*l.* (the donor not now known) is distributed on St. Thomas's day.

The church was lately repaired, being reputed to be a very ancient structure. The font is a large basin, formed of black marble, or porphyry, of an octagonal form; on each square, or face, are two shields, raised from the plane, bearing characters in the Old English letter, in some parts mixed with the Saxon.

The emblematical anchor in the third shield is rather singular, as it stands for the word *salvator*. The letters R. B. in the two first shields, denote the benefactor who gave the font, or the stone-cutter who executed the work. The characters in the fourth shield, we are not able to decypher.—*See the Plate.*

The following persons have been interred here, distinguished by brass plates:

Daniel Steel, Rector, ob. 1764, Æ. 75.

Richard Hutton, S. T. B. 1704, Æ. 71.

John Wennington, A. B. 1764, Æ. 34.

A brass plate, with the effigy of a knight in armour, has the following inscription: it was thrown carelessly into one of the stalls, having been removed (during the time of making repairs) from its proper place.

“ Here lieth Sir Hughe Askew, Knt. late of the Seller to Kynge Edward VI. y^e which Sir Hughe was made knyght, at Musselborough felde, in y^e yere of oure Lord, 1547, and died the second day of March, in the yere of our Lord God, 1562.”

“ Nearer to the sea, westward, is seated the nunnery of Seaton, of the endowment of the ancient lords of Millum, confirmed by the Barons of the feignory of Egremont, to the nuns there, which did remain until, by the late suppression of abbeys, it came to the crown. Henry VIII. gave the site and lands there, unto his servant Sir Hugh * Askew, and his heirs. This knight defended from one Thurston de Bosco, who lived in the days of King John, and had a feofment from the lords of Kirkfanton, of a place then called the Aikkeugh, or Oakwood, and from a poor estate, was raised to great honour and preferment, by his service to King Henry VIII. in his house, ordinary, and in the field, at the siege of Bullen, and wars of France, but it is now become the lands of the Penningtons.”†

To John Huddleston, who married Joan, the daughter and heir of Adam de Millum, and was, in her right, Lord of Millum. King Henry III. granted in the 35th year of his reign, liberty to keep a fair and market in Millum.

* Twenty years before his death, as appears by the date of the inscription on the brass plate.

† Denton's MSS.

This nunnery is, by several authors, called the nunnery of Lekely in Seaton.—Tanner || speaks thus of it: “A nunnery of Benedictines, dedicated to St. Leonard: Henry Kirby was accounted patron, about the time of the dissolution, when it was valued at 12l. 12s. 6d. according to Dugdale, and 13l. 17s. 4d. Speed.” “This was a foundation of Gunild, daughter of Henry de Boyvil, fourth Lord of Millum, who gave it to the abbey of Holm Cultram. This gift was confirmed by Joan, daughter and heir of Adam de Millum. By the grant, in the register of Holm abbey, the conveyance is made in these terms;—“Univerſis ſanctæ matris eccleſiæ filiis, Gunilda filia Henrici filii Arturi fal. &c. Totam terram meam quam Henricus pater meus dedit mihi in maritadium et carta ſua confirmavit, in Lekely, &c.”

Henry, Duke of Lancaſter, afterwards King Henry IV. granted, as an aid to this nunnery, the hoſpital of St. Leonard in Lancaſter, with power to appoint a chauntry prieſt to officiate there. In this grant, the poverty of the nunnery is ſtated, and that the revenue was inſufficient to maintain the religious ſociety. In the 33d year of King Henry VIII. the ſite of this nunnery was granted to Sir Hugh Aſkew, Knt. to hold in capite, by the 20th part of one knight’s fee, and 9s. 2d. rent. Sir Hugh married the daughter of Sir John Huddleſton, and ſettled Seaton upon her; ſhe ſurvived Sir Hugh, who left no iſſue; and married to her ſecond huſband, one of the Penningtons of Muncaſter, from whence that family became poſſeſſed of this eſtate. Lord Muncaſter, the preſent proprietor. †

|| Vide in Mon. Angl. Tom. i. p. 482. de conceſſione St. Leonardie Lancaſtriæ huic prioratui per Henricum ducem Lancaſtriæ: de eadem donatione vide etiam Pat. 28 Edward III. p. 3. m. 14.

In regiſtro Gray Archiepiſc. Ebor. f. de appropriatione Eccl. S. Mich. de Yirron (Archidiaconus Richmond) priores ac et monialibus de Lekely, A. D. 1227. ——— TANNER.

† In the 5th and 6th Ph. and Mary, Tho. Reve and Nicholas Pynde, purchaſed of the crown the rent of 9s. 2d. together with divers free-rents in Seaton, late belonging to that religious houſe.

Decanatus Rural de Coupland, &c.

Prioratus monialiu. de Seton.—Joha Seton, prioriffa ibm.		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Valet in temporalia.—Situ prioratus p’dict. cum terr. Dnicalibz. eidm annex p. annu.		0	30	0	
Redd. et firmis div’s tent. in Whitebyke, 5s.—tent in Furdes, 3s. 4d.—un. tent. in Bolle, 6s.		0	14	4	
Com. Lanc. val. in tempa.—Redd. in firmis div’s terr. et tent. in villa Lancaſtr. p. annu.		6	0	4	
		In toto.			
		8	4	8	
Com. Cum. valet in Spualia.—Gleba Ecclie. de Hirton cum terr. adjacen. p. ann		0	10	8	
Decim Granor. 22s. 8d.—Agn. 10s.—Lan. 16s.—Gall. anc. porc. et vitul. 2s. 4d.—		}	0	101	0
Oblac. tribr. diabz. principalibz. 10s.—Minut. et privat. decim. in libro paſchal. 40s.					
		In toto.			
		0	112	8	
Sma. oiū. tempaliū. et ſpualiu. 13l. 17s. 4d.					
Repric. viz. in penc. et Synod.—Penc. an. ſolut. priori ſei Bege 12d.—Synod. et procurac. Ecclie. de Hirton, 4s. 3d. half.		}	0	5	3h
Vis in Elemoc.—Elemos. dat. an. paupibz. in die paraſphic tam in peio duor. quarterior ſigulinis qm in denar. ex. fund et antiqua conſuet.					
		In toto.			
		0	25	3h	
Et valet clare		12	12	0h	
x ^a pf. inde		0	25	2h	

ECCL. SURVEY, temp. King Henry VIII.

Monk

Monk Force, another manor within this parish, was given by William de Meschines, to Furness Abbey. On the dissolution of that house, it was granted to the Huddlestons of Millum, who sold it out. It is now the property of Edmund Gibson, Esq. The seat-house makes a very pretty appearance; great pains having been taken to improve the adjacent lands.

In this parish is another manor, now united with Millum, called *Scoggarbar*, laying upon the sea shore; of which there is nothing remarkable.

A little from Bootle, to the west, is a small inlet of the sea, called Selkers Bay, where the neighbouring people say, at about a mile distant from the shore, in calm weather, they can perceive the remains of several vessels, or galleys, † which tradition says, and not probably, were sunk and left there, on some great invasion of the northern parts of this island, by the Romans; and to corroborate this account, there are still to be seen, the remains of an encampment on the adjoining common, called *Esk-meals*, where Roman coins have frequently been found, and some broken altars, with imperfect inscriptions. Several of the coins are said to be in Lord Muncaster's collection.

From Millum to Bootle, the country through which we passed is, in general, barren, meagre, and ill cultivated. Little hard corn is produced in this tract; the pastures and meadows are very poor, and the cattle and sheep small. The mountains, which shut in the prospect to the east, are black, rugged, and barren; around whose skirts, a few mean cottages are scattered. The land, towards the sea shore, is full of fens and marshes. The sea is in view, the greatest part of this way; the Isle of Mann is very distinctly to be discovered; and near Bootle, you have a sight of the cliffs of St. Beehead, and the high lands which cover Whitehaven.

† Imperat militibus Cæsar, ut naves faciunt ejus generis eum superioribus annis usus Britannia docuerat. Carinae primum ac statumina ex levi materia fiebant: reliquum corpus navium viminihus contextum Coriis integebatur — Cæs. Com. Bell. Civ. Lib. 1.

Pliny, in his account of Britain, speaks of a six days navigation in the open sea, with these boats.— Timæus historicus Britannia introrsus sex dierum navigatione abesse, dicit insulam mictram, in qua candidum plumbum proveniat ad eum Britannos vitilibus navigiis corio circumfutis navigare.

PLIN. NAT. HIST. lib. iv. ch. 16.

It is remarkable, that these little boats, now called *Coracles*, made exactly as Cæsar and Pliny here describe them, are still in frequent use, both in Ireland and Wales, where we ourselves have seen them.

“ These Coracles are generally five feet and a half long, and four feet broad; their bottom is a little rounded, and their shape is exactly oval. They are ribbed with light laths or split twigs, in the manner of basket-work; and are covered with a raw hide, or strong canvass, pitched in such a manner, as to prevent leaking. A seat crosses just above the centre, towards the broad end. The men paddle them with one hand, and fish with the other; and when their work is finished, bring their boats home with them on their backs.”——*Wyndham's Tour through Wales.*

THE PARISH OF CORNEY,

(IN ALLERDALE WARD ABOVE DERWENT.)

LIES to the east, consisting of one manor only, containing about 36 tenements. " The manor of Corney lies next Butle, in Millum, more toward the north-east, under the mountains, upon the top of lesser hills. Corney is called also " *Cornhaw*, and *Cornho*. Of this place, the posterity of *Michael le Falconer* and " himself, took the surname of Corney, for they had a feofment thereof anciently, " in the time of King John, and King Henry III.* By marriage of the heirefs with one of the family of Penningtons, this estate was united with their large possessions, together with the patronage of the advowson.

The manor-house was at Middleton place, a small hamlet, where the court was anciently, and still is held: the mansion is gone to decay. A family of Middletons were resident here, and took their name from hence.

On an estate belonging to Mr. William Singleton, to the north of Corney, are ruins of a considerable magnitude, called by the country people, *Barnscar*, or *Bardskew*, in the maps, *Barnsea*: there is no tradition that gives us any light what this place was, or to whom it originally belonged; by the great number of druidical remains in that neighbourhood, it may be reasonably conjectured, that this was the place of some of the ancient bards: but how far names subject to corruption, by length of time, and changes of people and languages, are to guide conjectures like these, is submitted to the reader.† The form of the ruins, or any thing found therein, do not serve to support the notion of such distant antiquity.

The church is rectorial,‡ and is dedicated to St. John Baptist. It belonged to the Abbey of St. Mary's, York, and that religious society presented to it, in the year 1536.

THE

* Denton's M. S.

† For a further account of this place, see Mr. Marshall's communications under Eskdale chapelry.

‡ RECTORY OF CORNEY.

Dedicated to St. John Baptist,—Lord Muncaster patron.—St Mary's, York, propr.

K. Books, 9l. 17s. 1d.—Certified value 22l. 11s. 10d.—Real value 5cl.

INCUMBENTS.—Fran. Berkeley, 20th August, 1661, p. Will. Pennington, Esq.—Rob. Crompton, 2d May 1666, p. same—Will. Benson, 1st August, 1677, p. Miles Pennington, Esq.—John Fisher, 25th Dec. 1738, p. Robert Pennington, Esq.—Peter Stow, 6th Sept. 1787, p. Lord Muncaster.

Corney Rectoria Eccle. Robt. Hutton incumbens.

Valct in mansione cum gleba p. ann.	- - - - -	£. 0 10 0
Rectoria p'dict. decim granor, 116s. 8d. decim. Agnell, 2os. minut. et privat. decim	- - - - -	9 10 0
ut in libro paschal, 53s. 4d.	- - - - -	

In toto. 10 0 0

Repric. viz. in Synod 11d.—Procurac. 2s. - - - - - 0 2 11

Et valet clare 9 17 1

xma pf. inde 0 19 8h

ECCL. SURVEY, 26th King Henry VIII.

EXTENT.

THE PARISH OF WYBERTHWAITE,

(IN ALLERDALE WARD ABOVE DERWENT.)

A NAME derived from the plain or valley of Wybergh. Our passage from Bootle, was, in a great part, over a rabbit warren, close to the sea shore, called *Eskmeals*, which comprehends the whole of the demesne of the manor of Wyberthwaite; the remaining part of our road led along a plain, sandy, and ill fenced; the eastern mountains, at a little distance, black and barren.

In this parish there is only one manor, which gave name to the resident family. The tenure is customary, under arbitrary fines, rendering heriots and boon services. One of the Wyberghs married a daughter, or sister, of Arthur Boyvill, the third Lord of Millum, son of Godard Dapifer, with whom the said Arthur gave this manor in frank marriage. It is severed from Muncaster demesne, by the river Esk, and is now part of the possessions of Lord Muncaster.

The church is rectorial, † and is dedicated to St. John. The rector takes both great

CORNEY.

EXTENT.] From east to west, three miles; from north to south about two miles.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] The soil, towards the sea, is a moist clay; more easterly, a kind of hazel mould: a considerable quantity of oats and barley produced; wheat is little used, the farmers backward in sowing it, on account of the climate, though the soil seems very fit for it.

RENTS.] Near as high as in Bootle.

SHEEP, &c.] The usual stock is about 2000. No river, no coal, freestone, or lime, and only one road of consequence, which leads into Lancashire.

REMARKABLE THINGS.] Leaton-hall, now in ruins, belongs to Lord Muncaster, said to be formerly a religious house: here a banditti of smugglers took up their residence, and continued their illicit trade for several years, till they were overawed and broken by the coming of the military. They then applied themselves to agriculture, and their farm flourished in a singular manner, superior to those of their neighbours, attributed to their better skill and knowledge brought from other parts.

WOOD.] Almost destitute of wood, except some few plots of underwood and thicket. The ground inclines towards the sea, except on the north-west, where it is pretty level.

AIR.] This parish is not remarkable for a salubrious air, but is rather thought to be the contrary, perhaps from prejudice, derived from accident. An epidemical fever has prevailed here of late years, which has proved fatal to many, even to two or three of a family, and that at distant periods of time. The contagion may, in some manner, be attributed to negligence, and slovenliness, for it is supposed to continue in the beds, as different servants coming to live in a house where others have had the disorder, have taken the distemper and died.—Dr. Joshua Dixon, of Whitehaven, has taken abundant pains on this occasion; and, it is presumed, the infection is entirely destroyed.—HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

‡ WYBERTHWAITE RECTORY.

Dedicated to St. John.—Lord Muncaster patron.

K. Books, 3l. 11s. 8d.—Certified value, 18l. 16s. 6d.—In 1421 and 1425, Sir Richard de Kirkby presented; in 1588, Henry Kirkby; in 1608, one of the Pennington family.

INCUMBENTS.] William Grainger, 31st July, 1677, p. Sir William Pennington, Bart.—Henry Holmes, 26th Oct. 1698, p. same—Robert Mansion, 16th Oct. 1704, p. same—John Steele, 3d Jan. 1708, p. Sir Joseph Pennington—John Steele, 26th Sept. 1737, p. same—Thomas Nicholson, 19th Mar. 1776, p. John Pennington, Esq.

great and small tithes, the yearly value of which, sometimes amounts to 30*l.* a-year; there is a small farm belonging to the rectory, and this church has been once augmented with Queen Anne's bounty.

THE PARISH OF MUNCASTER,

(IN ALLERDALE WARD ABOVE DERWENT.)

“ **T**HE next fee unto Millum, holden immediately of the barony of Egremont, is Mulcastre, feated on the north side of the feignory of Millum. The manor is bounded between the river Esk, and a little rill or beck, called Mite. It is in form, a long ridge or rising ground of hills from the foot of Esk, extended along, between those rivers unto the great and vast mountains belonging to Egremont, in Eskdale, Wattdale, and Mitredale. There are not many under fees belonging to this manor.

“ The place is now corruptly called Moncafter; howbeit, the right name is Mulcastre, or Meol-castre, of an old castle there towards the water-side, near

Waykerwhate Rector. Eccle. Will. Walker, incumbens.

Valet in mansione cum glcha, p. ann. - - - - -	£. 0 8 8
Rector predict. decim granor. et feui 4 <i>6s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> —Lan. et Agn. 6 <i>s.</i> —minut. et privat. } decim. ut in libro paschal 6 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> - - - - -	0 65 7
	In toto. 3 14 3
Repric. viz. Synod. 11 <i>d.</i> —Procurac. 20 <i>d.</i> - - - - -	0 2 7
	Et valet clare 3 11 8
	xma inde 0 7 2
	ECCLE. SURVEY, King Henry VIII.

The parish of Wyberthwaite is bounded on the east and south by Corney, by Bootle on the west, by Muncafter on the north. The inhabitants have made great progress in agriculture, and have improved the lands very much. Lime is chiefly used as manure, with *clagg* or *sitch*, as the farmers call it, being the wreck left by the tide on the shore.

The number of inhabitants in 1791, 134, all of the church of England.—A poor stock of 100*l.* whereof 80*l.* was given by one Park.

We are indebted to the Rev. Mr. Nicholson, for information touching this parish.—THE EDITORS.

EXTENT.] From east to west, about three miles; from north to south, two miles.

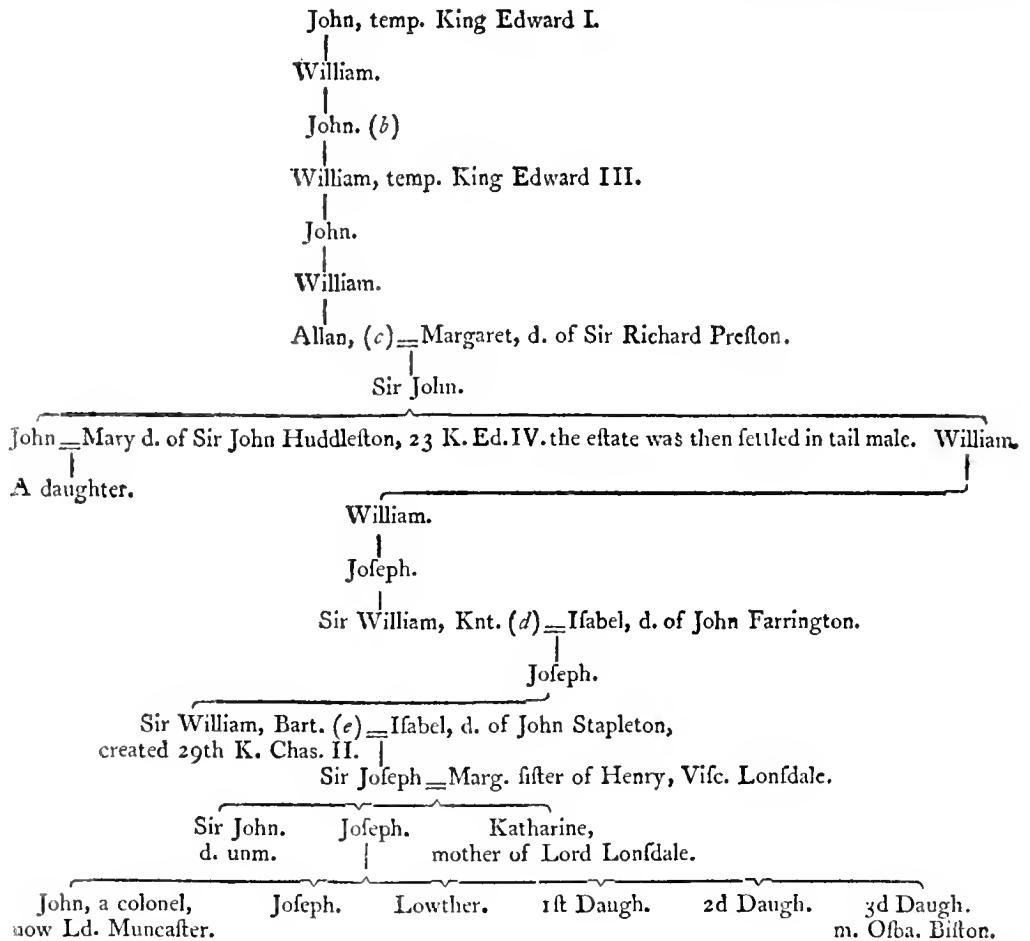
SOIL AND PRODUCE.] The western part of this parish lies low, is level, and the soil is loamy. It is esteemed the most fertile, and produces the greatest quantity of grain of any land in this neighbourhood; consequently the farms let for the highest rent. The fields, in general, are regular, pretty well hedged, and have a pleasant appearance. The eastern parts are high, barren, and rocky.

MINERALS.] No freestone, lime, or coal.

RIVERS.] The Esk bounds this parish to the north, over which there is no bridge; Lord Muncafter intends to build one near to his house; at present, the tides render crossing the ford here very uncertain and dangerous.

Stainton is a small township adjoining to the eastern part of this parish; it is extraparochial, and joins with Millum in maintaining the poor. The proprietors of Stainton keep about 600 sheep on the eastern mountains, and Wyberthwaite about 700.—Estates are let in such small proportions, as not to exceed, in many instances, 30*l.* a-year.—HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

“ unto



The manor is bounded by the river Esk on the S. E. the river Mite on the N. and the ocean on the west, consisting of a long ridge of hills, running in an oblique form, from the foot of Esk unto the mountains, in length about two miles, and one in breadth. The park is large and well stocked with deer and rabbits; little wood. 35th King Henry VIII. by inquisition, stated that Sir William held the manor of Muncaster of the king, as of his castle of Egremont, by service of one sixth part of a knight's fee, 12d. fea wake, and the pature of two serjeants. Ravensglaf held by homage and fealty, and the service of the 17th part of a knight's fee, and pature, &c.

The small rivers here abound with trout; and, within the wash of the tide, great variety of sea fish. The Earl of Egremont is proprietor of the fisheries in the

(b) Was ward to the Abbot of Furness. Demised Pennington Park to John de Haverington, 16th Richard II.

(c) With whom he had a moiety, of Preston Richard, now part of the family estate.

(d) Farringtons of Warden, in Lancashire; by this marriage the manor of Farrington came to this family.

(e) By this marriage the manor of Wake came to this family.

Eske, Mite, and Irt, and leases them out to the family of Muncafter. The oysters are the chief article of trade.

We were informed, that formerly so great abundance of woodcocks frequented the woods in this manor, that, by a special custom, the tenants were obliged to sell them to the lord for one penny each; they were taken by springs, and traps: but since the country was stripped of wood, they make a short stay here in their passage, and are, of late years, become very scarce.*

The church was rectorial, and dedicated to St. Michael. It was given to the priory of Conishead by Gamel de Pennington, and soon after appropriated thereto. At the dissolution, it was granted to the Lord of the manor, who nominates a curate.†

One Richard Brookbank founded a school here, and endowed it with 160l. capital money. The principal inhabitants are perpetual trustees, and nominate a master.‡

We passed on to RAVENGLASS, having attended to the time of ebb tide, that we might ford over the gullies formed by the influx of the sea. The Mite and Eske empty themselves into the ocean, near Ravenglass.

The little town of Ravenglass contains some pretty tenements, and a good inn for travellers, made agreeable to us by the great civility of the owners.

“Ravenglass, now a village, anciently a green of ferns (corruptly called of two Irish words, Rainigh Fernsand, Glass Green) was anciently another fee of Egremont. It stands at the foot of Eske, where, by King John's grant, made to Richard Lucy, then Lord of Egremont (dated the tenth year of that king's reign) was kept a market and a fair yearly, in right of the haven there, by the Lords of Egremont, as lords paramount: and the same Richard Lucy, in the same year, confirmed by fine, levied to the mesne lords, and terr-tenants, all the land and fee of Ravenglass, namely to Allan Pennington, William Fitz Hugh, and Roger Fitz Edward, to hold the same of the said William and his heirs, and gave them, moreover, estovers, to make their fish-garths in the river Eske, which is continued to this day; the Penningtons have long enjoyed the manor, and other lands there near adjoining. ||

This manor is dependent on the barony and paramount of Egremont, and at present, the Earl of Egremont holds the fair of Ravenglass, on the eve, day, and morrow of St. James. There are singular circumstances and ceremonies attending the proclamation of this fair, as being anciently held under the maintenance and protection of the castle of Egremont. On the first day, the lord's steward, is attended by the serjeant of the borough of Egremont, with the ensignia (called the bow of Egremont) the foresters, with their bows and horns, and all the tenants of the forest of Copeland, whose special service is to attend the lord and his representative at Ravenglass fair, and abide there during its continuance; anciently for the

* See Eskdale.

† A stipend of 10l — A. D. 1723, received an augmentation by lot, from the Queen's bounty.

‡ There is a poor stock of 23l. and 12 loaves distributed every Sunday, left by one of the Pennington family.

|| Denton's M. S.

protection of a free-trade, and to defend the merchandise against free-booters, and a foreign enemy : such was the wretched state of this country in former times, that all such protection was scarce sufficient : for the maintenance of the horses of those who attend the ceremony, they have by custom, a portion of land assigned in the meadow, called, or distinguished, by the name of two Swaiths of grass in the common field of Ravenglafs. On the third day at noon, the earls, officers, and tenants of the forest depart, after proclamation ; and Lord Muncaster and his tenants take a formal repossession of the place, and the day is concluded with horse races and rural diversions.

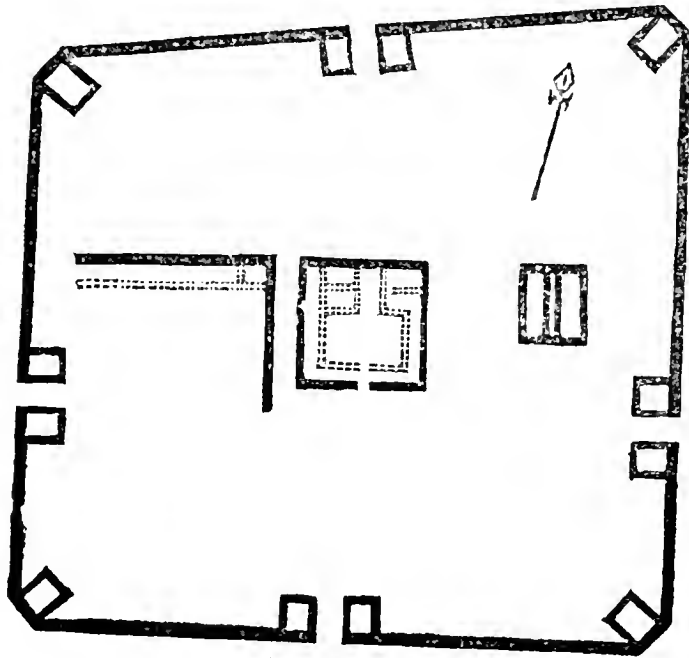
Though Ravenglafs stands on the very brink of the sea banks, having the advantage of a creek for small craft, it is so situated as to enjoy little or no trade. The adjacent country furnishes nothing for export. It is famous for the best oysters on this coast, and the attention to their beds is the chief employment of the inhabitants ; some few small vessels come up from Whitehaven and Furness for oysters, and bring in coals for the lime kilns. The owners of estates here, except Lord Muncaster, have neglected this country, and make little or no attempt to its improvement, or increase of wealth. Sea ware, shells, &c. are objects of great importance in agriculture, and are overlooked by the husbandman : his Lordship, by a constant residence, and judicious works, hath shewn an example that will promote emulation, and that proves, where due measures are pursued, suited to aspect, climate, and soil, that great advances are to be made in the improvement of the lands of Cumberland. The price of fat ewes, when we visited this parish, of the breed of the country, was about 10s. and wedders, 10s. 6d. : the horned cattle are very small, and the horses mean. Part of the country we passed through to Ravenglafs, is of a strong, but poor clay, which might be brought to great improvement by the produce of the sea shore.

The editor of Camden † speaks of Ravenglafs in the following terms : “ The shore, wheeling to the north, comes to Ravenglafs, a harbour for ships, and commodiously surrounded with two rivers ; where, as I am told, there have been found Roman inscriptions. Some will have it to have been formerly called Aven-glafs, *i. e.* (Cæruleus) an azure sky-coloured river ; and tell you abundance of stories, about King Eveling, who had his palace here. One of these rivers (Esk) rises at the foot of Hardknot, a steep ragged mountain ; on the top of which, were lately dug up huge stones, and the foundation of a castle ; which is very strange, considering the mountain is so steep, that one can hardly get up it. These stones are possibly the ruins of some church, or chapel, which was built upon the mountain. For Wormius, in his Danish monuments, gives instances of the like in Denmark ; and it was thought an extraordinary piece of devotion, upon the planting of Christianity in these parts, to erect crosses, and build chapels in the most eminent places, as being both nearer heaven and more conspicuous : they were commonly dedicated to St. Michael. That large tract of mountains, on the east side of the county, called Cross-fells, had the name given them upon that account ; for before, they were called Fiends-fells,

† Bishop Gibson.

“ or Devil’s-fell, and Dilston, a small town under them, is contracted from Devil’s-town.”

The extracts from Camden lead us, in the first instance, to speak of the remains



on Hardknot mountain; of which we have given an exact plan, communicated to us by Mr. H. Serjeant of Whitehaven, who informs us that he and another gentleman took it in the summer of the year 1792. They describe it to us, as being situated on the west side of Hardknot-hill, about 120 yards to the left of the road leading towards Kendal; and has evidently been intended as a fortress, for the defence of that pass over the mountains. It is, as will appear by the plan, as nearly square as the ground would admit; the sides being 352, 348, 347, and

323 feet respectively. The irregularity of the position of the gates, or entrances, is in like manner, owing to the inequality of the ground. It is built of the common Fell-stone, except the corners, which, according to the report of the country people, among whom it is known by the name of Hardknot Castle, were of freestone, but has been all taken away for buildings in the neighbourhood; there being no freestone nearer than Gosforth: but for that circumstance, it is probable, the fortress would have been standing at this day, in a state of admirable perfection. In digging, to clear the foundations of the inner buildings, Mr. Serjeant says, they met with a great many fragments of brick, apparently Roman, which must necessarily have been brought from a considerable distance; also several pieces of slate, and near the entrances some small arching stones, or pen stones, of freestone, with remains of mortar on them; shewing, that in all probability, these entrances, or gateways were arched. The gateway to the east, leads to a piece of ground of about two acres, at the distance of 150 yards, which, by great labour, has been cleared of the stones that encumbered it, used perhaps for a parade, and military exercise. On the north side of that plot, is a forced, or artificial bank of stones, now slightly covered with turf, having a regular slope from the summit, near which, on the highest ground, are the remains of a round tower. From this,

the road is continued along the edge of the hill to the pafs, where it joins the highest part of the prefent road to Kendal.†

* Muncafter is diftant from Carlifle about 60 miles, is bounded on the eaft by Upha, on the weft by the Irifh fea, on the north by Drig, and on the fouth by Wyberthwaite.

† The Editors beg Mr. Serjeant will pleafe to accept their grateful acknowledgements, for his valuable communications.

* On numbering the inhabitants in 1791, there were then 421 in the whole, and all of them of the church of England.

	Mar.	Chr.	Bur.
State of population from 1593 to 1613	80	254	168
1771 to 1791	48	217	65
<i>Decreafe</i>	32	37	103

This great decrease is attributed to the vast increase of manufactures, and failors; and the low wages for husbandmen and artificers in the lower crafts.—A labourer in husbandry, has 10d. a-day and his mefs, and a carpenter 1s. 2d. a-day and his mefs.

Thanks are due to the Rev. J. Nicolson for much information, touching this district.

THE EDITORS.

EXTENT.] From east to west, upwards of four miles; from north to south near three miles.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] The land towards the sea, is loamy and tolerably fertile; eastward it is mossy, and near the mountains, there is gravel.—Very little wheat is raised, and not much barley.—Oats the chief crop, but not remarkably heavy.—Average rent about Ravenglafs, 2cs. per acre, in other parts 10s. an acre.

SHEEP AND CATTLE.] About 1300 sheep, 10 fleeces to a stone, value 7s. 10d.: all the sheep of the home-breed; they are generally fatted within the district.—Horses about fourteen hands and a half high.—Black cattle are pretty large, and of different kinds; few are bred here, the calves, in general, being fatted off; a great many are bought, and brought in, in winter, and sold in the spring.

FUEL.] Coals and peat.—In the parts distant from the coast, peats are generally used.

GAME.] Hares, partridge, grouse, and some pheasants, introduced by Lord Muncaster.

ROADS.] The principal road crosses the west end of this district, but is not passable till ebb of tide.

RIVERS.] Irt and Mite, in which are some few salmon, and a great abundance of trout and smaller fishes.

DEER.] In the park belonging to Muncaster-house, are about 100 head of deer.

QUARRIES.] No coal, limestone, nor freestone; the stone used for building, is a kind of grey flint, very hard.

WOOD.] About Muncaster-house, are about 100 acres of plantation ground—Lord Muncaster has paid great attention to this kind of improvement, and will reap a double reward, in the shelter and ornament those works will afford.

AIR.] In general is pure and healthy, though sharp.

SCHOOL.] An income of about 12l. a-year: the fund was raised by Sir William Pennington, and one Brookbank, who was cook at Muncaster-house.

TITHES.] The eastern part of the parish, pays a prescriptive money payment, in lieu of tithes of corn.

FARMS.] Are small, few occupied by the owners; Lord Muncaster is the chief proprietor.

ANCIENT CUSTOM.] On the eve of the new year, the children go from house to house, singing a ditty, which craves the bounty "*they were wont to have, in old King Edward's days.*" There is no tradition whence this custom arose; the donation is twopence or a pye at every house. We have to lament, that so negligent are the people of the morals of youth, that great part of this annual salutation is obscene, and offensive to chaste ears. It has certainly been derived from the vile orgies of heathens.

GENERAL APPEARANCE.] This district is situated high, and runs in a ridge towards the sea. The east part is rocky, cold, and dry; Muncaster-house stands on the north banks of the river Esk, fronting to the south and west. The vale of Esk is pleasant. The front of the house is washed a stone-colour, and

Wyberthwaite. It consists of one manor only, of which Lord Muncaster is lord: he also has all manner of tithes within the parish, of the yearly value of 40*l.* or thereabouts. Tolls are taken for goods and merchandise, brought to Ravenglafs fair; the first fair, toll is paid to Mr. Stanley; the second fair, toll is paid to Lord Egremont and Lord Muncaster. The river Esk is navigable for about four miles from the sea. Salmon are taken in this river, and seldom exceed threepence a pound; near the sea, place, turbot, and soles are taken.

Near to Ravenglafs are the ruins of an old castle, called Walls Castle, said to be the ancient place of residence of the Pennington family: the building is strongly cemented with run lime. This has been a place of great consequence in distant antiquity; broken battle axes of flint, arrow heads, and coins of different people have been found, many of them Roman, and some Saxon.

THE PARISH OF DRIG,

(IN ALLERDALE WARD ABOVE DERWENT.)

LIES on the north side of the river Irt, and near the sea; a dependent manor of the barony of Egremont; bounded by the river Irt on the east and south, by the sea on the west, and the manor of Sea Scales on the north.

“ Dregg, on the other side of Irt, had great fort of oakes in the elder times, and thereof the Scots and inhabitants (at, and before the conquest) called the manor, Dregg of Derigh, or Dergh, which is Oak in the Scottish or Irish language. And much old wood, beaten down with the wind from the sea, is yet digged up out of the mosses and wet grounds there, as in divers other places in the country; and in Scotland there are several places which have got their names from Derig Oaks, as Glendergh; and some others in Cumberland, as Dundragh; and in our English, Aikton, Aikhead, Aikkeugh.

“ In King Henry II.’s time, the Eskutevills were possessed of this manor. The whole patrimony descended by a daughter to the Lord Baldwin Wake baron of Liddal when Henry III. reigned, of which Baldwin, William, the son of Thomas de Graystock, and the Lady Adingham, in Furness, in the tenth year of Edward I. held a knight’s fee between them in Dregg; and in the 29th Edward I. the Abbot of Caldre, Patrick Culwen, and the Lady Margaret Multon, held

and makes a very handsome appearance: it commands an extensive land and sea prospect. Pleasant walks and gardens about the house and park.

BIRKBY is said to be extraparochial, though it now joins in church duties with Muncaster. It lies on the south side of Esk; the land level near the river, towards the south mountains.—Few inhabitants, and those chiefly shepherds; about 2000 sheep, eight fleeces will weigh a stone.—Black cattle weigh about nine stone and a half per quarter.—Horses small, and few bred here.—HOUSMAN’S NOTES.

In Langdale, in Westmoiland, are two high hills, in the road from Cumberland to Grafimere, called *Hardknot* and *Wryknot*, on the latter of which are placed the shire stones, about a foot high, and a foot asunder, set in a triangle. The foundations on Hardknot may have belonged to some chapel or cross, built there as an eminent place.—GOUGH’S ADDITIONS TO CAMD.

“ Dregg of John de Graystock, and of John, the son of Robert Harrington, and “ they over of John Wake.” †

Harrington's part came to the Curwens of Workington by marriage of the heirs; and Sir Nicholas Curwen, in the time of King James I. sold his estate therein to Sir William Pennington of Muncaster, whose descendant, Lord Muncaster, hath the manor, demesne, tithes, and right of presentation to the church: but the Earl of Egremont is the chief proprietor of lands here, for which the tenants do suit and service at Egremont castle.

The church was rectorial, and dedicated to St. Peter, but is reduced to a perpetual curacy; for having been appropriated to the priory of Conishead, ‡ on the gift made thereof, by Anselm, son of Michael de Furness; ¶ on the dissolution of that house, it was left without restitution of ancient possessions, and totally impoverished. Being granted to the Curwens, they sold it to the family of Penningtons. § Lord Muncaster now has the chapel, with all tithes, together with the manor and demesne.

“ Carleton was first a *villa rustica*, a town of husbandmen, and therefore called “ Carle's Town: a fee of Egremont, now the Penningtons land; it lies between “ the water Mite and the river Irt, toward the sea.” It has since been broken into tenancies, and is holden of Lord Muncaster, as of his manor of Drig. *

THE

† Denton's MS.

‡ Some authors say to Calder,—that abbey had part of the manor.

¶ Bishop Gastrell.

§ It was certified at the yearly value of 5l. 6s. 8d.—The Lord hath a mill here, to which the tenants are bound; and prescribes to *Flotam*, *Jetsam*, and *Legan*: † and so it was adjudged upon a trial at bar, between Henry, Earl of Northumberland, and Sir Nicholas Curwen, in Queen Elizabeth's time; and afterwards a decree in chancery, for confirming the said prescription, and securing that right to the claim of the sea, against the Lord Paramount.

* It is very observable, that the lands which lie on each side of the river, are of such different soils, as hath hardly been known elsewhere; those on the east side being altogether a deep clay, and those on the west and north, nothing but beds of sand.

EXTENT.] Along the coast about four and a half miles, and in width about two and a half miles.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] The soil varies, those tracts that are near to the sea are sandy; towards the east and south there is clay, where a small quantity of wheat is produced, but barley and oats are the chief of what is sown. Drig is remarkable for producing the finest potatoes, ‡ and the largest crops, of any land in that part of Cumberland. A few turnips are cultivated, but no clover, or artificial grass-seeds are sown. The husbandmen are not skilful, although, in general, the proprietors of lands live upon their own estates, which do not, in many instances, exceed 30l. a-year, are of customary tenure, and pay tithes in kind.

QUARRIES.] No freestone, limestone, or coals; the buildings are made of a fine red freestone, brought from Gosforth parish.

BUILDINGS.] In general good, the inhabitants being people of good circumstances. At Middleton, Miss Singleton, in particular, has a neat house, with excellent accommodations.

GAME.] Hares, partridges, grouse, &c.—Lord Muncaster has a large rabbit warren.

SPRINGS.] Near the sea shore, a strong salt spring, held in esteem for its medicinal qualities.

RIVER.] It runs through part of the parish, in which salmon are taken, trouts, and small fry.

† Wreck floating on the water, goods cast from any vessel, and thrown on shore, and goods that are sunken from a wreck.—So iron bars, lead, and other heavy articles of merchandise, that sink, are the right of the Lord, to be recovered by him, subject to salvage, &c.

‡ The money taken for that article annually, in Whitehaven market, is supposed to be little short of 3000l.

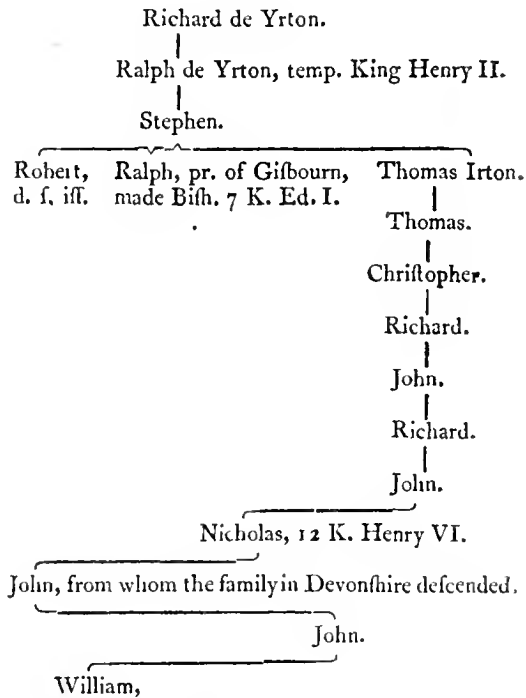
SCHOOL.

THE PARISH OF IRTON,

(IN ALLERDALE WARD ABOVE DERWENT.)

“ **A** Little above Carleton, on the south side of it, stands the manor and town of Irton, and Irtondale, which are so named, of the river Irt. The ancient family of the Irtons, took their first surname of this town and seat of Irton, which yet continues in their name and blood to this day; one of their younger sons, named Randolph, by his painful diligence in study and learning, became the 8th bishop of Carlisle, in the beginning of King Edward I.’s reign.” †

PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF IRTON.



SCHOOL.] Endowed with 10l. a-year and upwards, by one Joseph Walker.

ROAD.] To Ravenglas—no other of note.

SHEEP AND CATTLE.] About 1000 sheep, eight fleeces to the stone, of 16lb. the country weight. Black cattle, neither large nor numerous, being more a tillage than grazing tract.—Horses small, few above fourteen hands high.

GENERAL APPEARANCE.] The land is low and level, the inclosures tolerably regular, and the quick-set fences, in general, good.—HOUSMAN’S NOTES.

† Denton’s MS.

* Was Sheriff of Cumberland, 22d K. Henry VIII.—In 35th King Hen. VIII. by inquisition stated, he held the manor and town of Irton, of the king, as of his castle of Egremont, by homage, and fealty, 1d rent, and suit at the court of Egremont. He also possessed Cleter, and a moiety of the manor of Bassenthwaite.

† Sheriff of Cumb. 24th Geo. II. d. f. iff.

‡ Sheriff, 5th Geo. III. ob. 1766.

William, county receiver, 8 K. Hen. VII.

Richard.*

Roger.

John.

John.

George.

George, † Samuel ‡

George. Samuel. Edmund. Frances. Elizabeth. Martha.

Irton gave name to the residing family, whose posterity have continued here for many generations; their seat-house, called Irton-hall, having a good situation on the ascent of a hill, commands a wide prospect over this part of the country, and of the Irish sea. The house is well sheltered with wood; but the soil of all the adjacent country is poor and ill cultivated: the want of industry and art add greatly to the natural barrenness of the land; no efforts being made to rear wood and quickset fences; and draining is a practice not known. The mountains to the east, are lofty and barren, producing little vegetation, but short hether. By the banks of the river Irt, there are narrow inclosures of a pretty aspect, and fertility; and one would conceive their beauty would teach the landholder, that nature called on him, to relieve her from the state of neglect in which she lies in the adjacent grounds, and yield her to the hands of industry; by proving thus, that it was not climate, or quality of soil, of which this tract was so much deprived, as the labour of its inhabitants. The manor of Irton comprehends a large demesne, and is of customary tenure. †

“ SAUNTON was, in Henry III.’s time, the inheritance of one Alane de Copeland, his capital mansion-house was in the township of Botle or Butle, where he held lands, and in Seaton of the Lord of Millum: and his twenty pound lands in Saunton, Irton, and Bolton; he held of Thomas Multon of Gilsland, who held over of the Lord of Egremont, after Alane and Richard his son, succeeded Alane, John, and Richard: and in the 22d year of Richard II. one Alane, son of Richard Copeland, held lands there in Retrawtrell. At this present it is Mr. Irton’s, and one Winder’s, who bought his part of Latus, and he of Mr. Lancaster.*

In the river Irt, pearls were gathered. § Nicolson and Burn say, “ That Mr. Thomas Patrickson, late of How, in this county, having employed divers poor inhabitants to gather these pearls, obtained such a quantity, as he sold to the

† Radulphus de Irton, Bishop of Carlisle, A. D. 1280, was of a branch of this family.—This is a customary manor, the tenants pay a customary rent, heriots, and boon services.

* Denton’s MS.

§ None have been seen for many years past.

jewellers in London, for above 800*l*. The editor of Camden † mentions these pearls. “ The inhabitants gather them up at low water, and the jewellers buy them of the poor people for a trifle, but sell them at a good price. The mussel pearls are frequently found in other rivers hereabouts; as also in Wales and foreign countries. Sir John Narborough, in his voyage to the Magellanick Straits, A. D. 1670, tells us, he met with many of them there. Abundance of mussels, says he, and many seed-pearls in every mussel. And Sir Richard Hawkins, who had been there before him, affirms the same thing in his Observations: adding also, that the mussels are very good diet. There was not long since, ‖ a patent granted to some gentlemen and others, for pearl fishing in this river; but whether it will turn to any account is uncertain: for they are not very plentiful here: and if they are a valuable commodity, they might be had in abundance, and at no extraordinary charge, from the Straits of Magellan. Tacitus, in the Life of Agricola, takes notice, that the British pearls are *subfusca et liventia*, of a dark brown, and lead colour; but that character ought not to be given in general terms. Bede’s account is more just, where he says, they are of all colours. Those that are not bright and shining, and such, indeed, are most we meet with in Irt, Inn, &c. are usually called Sand-pearl, which are

† Bishop Gibbon.—Mr. Gough has introduced the whole of this account into his Additions; but has shifted the sentences.

‖ A. D. 1695, no account how it answered.

EXTENT.] From east to west, four miles; from north to south, a mile and a half.—The western extremity runs near to the sea-coast, and borders on a narrow stripe of land which belongs to Drig.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] The soil is of various qualities, some parts light, with gravel, others clay, and a third moist earth: and is far from fertile in tillage or grazing.—Little wheat is grown; barley, oats, potatoes, and turnips, the chief produce, and none of them produce good crops.

SHEEP AND CATTLE.] About 2000 sheep, small, eight fleeces to a stone, worth 8*s*.—Horses of 14 hands; and black cattle, some are larger than in the adjoining parishes.

GAME.] Hares, partridge, grouse, &c.

QUARRIES.] No freestone, limestone, or coals.—The buildings are constructed of a hard blue stone, got from the edges of the fells.—Great variety of Granite near Irtton-hall.

ROAD.] From Ravenglass to Whitehaven.

RIVERS.] Irt and Mite; in the Irt, some salmon; in both, trout and small fry.

SCHOOL.] A small one, but not endowed.

TITHES.] Corn, wool, and lamb, taken in kind.

ASPECT AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.] The land is uneven but not mountainous, and lies open towards the sea.—There is little wood or brushwood in this district; and, on the whole, it is neither romantic, nor very attractive to the eye of the traveller.—Irtton-hall is sheltered with fine trees, but the adjacent lands are not in the most advantageous forms and management.—Holme Rook, the seat of Henry Lutwidge, Esq. stands on the north banks of the river Irt; much modern improvement is seen about it, good gardens and pleasant walks.—The buildings in general, through this parish, are good.

Extraordinary female character.—Jane Roger, a native of Cumberland, came about 20 years ago to reside here, and took possession of a small cottage near Holme Rook. She subsisted on the bounty of the neighbours, but never would take money: her whole apparel (hats and shoes excepted) she knitted on wooden pins, of the wool she gathered on the commons, and spun herself. Her temper and behaviour were mild; she was, all her time, conscientiously careful to hurt no living creature, and she talked little. She travelled with a tobacco pipe constantly in her mouth, a large knotty stick in her hand, and a bag upon her back; to which load she was so inured, that when she had no burthen to carry, of value to her, she filled her bag with sand. The making of her cloaths, shewed great natural ingenuity. After thus sojourning in life for eighty years, she died at the house of a relation in Whitehaven, whither she was compelled to go, though labouring under infirmities.—HOUSMAN’S NOTES.

“ as useful in phyfic as the finest, though not so valuable in beauty. The great naturalist of our age, Dr. Lister, says, he has found sixteen of these in one mussel ; and asserts of them all, that they are only *senescentium musculorum vitia*, or the scabs of old mussels.”

The church was rectorial, and is dedicated to St. Paul. It was appropriated to the nunnery of Seaton, or Lekely ; and after the dissolution, was granted, with the advowson and tithes, to the Penningtons, now the property of Lord Muncaster.†

ESKDALE AND WASDALE CHAPELRIES.

(IN ALLERDALE WARD ABOVE DERWENT.)

FOR the sake of connexion, we omitted in the former part, to speak of Eskdale Chapelry, in the parish of St. Bees.

Three miles to the east of Muncaster, near the head of the river Esk, stands the chapel, a stone building, covered with slates ; the steeple is small, ornamented with an iron cross ; at the east end is a stone cross ; the edifice is about 20 yards in length within, and in width seven yards. There are two bells, on the larger a date of 1687, when probably it was recast, as there is another date engraved on it, 1287. There is painted glass in several of the windows, particularly a figure of Saint Catharine and the wheel ; the dedication is to that saint. The income of this chapelry was certified in 1717, at 9l. per ann. five pounds of which, was the interest of 100l. given by Edward Stanley, Esq. There is a small glebe belonging to it, which has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty, so that the present income is about 30l. a-year. This is a perpetual curacy, to which the inhabitants anciently presented, but through what right or authority we have not learned ; George Edward Stanley, Esq. is the present patron.

This chapelry consists of two villages, Eskdale and Birker, which are divided by the river Esk ; the latter is in the parish of Millum, and the other in the parish of St. Bees, where the chapel stands, being about 18 miles distant from the mother church. The dale takes its name from the river ; its western extremity is about four miles from Ravenglass, the nearest market-town, and its whole extent is about 3½ miles ; being bounded by Borrowdale and Langdale towards the east ; by Muncaster and Irton, towards the west ; by Wasdale and Nether Wasdale, towards the north ; and by Ulpha, towards the south : the mean breadth about seven miles. Awsthaite, now called Dalegarth, lies on the south side of the river. Eskdale has a separate constablewick, Wasdale, Galegarth, and Birker, lie in the constablewick of Birker and Ulpha. The manors of Eskdale and Miterdale, Awsthaite and Birker, comprehend this whole district. Lord Egremont is lord

† Henry Caldj gave 100l. for the endowment of a school here.

of the manors of Eskdale and Miterdale, and Mr. Stanley is lord of the manors of Awstthwaite and Birker.*

The lands within Eskdale and Miterdale manors, save only two tenements, have lately been enfranchised, and are now discharged of fines, heriots, and customary services, except the payments of door-toll, and greenhew, doing suit and service at the leet and court baron, and riding Ravenglafs fair on St. James's day, the 5th of August, when the tenants of the manor are bound to join in the procession. The two customary tenants, hold under arbitrary fines, set at the will of the lord, and payable on the death of lord and tenant, or upon alienation, they render a heriot, and pay a customary rent; the special services, due by custom, we are not informed of.

About half a mile from the chapel is Awstthwaite, now called, as observed before, Dalegarth; "which manor, consisting of a very wide tract of mountainous country, was granted by Arthur Boyvill, Lord of Millum, to one of his dependants, who assumed the local name. It came by marriage of Constance, the heiress of that family, to Nicholas Stanley, in the time of King Edward III. in whose posterity it still continues.†

Several of the customary estates, within the manors of Awstthwaite, Birker, and Birkby, have lately been enfranchised. The remaining customary tenants of Awstthwaite and Birker, pay a twenty-penny fine, on death or alienation, and a heriot, where the tenant leaves a widow. The tenants of Birkby, pay a seventeen-penny fine, on the death of the lord, and a twenty-penny fine, on the death or alienation of the tenant, together with a heriot. The tenants of Awstthwaite, pay forest-mail, and do the boon of services, of getting peats, boon-leadings, bracken-boons, carriage-services, shearing-boons, and mill-service, every year, and pay a town-term rent every seventh year. The tenants of Birker perform carriage-services every year, and pay a town-term rent every other year. The tenants of Birkby pay an intake rent every year, and a town-term rent every seventh year. The term, *town-term*, is a corruption from *Tenagium*, and implies a town-ter-rent, (or land-rent) which was paid to lords of manors, in lieu of boon services. All

* Number of houses in the chapelry 65, now inhabited 58.—The register book begun, 1625.

	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Bap.</i>	<i>Bur.</i>
In the first 20 years of the register - - -	49	277	165
In the last 20 years - - - - -	52	199	110

Number of inhabitants, 321, all of the church of England.

INCUMBENTS.—Thomas Parker.†—William Rumney.—Thomas Parker.—William Wilfon.—Rob. Rowlinfon.—Aaron Marshall.

† Denton's MS.

† He was educated at the college of Glasgow; for 20 years before his death, he was totally blind, yet during that time he preached, and performed every ministerial duty, except reading the Sunday's lessons and psalms (which his son read for him) He was remarkable for his obstinacy of opinion, and positiveness in argument, either on subjects of divinity or history; so that learned men, his competitors, often told him in the phraseology of the country, "that he had a memory like a horse, and a judgment like an ***." Wrath and censoriousness, often follow confusion in weak minds!

the customary tenants of Mr. Stanley's manors, are bound to appear and ride the fair at Ravenglass, called May-fair, now held on the 8th day of June, yearly. ‡

As a specimen of the rigour of the lords courts, in this part of the county, we transcribe an order, as communicated to us from the rolls of Birkby manor. " *Item*, We do order and put in pain, that every the inhabitants, within the manor of Birkby, who shall hereafter take, or catch, kill, or come by any wild fowl whatsoever, shall not sell them to any foreigner or stranger, but shall bring them to the lord, or his bailiff, for the time being, at the prices and rates hereafter specified, viz. for every mallard, 4d.—Duck, 3d.—Every long mallard or widgeon, 2d.—Woodcock or partridge, 1d.—Feelfaws, throffles, ouffles, each four for 1d.—Every curlew, 3d.—For two seals, 1d.—Plover, 1d.—Lapwings, one halfpenny, under pain and forfeiture of 3s. 4d. for every fowl, otherwise sold, as formerly accustomed."

Dalegarth-hall, the ancient manor-house of Awfthwaite, was the place of residence of the family of Stanley, ever since the year 1345. Nicholas Stanley having married Constance, the daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Awfthwaite, Lord of Awfthwaite, in whose right he succeeded to this manor and estate. Of this family

‡ We acknowledge our obligations to the Rev. Aaron Marshall for much information, and for most of the ingenious remarks, touching Eskdale and the Wafdales.——THE EDITORS.

To what has already been said of the camp or fort on Hardknot mountain, and Bardscar, &c. (See page 562.) we have the following remarks from our above ingenious correspondent.

" Within the manor of Birker, lies Brotheril-keld, a sheep-farm of prodigious extent, which formerly belonged to Furness Abbey, and at the dissolution was granted to the Stanley family. In it is Hardknot; in the centre of the area of that fort, are the remains of two buildings, which seem to have been very considerable. At the four gates lie a larger heap of stones, than at any other part of the walls, except at the four corners, where, it is evident, were round towers: amongst the stones, which are chiefly a rough granite, with which the mountain abounds, are many freestones and some bricks; the freestones must have been brought upwards of fourteen miles through an, almost, impassable country, and at last up a mountain, at this time, barely possible for a light cart to be drawn; and the bricks could not have been obtained nearer than Drig, the adjacent country affording no materials. Its situation is on the summit of the first ascent of Hardknot, and commands the only pass into Westmorland, and an extensive view of the sea coast, and the Isle of Mann: 150 yards above the fort is a level plot, the work of art. A road leading to Amblefide, is called the King's Coach Road; not many years ago, several pieces of a leaden pipe were found in a direction to the fort, leading from a well, called Maddock-how-well, about a mile and a half distant, which indisputably supplied the fort with water.

" It may possibly not be thought improper to mention another piece of antiquity in this neighbourhood, though out of the chapelry, the RUINS of the CITY of BARNSCAR, which is situated on a verdant hill, in the manor of Birkby, at the foot of the lake, called Devoke Water. Tradition gives this place to the Danes, who, it is said, gathered for inhabitants, the men of Drig, and the women of Beckermot, in memory of which, there is yet a popular saying, *Let us go together like lads of Drig, and lasses of Beckermot*. This place is about 300 yards long, from east to west; and 100 yards broad, from north to south; now walled round, save at the east end, near three feet in height: there appears to have been a long street, with several cross ones: the remains of house-steads, within the walls, are not very numerous, but on the outside of the walls they are innumerable, especially on the south side and west end: the circumference of the city and suburbs, is near three computed miles; the figure an oblong square: there is an ancient road through the city, leading from Ulpha to Ravenglass. About the year 1730, a considerable quantity of silver coin was found in the ruins of one of the houses, concealed in a cavity, formed in a beam; they were claimed by the lord of the manor." We have no further information of this treasure, which perhaps would prove the antiquity of the place.

we shall have occasion to speak more fully, when we treat of the parish of Ponsonby, where they have been seated of late years. The house was a very spacious building, but part of it has been pulled down by the present proprietor's father; the remains shew the mode of architecture used in those distant ages, when that country abounded in timber trees, each beam is formed of the entire stem of an oak, and each step in the stair-case is a solid block of the same wood: this profusion is not to be wondered at, when we are informed that a squirrel could travel from Dalegarth to Hardknot mountain, by the tops of trees, the forest was so closely wooded. The old dining-room is 24 feet long, and twenty-one feet wide; on the ceiling are the initials of the builder's name, &c. E, S, A, surrounded with figures of stags, hounds, &c. in the stucco, with the date, 1599. In almost every window of the house, were the arms of the different branches of the family, blazoned in painted glass. Here was preserved a curious antique bed, of excellent workmanship, in oak, carved in various parts, with the arms of the family, quartering the arms of Awthwaite: we are informed that it is now at Ponsonby-hall.

The great tithes of Eskdale and Miterdale, Wafdale and Nether Wafdale, are the estate of Mr. Stanley, whose ancestor, Edward Stanley, Esq. purchased them in 1577; they are now of the yearly value of 106l. or thereabouts. Lord Londale is the proprietor of the tithes of Birker and Awthwaite, which are about the yearly value of 24l. Mr. Stanley pays a yearly sum to the Bishop of Chester, but what denomination it bears, we are not informed.

There is a poor flock here of 97l. 10s. the interest of which is distributed at Easter. The interest of 130l. flock, is paid to the school-master at Candlemas, as his stipend; the school was founded in 1770. †

On the 5th day of December, O. S. yearly, being the feast of St. Catharine, a fair is held on the north side of the chapel-yard, when corn, drapery, hardware, woolen-yarn, hats, sheep-skins, &c. are brought for sale.—Wakes and doles are customary; and weddings, christenings, and funerals, are always attended by the neighbours, sometimes to the amount of 100 people. The popular diversions are hunting, and cock-fighting. The ordinary fuel is wood, heath, furze, and peats,—Wood is bought at 1s. per cart load.

The high road, leading from Whitehaven to Kendal, lies through Eskdale; and the road from Whitehaven to Broughton in Lancashire, crosses the dale. The river Esk receives two brooks, called Whillan Beck, and Birker Beck. The river Mite, that flows down Miterdale, empties itself into the Irt, at Ravenglass. Here are 13 stone bridges, and four wooden bridges; one only supported by the county.

The general aspect of the country, is rocky and mountainous. The produce of

† Besides the stipend, the master has quarter pence.—For every scholar reading English, 1s. 6d.—For writing, 2s.—Arithmetic, 4s.—Latin, 2s.—Greek, 2s. 6d.—The number of scholars seldom exceeds forty.

Here are about 13 linsey weavers, constantly employed.—Labourers wages from 8d. to 15d. per day, the lowest wages for threshing, the highest for mowing.—Carpenters and masons, from 1s. to 14d. and taylors, 10d.—The custom is for all hirings to have their victuals. The rental of the lands, &c. on a medium, is about 1300l. a-year. the poor are ten in number, and the rate seldom exceeds 7d. in the pound.

the arable lands, oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips; the price of inclosed lands on sale, about 20l. an acre, attended with a very extensive common-right: lime is 16d. per bushel. About 3000 sheep are bred yearly, and 13000 kept in flock, chiefly supported on the common lands. The air is clear, thin, and salubrious, the ague, was never known in Eskdale, and seldom a fever. The people are social, and enjoy many comforts of life, with that excellent associate, *contentment*.

This country has several remarkable scenes and curiosities; the mountain Scofell or Scowfell in this chapelry, is 938 yards in height, from the level of the lake of Derwent, at Kefwick, as taken in 1790, by Mr. Banks. That species of moss grows upon it, which is the food of rein deer: within this century, several red deer were there, one was chased into West-water and drowned, within the memory of several persons living.

In the manor of Awsthwaite, some small veins of copper ore have been discovered, but no mine has been wrought. Near the chapel is a well, called St. Catharine's well, from its salubrious quality in ancient time, esteemed holy; now neglected. There are several small lakes, and a variety of Waterfalls in this district; they arise near the tops of the mountains: the rivers have salmon, trout, and eel; the lakes, trout, perch, pike, and eel: Devoke water has the finest trout known in the north, for size, redness, and flavour. Salmon, in the month of August, seldom exceeds threepence a-pound.

There is a tradition that the chapel bell, hung in an oak tree, on an eminence on the north side of the chapel; and this notion is supported by the name of Bell-hill; as there is no other evidence, we are rather inclined to believe, that this hill was the place of the *Bel-teing*, from the many remnants of antiquity, which we have before noted. On a stone near Buck-Cragg, are the impressions of the foot of a man, a boy, and a dog, without any marks of tooling, or instrument; and much more wonderful than the heifer's foot in Borrowdale, shewn by the guides on the lake, to the amazed traveller. Doc-Cragg, and Earn-Cragg, are remarkable precipices, whose fronts are polished as marble, the one 160 perpendicular yards in height, the other 120 yards. The cliffs, called Eskdale Screes, are truly formidable: our correspondent says, they are computed to be two miles and a half in extent, and a mile in height; we presume the mile is computed in traversing the slopes in the ascent. He speaks of a phenomenon worthy the attention of the naturalist, and which he thus describes: "Part of the cliffs or scar, consists of rotten stone and red gravel, which is continually running down into *Wafewater* lake with great precipitancy, which sometimes, when a more than ordinary break, or rent happens, causes a prodigious noise, *fire and smoke*, which in the night time appears like lightning to the inhabitants of *Nether Wafdale*, which lies opposite to the *Screes*, on the north side of the lake. In some parts of the *Screes*, is the finest soft red ore, used for what is there called *smitting*, (rudding or marking) the sheep. On the top of the *Screes*, stood for ages, a very large stone, called *Wilson's horse*, but about 20 years ago it fell down into the lake, when a cleft was made about 100 yards long, four feet wide, and of incredible depth."

Birds common in this district, are eagles, grouse, partridge, cranes, crows, magpies,

pics, oufles, thrushes, ravens, night-crows, bats, &c. : among the reptiles, are the slow-worm, asp, and hag-worm or snake, of which latter, some are of a large size.

WASDALE,

By some authors written Wafedale, lies at the foot of Copeland-fells, about two miles north from Eskdale. Here are two small chapels under St. Bees, Nether Wafdale chapel, and Wafdale-head, or Upper Wafdale chapel. Wafdale-head is supposed to be a part of the manor of Eskdale; and Nether Wafdale a distinct manor of itself. † “Above Irton in the fells and mountains, lies a waste forest ground, full of red deer, which was called the Wafedale, now Wafdale, the inheritance “ of

† Nether Wafdale was certified at 5l. a-year, and is distant ten miles from the mother-church.—Wafdale was certified at 3l. a-year, and is distant 14 miles.

WASDALE-HEAD, NETHER WASDALE, AND ESKDALE.

EXTENT.] These chapelries adjoin to each other, and form a large square of about 40 miles, exceedingly mountainous, containing very little arable land, and few inhabitants.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] The soil throughout the whole, is, in general, dry; the mountains rocky; the intervals afford good sound sheep heaths; the inclosed land, which lies in dales or narrow vallies, is of a light and gravelly soil, full of shiver, which comes down from the mountains—Light crops of oats, the only grain that is cultivated, are here and there seen dispersed in the vales.—The fields, in general, are small, inclosed with some stone walls, and held in meadow or pasture.—The tillage land comprehends a very small proportion.

RENTS.] On an average, about 8s. an acre.

SHEEP AND CATTLE.] In Eskdale, about 7000 sheep; in Nether Wafdale, 4000; and in Wafdale-head, 3000; in all 14,000: they are continued of the ancient breed, and small.—Horses in few instances exceed 14 hands in height; not many are bred or kept: black cattle not numerous, are small, about seven stone per quarter.

FUEL.] Peats and some wood.

MINERALS.] Neither coal, lime, freestone, nor clay.—The buildings are made of a hard blue stone, several without lime or other mortar; all are covered with blue slates.

LAKES.] Here is an extensive lake, called Waf-water.—Also, at the head of Miterdale, is Burnmoor-Tarn, which is about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth—On the south side of Waf-water is the long mountain, called Serces, of vast height and steepness, with blue shiver and red gravel, and stones constantly hurling down into the lake, as if moved by some subterranean influence.

RIVERS AND FISH.] Irt, which rises out of Waf-water.—Mite, which rises out of Burnmoor-Tarn; and Esk, great part of which flows from the same tarn.—In these lakes and rivers, there are an abundance of trout and eels, and some charr.—The trout of Waf-water has been caught of sixteen pounds weight.

TITHES.] A prescriptive payment for corn, wool and lamb paid in kind.

TENURE OF LANDS.] Some customary, but chiefly freehold.

AIR.] Is clear and salubrious, and the water, in general, remarkably transparent and light.—The inhabitants hale and healthy.

ANIMALS.] On the summits of these mountains, are many wild cats, foxes, and martins; some eagles formerly squirrels abounded, but the woods being cut down, they are either destroyed, or have emigrated, few now being seen.—An eagle's nest was taken about three years ago, and the eaglets were sent to Luncafter house. Nicolson and Burn make mention of a large forest of deer, which extended from hence to “Sty-head in Borrowdale;” † but I neither saw nor heard any account of deer, in my passage over that alpine tract.

REMARKABLE

† They had adopted Denton's account, and made it their own.

“ of the Earl of Northumberland; and before, the Lucy’s lands, being a parcel
 “ of their third part of the barony of Egremont, which Thomas Lucy got with
 “ his wife Margaret, one of the daughters and coheirs of John Moulton, last of
 “ that name, Baron of Egremont.” *

REMARKABLE PLANTS.] Here is an aromatic shrub, called *Gale*; also, on the mountains, grow Hart-grafs, and Buck-grafs, or Fox-grafs.

ROADS AND APPEARANCE OF THE COUNTRY.] In this large and unfrequented tract of country, there are only two made roads of any extent, the one leading from Ravenslafs by Hardknot into Westmorland, and the other from Gosforth, &c. to Kewick: a description of the latter, and the country bordering on it, will give the reader a tolerable idea of these parts. This road forms the only communication between Kewick, &c. and the towns on the western coast, no other road intersecting the country for near ten miles to the north, and six to the south; from which, one would at first imagine, this road would of course be much frequented; but I found the contrary.

From Kewick I travelled up Borrowdale, a wild romantic scene, the road rather rugged, but passable on horseback; reached the black lead mines without much trouble, where, inquiring the road to Wasdale, I was shewn a mountain, called *Stye-head*, somewhat humbler than its neighbours, over which, they informed me, the road lay. I therefore steered my course towards it, on the dim road I was in, but before I had travelled three quarters of a mile, I found that a flood which had happened within the last twelve months, had not only swept away the road, but also the adjacent fences to the left. It was therefore only here and there that I could discover the remains of a path fourteen inches broad (which I found was the mean breadth for five miles) my direction was, by keeping my eye on the point of land to which I was pointed; but when I came to the base of the hill, I lost the last vestiges of a road. Thus situated, I determined to scramble up the mountain at random; and before I reached the summit, had the pleasure of once more discovering the path, which had a serpentine direction, and was formed by removing the large stones and hillocks. A little to the right, I observed several waterfalls, of vast height, occasioned by a brook which tumbled from the precipices. Arriving at the top of the mountain, I expected to find an opening towards the west, but I found my view shut up by other mountains. I pursued the dim tract, with Donald’s map in my hand (to whom, I must do the justice to observe, that he has laid down the roads, rivers, brooks, &c. with great truth and minuteness.) After walking about half a mile, (for this was not a pass to venture my horse in) I came to a reservoir, or small lake, called *Stye-head-water*, out of which flows one of the principal branches of the Derwent. Going a little further, I found another small brook running the contrary way into Wasdale-water. At length I arrived at an opening, where I had, as it were, a view into another region: *Wasdale-head* appeared a long stripe of level, inclosed land, with small irregular fields and cottages interspersed; and as it seemed seated below the general level of the earth. I proceeded down the mountain, consisting partly of rock, and partly loose stones, the passage exceeding difficult. Here the fells bear a very different aspect from those of Borrowdale, they are much higher, and in many parts destitute, even of a shrub, their crowns being naked rocks, and their sides covered with stones and gravel, in a regular slope, which, by running down in different strips of colours, gives them at a distance, *the appearance of solar rays*. Two very high hills, before I reached Wasdale-head, between which the road leads, and whose bases nearly meet, have a very awful appearance; their crowns consist of broken cliffs of a conical form, and they incline considerably towards each other, as if they would some time come together.

Wasdale-head is a narrow dale, the inclosures small and irregular, but level, divided with stone walls; the village chiefly inhabited by shepherds; upon the whole, this scene is exceedingly wild and sequestered, but to the contemplative person, who is a lover of romantic view, these places have a thousand beauties. Below Wasdale-head, the road lies along the north side of Wasdale-water, well gravelled.

The inhabitants of these distant dales, are blunt, simple, and honest; neither science nor fraud have yet got much footing there; so that innocence and happiness may be presumed to prevail: but alas! is it not to be feared, that the passions of envy, hatred, and malice, so natural to man, in his primeval, and most uncultivated state, may not, in a great measure, disturb those blessings! philosophy is certainly necessary to allay the passions, and give the mind a noble firmness, a calmness and serenity, which cannot be shaken by human vicissitudes.——HOUSMAN’S NOTES.

* Denton’s MS.

If the prospect of stupendous cliffs and mountains, and of headlong waterfalls, delight the traveller's eye, Wafdale-head is entirely surrounded by such objects, except a narrow outlet on the south-west side, which opens a scene no less striking in its alpine beauties. Where the water descends from this dale, it forms the head of the lake, called Wafwater, said to be three miles in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth, in the widest part, and never to have ice upon it. It is bounded on one side by Nether Wafdale, and on the other side by a chain of black rocks, with some red veins; they are lofty, and appear perpendicular; from these veins, stones and gravel are frequently falling into the lake with a horrid noise. Though the common-right, at Wafdale-head, is very extensive, affording pasturage for large flocks of sheep, yet the valley is thinly inhabited, and very confined, containing, as it is computed, little more than a mile in length. The village contains eight families, three of land owners, four farmers, and one labourer, in all 47 inhabitants; there is no mill, public house, shop, or tradesman, in the valley, notwithstanding it is a considerable distance from any market-town. The vestiges of many ruined cottages, shew that this village was once more considerable. A road over the mountains is now forming through the village, to lead between Keswick and Egremont, and in time may make some improvement, though it is distant 15 or 16 miles from either of those market-towns. One of the land owners, whose name is Fletcher, derives the family possessions here, from a course of not less than 700 years. Wafdale chapel has not yet the rights of burial: the incumbents, income, is about 20l. a-year, arising from lands obtained entirely from Queen Anne's bounty. The owners of the tenements make a small voluntary addition. The tithes are the property of Mr. Stanley.

Of Nether Wafdale no further particulars are necessary, than what are before mentioned. †

THE PARISH OF GOSFORTH.

THIS parish lies immediately north of Drigg.—“ Above Dregg lies the parish, “ manor, and town of Gosford, whereof the Gosfords, an ancient family in “ those parts, took their surname; Robert Gosford, the last of their house, left his “ lands to be divided amongst five coheirs; 1st, Mariotte, the wife of Allan Caddy, “ eldest daughter and coheir of Robert Gosford.—2d, Isabel, the wife of Henry “ Hufcock, his second daughter. 3d, Johan, the wife of John Garth, his third “ daughter.—4th, Ellen, the wife of William Kirby, his fourth daughter.—And “ 5th, John Multon, the son of Agnes Eastholme, the fifth daughter and coheir “ of Robert Gosford. In the 2d year of King Edward III. Sarah, the widow of “ Robert Leybourn, held Caddy's part; John Penyfton, Kirkby's part; and the

† We acknowledge our obligations to the Rev. John Brockbank, for much information.

“ said John Multon the residue; but now Pennington, Kirkby, and Senhouse, of Seafkall, hold it.*

Mr. Robert Copley, who was for 17 years, Steward to Sir William Pennington during his minority; and was the chief bailiff of Copeland forest, under the then Earl of Northumberland, purchased Kirby's part, and built a large handsome house, with orchards and pleasure grounds, now said to be neglected.

Within this parish, lies the township, and manor of Bolton, about a mile east from Gosforth. “ Bolton, in Copeland, was the Wayberghthwaites lands, in King Edward I's. time; one William Wayberghthwaite held 23d Edward I. *decem librat. terre* there, of Thomas Multon of Gilsland, and his lands of Wayberghthwaite of the Lord of Millum. It is at this day the land of Senhouse and Kirkby.” †

In the 35th year of King Henry VIII. William Kirby held the manor of the king, as of his castle of Egremont, by knight's service, paying yearly 10s. for cornage, a certain sum for sea wake, and doing the services of suit of court, homage, and witnessman. At the same time, he held lands and tenements at Gosforth and Cleater, by the services of homage, fealty, and suit of court, and paying to the king a fee farm-rent of eight shillings for the lands in Gosforth, and two shillings for the lands in Cleater; also, two shillings for sea wake, with the puture of two ferjeants. This was afterwards the estate of Lancelot Senhouse, whose father was the third brother of the house of *Seascales*, and he had it by the grant of his brother.

“ Towards the sea coast, stands *Seafkall-hall*, now the mansion-house of John Seanos, which is so called of the word skall, drawn from the Latin, *scalinga-ad-mare*, a scale or sheel for cattle and sheep; or cot at the sea.” ‡

Seascales lies a mile west from Gosforth: after being, for some generations, the estate of the family of Senhouse, it was purchased by Mr. Blaylock, a merchant of Whitehaven, whose daughter and heir was married to Augustine Earle, Esq. Their son dying without issue, his two sisters succeeded as coheiresses. Charles Lutwidge, Esq. afterwards became possessed of this place, and also of the manor of Bolton, who greatly improved the grounds about his mansion-house. Seascales-hall is now occupied by a farmer: “ Near it is *Selloze-field*, or Sea-cow-field, “ seated upon the brook that falls from the mountains, by Calder Abbey.” §

In the 8th year of King Edward III. William Pennington of Muncaster, Esq. died seized of the advowson of the rectorial church of Gosforth: § afterwards the patronage

* Denton's MS.

† Denton's MS.

‡ Denton's MS.

§ Denton's MS.

§ GOSFORTH RECTORY,

Dedication to St. Mary.—King's books, 17l. 14s. 7d.—Certified value 35l.

A poor flock of 241 the interest distributed at Easter.

INCUMBENTS.—Joh Benn, 20th Octr. 1662, preb. by J. Senhouse, Esq.—Thomas Morland, 23d April, 1676, p. fame.—Pet. Murthwaite, 12th Aug. 1738, pr. Augustine Earle, Esq.—Charles Cobchurch, 11th May, 1774, pr. Bulmer and Calder, Esqrs.

patronage thereof appears to have been in the crown; and in the 6th year of King Edward VI. the king, by letters patent, granted the advowson and right of patronage to Fergus Greyme, gent. his heirs and assigns. And in the 6th year of Queen Elizabeth, we find a licence, dated the 22d of March, to empower Fergus Greyme to alienate the same, as being held of the queen in capite, to Thomas Senhouse, gent. for a fine of 16s. 10d. paid into the hanaper. The owner of Seafoales is now patron.

Com. Cumb. Gosforth Rectoria Ecclia. Edw. Killet incumbens.

	l.	s.	d.
Rector pred valet in mansione cum gleba p. annu. - - - - -	0	37	0
Decim G'nor. 7l. 2s. 8d. Lan. et Agnell. 4l. 13s.—Minut. et privat. decim cum oblac } in libro pafchal, 4l. 8s 4d. - - - - -	16	4	0
In toto	18	0	12
Reptic. viz. in fynod. 2s. 1d.—Procurac. 4s. 5d. - - - - -	0	6	6
Et valet clare	17	14	7
xma p. inde £. 0 35 5 half.			

ECCL. SURVEY, 26th King Henry VIII.

EXTENT.] From east to west, seven miles; from north to south, two miles.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] The soil consists chiefly of a light red sand, which affords, to the traveller's eye, a remarkable contrast, to the appearance of the more southern parishes. The produce is chiefly oats, and a little barley; but the proprietors, in general, seem negligent, as the soil is certainly capable of being employed to greater advantage by proper culture. Would the occupiers sow turnips, (to which the ground seems peculiarly adapted) and dress them well; and the next year sow it with barley and clover, or other artificial grass feeds; and so lay it down for a year or two, and then plow it out again for oats, and the next year work it in fallow for turnips, &c. they would certainly find a very great advantage. Instead of which, many of the farmers let their ground run wild, and lay it down in that state. I observed several fields, where the furze (called whins in the provincial dialect) with which the fences are, in general, bearded or planted, had been suffered to spread their seed, and run all over the inclosure.

QUARRIES.] Abundance of freestone, but no limestone or coal.

SHEEP.] Upon the high commons, to the east end of the parish, about 2000 sheep are kept, which, with the other cattle, are of the same quality with those of the neighbouring parishes.

ROAD, RIVERS, &c.] Here is only one road of any note, which leads from Egremont to Ravenglass. —No river, the parish is watered by some small brooks.

GENERAL APPEARANCE.] This parish is situated rather high, but is not mountainous, though uneven; it is destitute of wood; the roads are good and dry; the general inclination of the ground is towards the sea.—The buildings in general are good.—HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

THE PARISH OF PONSONBY.

(IN ALLERDALE WARD ABOVE DERWENT.)

THE next adjoining parish, towards the north, is *Ponsonby*. “ Upon the brook
 “ that falls from the mountains by Calder Abbey, stands Ponsonby; whereof
 “ that race of gentlemen, the Ponsonbies, took their name, some of whom yet re-
 “ main; I read of Alexander, the son of Richard Ponsonby, who lived about the
 “ time of King Edward II. and William, in King Edward the III.’s time, and
 “ Robert in the time of King Richard II.; but the said Ponson, of whom the place
 “ took name, lived in King Stephen’s and King Henry the I.’s time. His son
 “ John, the son of Ponson, was fined in King Henry the II.’s time, because he
 “ wanted his pledge.*

Ponsonby was afterwards purchased by the Stanleys, in whose name and family it still continues.

The manor and demesne lands of Ponsonby, were purchased by Nicholas Stanley, Lord of Awstwhaite, of Adam de Eskdale, in the 11th year of Richard II.

The Genealogy of this ancient Family, is stated to us, to be as follows :

The first of the name that we read of, is styled I. Henry Stanleigh de Stoneley, who lived about forty years before the conquest, and for some years after.

II. Henry had a son named Henry, who is mentioned by Mr. Camden, as having very large possessions confirmed to him by King Henry III.

III. The second Henry had a son, named William, but of whom history and record are both silent, they being, in such cases, too frequently very obscure and defective in those early times.

IV. William was succeeded by a son, named William, who is styled *milite*; and he had two sons, William and Adam; but,

V. Sir Adam, the younger son, succeeded to his father’s estates, and is styled Sir Adam Stanleigh, filius William de Stanleigh, *milite*.

VI. Adam had a son, named William, who is styled William de Stanleigh, in the county of Stafford, and of Stourton, in the county of Chester, and *foresture foresta*, or chief ranger of the forest of Wirral, by grant dated the 10th of King Edward II. anno 1316. He married Johnat, daughter, and one of the heirs of Sir Philip Baumville, Lord of Stourton.

VII. He was succeeded by a son, named John, Lord of Stanleigh, and of Stourton, and had two sons, William and John; William succeeded to the lordships of Stanleigh and Stourton; and,—

VIII. John his second son, purchased lands at Grefwithen, in the county of

* Denton’s MS.

Cumberland, and represented the city of Carlisle in parliament, the 29th of King Edward III. †

IX. John Stanleigh of Grefwithen, Esq. son and heir of John, lived in the 33d year of King Edward III. This John bought lands in Embleton and Brackenthwaite, in the county of Cumberland, as appeareth by deed, dated anno 1335.

X. Nicholas Stanleigh, of Grefwithen, Esq. son and heir of the last John Stanleigh, married Constance, daughter and heir of Thomas, of Awfthwaite, Lord of Awfthwaite, in this county before mentioned. This Nicholas had, by his wife, the manor of Awfthwaite (now called Dalegarth) as appeareth by deed, dated anno 1345.—The manor of Awfthwaite was granted by Arthur Boyvill, anno 1102, to Adam de Awfthwaite, in whose name and family it continued for 223 years, when it descended to a female, who, as above, brought it into the Stanley family. The said Nicholas bought the manor and demesne of Ponsonby of Adam de Eskdale, as appeareth by deed, anno 11th of King Richard II. 1388.

XI. Thomas Stanleigh, Lord of Awfthwaite, was the son and heir of Nicholas Stanley; he lived in the reign of King Henry VI. and represented the city of Carlisle in parliament, anno 25th of that king: in the records he is called Stanlaw.

XII. Nicholas Stanleigh, Lord of Awfthwaite, son and heir of Thomas, lived anno 38th of King Henry VI. 1437.

XIII. He was succeeded by his son, Thomas Stanley of Dalegarth, Esq. who married Ann, the daughter of Sir Richard Huddleston, Knt.—He had, in marriage with his wife, certain lands called Hyton, as appeareth by deed, dated 38th of King Henry VI. 1437.

XIV. His son and heir, William Stanley, of Awfthwaite and Dalegarth, Esq. married Alice, daughter of Sir Richard Ducker, Knt. and was living in the 17th year of King Henry the VII.

XV. Thomas Stanley of Dalegarth, Esq. son and heir of William, married Margaret, daughter of John Fleming, Esq.

XVI. His son, John Stanley of Dalegarth, Esq. married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Senhouse, Esq.—

—The above John had a younger brother, named Thomas, who was master of the mint, and married the widow of Sir James Mytford, Knt. by whom he had one daughter, named Mary, married to Sir Edward Herbert, Knt. second son to William, Earl of Pembroke; and who was afterwards created Earl of Powis. This Thomas had given him by his father, the first and most ancient family possessions of Grefwithen, Embleton, and Brackenthwaite, in the county of Cumberland.

XVII. Thomas Stanley of Dalegarth, Esq. the son and heir of John, married Isabel, daughter of John Leake of Edmonton, Esq. This Thomas bought the manor of Birkby, in the county of Cumberland, of his cousin-german, the Countess of Powis (her father having purchased it of John Vaughan, Esq.) anno 28th of Queen Elizabeth, 1577.—Thus much of the pedigree is certified by Edmund Knight, norroy king of arms.

† There seems to be an error in this family account, for in the records, we find William Arture and Thomas Stanley, were burgessees representing the city of Carlisle, in the 29th King Edward III.

XVIII. Edward Stanley of Dalegarth, Esq. only son and heir of Thomas, married Ann, one of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas Briggs, of Cawmire, in the county of Westmorland.—He bought the tithes of Etkdale, Wasdale, and Wasdale-head, at the dissolution of the monastery of Saint Bees.

XIX. John Stanley of Dalegarth, Esq. son and heir of Edward, married to his first wife Mary, daughter of Thomas Stanley of Lee, in the county of Suffex, Esq. and to his second wife, Dorothy, daughter of Henry Featherstonhaugh, of Featherstonhaugh, in the county of Northumberland, Esq.—He was an active and zealous royalist, and was heavily fined by the parliament, but afterwards his fine was mitigated.—He obtained a grant from the crown, of the fair and weekly market of Ravenglass, and likewise purchased the manor of Birker.‡

XX. Edward Stanley of Dalegarth, Esq. the son and heir of John, married Isabel, eldest daughter of Thomas Curwen, of Sella Park, Esq.—He was high sheriff for the county of Cumberland at the revolution, and proclaimed King William.—“Entered on the visitation of Cumberland at Egremont, 3d April, anno 1665, by me William Dugdale, norroy king of arms”

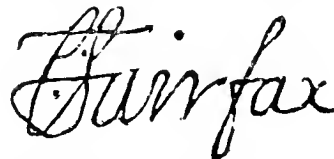
XXI. John Stanley, Esq. son and heir of Edward, married Dorothy, daughter of Edward Holt of Wiggan, in the county of Lancaster, Esq.—He bought the rectory of Ponsonby, with the tithes and church lands thereunto belonging; with

‡ *We were favoured with the two following curious Certificates from George Edward Stanley, of Ponsonby, Esq. who has the Originals in possession.*

L. S.

Whereas it appeareth by certificate, under the hand of Mr. Leeck, dated January the 29th 1648, that John Stanley of Dalegarth, in the county of Cumberland, Esquire, hath compounded and paid in, and secured his fine, at the committee at Gold Smith's hall: these are therefore to require you, on sight hereof, to forbear to offer any violence to his person, or to any of his family, at his house at Dalegarth, in the county of Cumberland, or to take away any of his horses, or other things, they doing nothing prejudicial to the parliament or army.—Given under my hand and seal the 1st of February, 1648.

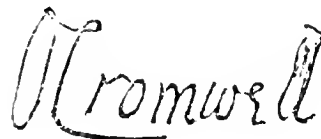
To all Officers and Souldiers under my Command.



L. S. Six quarterings.

Whereas John Stanley of Dalegarth, in the county of Cumberland, Esquire, hath subscribed to his composition, and paid and secured his fine, according to the direction of parliament: these are therefore to require and command you, to permit and suffer him and his servants, quietly to pass into Dalegarth abovesaid, with their horses and swords, and to forbear to molest or trouble him, or any of his familie there; without seizing or taking away any of his horses or other goods, or estate whatsoever; and to permit and suffer him or any of his family, at any tyme, to pass to any place, about his or their occasions, without offering any injury or violence to him or any of his family, either at Dalegarth, or in his or their travells, as you will answer your contempt, at your utmost perills.—Given under my hand and seal, this second of February, 1648.

*To all Officers and Souldiers, and all others,
whom these may concern.*



many.

many other valuable estates in that parish. On his marriage he built Ponsonby-hall, to which place he removed from Dalegarth, the ancient residence of the family. He had three sons, Edward, who inherited the family estate; John, rector of Workington, who married Clara, daughter of John Philipson, of Calgarth, in the county of Westmorland, Esq. who had one son, Edward, now living.—He married Julia, daughter of John Christian, of Unerigg, Esq. by whom he has four sons and three daughters. And Jdly, Holt, who was a Lieutenant, in Brigadier General Wentworth's regiment of foot, and died unmarried, on the expedition against Porto Bello.

XXII Edward Stanley, Esq. the eldest son, married Mildred, youngest daughter of Sir George Fleming, Bart. Lord Bishop of Carlisle, by whom he had one son, and five daughters; all of whom died unmarried, except Dorothy, who married Lieut. Joseph Dacre, eldest son of Joseph Dacre, of Kirklington, in the county of Cumberland, Esq. and died the year she was married without issue. The said Edward was born, anno 1690, and died 1751, and left——

XXIII. George Edward Stanley, Esq. his only son, who was born 1748, and married, anno 1774, Dorothy, youngest daughter of Sir William Fleming of Rydall-hall, Bart. She died 1786, by whom he has issue, two daughters, Mildred and Elizabeth. He married to his second wife, Elizabeth, second daughter of Morris Evans, of the county of Middlesex, Esq. anno 1789, by whom he has issue two sons, Edward born 1790, exactly one hundred years after the birth of his grandfather; George born, 1791, and one daughter, Jane, born anno 1792. The said George Edward, was high sheriff of the county of Cumberland, anno 1774.

This name is written in ancient writings and evidences, Stanleigh, Stanlowe, and Stanley.

By this genealogical account, it appears that there have been twenty-three generations in seven hundred and sixty six years, and that the property of this part of the family, who fixed in Cumberland, has descended regularly from father to son to the present possessor (except that part of it which was in Greswithen, Embleton, and Brackenthwaite, and which went out of the family with Mary Stanley, who married Sir Edward Herbert, afterwards Earl of Powis, son to the Earl of Pembroke) for four hundred and forty-nine years. §

The parish of Ponsonby, is bounded on the east and north by St. Bridget's, (Beckermont) the river Calder dividing the parishes; and on the south and west by Gosforth, so that it lies between, and is entirely surrounded by those two parishes.

It is at the distance of four miles from Egremont, which is a good market-town; and also, only nine miles from Whitehaven; of course the farmers are well situated for disposing of the produce of their lands: they are also at an easy distance, both from lime and coal: for the former of which articles, they pay eight,

§ Sir William Stanley of Hooton, Bart. being dead this present year, 1794, unmarried, by which that branch is extinguished; the Stanlys of Cumberland, the Earl of Derby, and Sir John Stanley of Alderney, are the only three leading branches of the family, and all sprung from William de Stanleigh, Lord of Stanleigh, in the county of Stafford, who married the daughter of Sir Philip Baumville, Lord of Stourton.

and

and for the latter, (which is the chief fuel used in this parish) tenpence per bushel, laid down on the spot.

The soil, in general, is a hazel mould; but near the sea, a strong clay, and produces crops of wheat and other grain, inferior to few in the county.

This parish is greatly improved within these twenty years, since Mr. Stanley took up his residence here, who is, himself, very skilful in agriculture; and gives every encouragement to his farmers, to prosecute that plan of husbandry, which is most likely to turn out to their own profit and advantage; by which means his rents are not only well and exactly paid, but he has the satisfaction of seeing his grounds in a high and improved state of cultivation, and his farmers in a happy and flourishing condition, several of whom, the last year, had from 500 to 1000 shocks of wheat each, on ground which, upon Mr. Stanley's coming to the estate, was entirely covered with furze and broom.

The soil seems also very well adapted for the growth of wood, Mr. Stanley having planted, within these twelve or fourteen years, upwards of one hundred thousand of different sorts of forest trees, all of which thrive well, and are both a great ornament to the country, and are also likely to be productive of profit to the present and future generations.

The air here is particularly pleasant and salubrious, inasmuch, that a neighbouring physician, eminent both for his practice and knowledge, calls this, the Montpellier of Cumberland. It is situated at a proper distance from the keen and sharp winds that blow from the mountains, and from the damp air and inclement blasts which come from the sea, so that the inhabitants are healthy and vigorous, being alike strangers to the ague, and epidemical fevers.

Ponsonby is divided into two quarters, or constablewicks, viz. Ponsonby and Calder. It contained twenty tenements or farms, which were of arbitrary tenure, but have been mostly, either purchased or enfranchised by Mr. Stanley. There are also two or three tenements, in Gosforth, belonging to this manor.

About 12 years ago, George Edward Stanley, Esq. the present owner, removed the place of his family-residence to the present situation, where he has built an elegant and commodious house, on a rising ground, upon the banks of the river Calder. — The house, which is 72 feet in front, and 115 feet in depth, is remarkable for the elegance and convenience of its apartments; and commands an extensive prospect, both by sea and land. The Welsh mountains, in a fine day, may be seen from it, and the Isle of Mann being nearly opposite, is a picturesque object: it also commands a view of the beautiful ruins of Calder Abbey, and the elegant seat of Joseph Tiffin Senhouse, Esq. The gardens and walks on the woody banks of the river Calder, are beautifully romantic. In the apartments are several excellent portraits, both of the ancient and modern masters. Among many other pieces of antiquity, brought from Dalegarth-hall to Ponsonby, is a most curious carved bedstead, made, as supposed, in the year 1345. The arms of the Awsthaite family, quartered with the Stanleys, are placed on the head, and round the cornices, and the whole is finished in so excellent a manner, as to render it one of the greatest curiosities of the kind in the kingdom.*

The

* In Thorby's History of Leicester, is a plate of the bedstead, King Richard III. slept in at Leicester, the night before the battle of Bosworth, anno 1483; it is very much in the stile of this bedstead, which must, therefore, most probably, be full as old.

The river Calder, (at the foot of which Mr. Stanley has a fishery) abounds with salmon and trout; and his grounds and manor are plentifully stocked with game, particularly partridges and hares.

The church* stands at a small distance from Ponsonby-hall, and about the middle of the parish. Mr. Stanley is patron and improPRIATOR. It was given to Conishead priory, by John Fitz Ponsen, and was certified to the governors of the bounty of Queen Anne, at nine pounds two shillings, viz. 6l. paid by the improPRIATOR (which still continues to be paid) three pounds given by William Cleator, doctor of physic, for monthly sermons (which is since lost) and two shillings surplice fees. † In 1689, a presentation from the crown was procured to this church as a vicarage, but afterwards revoked, so that it remains as a perpetual curacy. ‡

In 1717, Doctor Cleator gave 100l. to the minister for preaching twelve sermons every year; which money, together with another sum, given by one of Mr. Stanley's ancestors, was laid out in the purchase of an estate, called Gill-house, in the parish of Gosforth; but the curate being dissatisfied with the interest, which the money so laid out brought him (lands being then comparatively of little value) requested Mr. Stanley and the church-wardens to sell the estate, and lend the money out at interest, which was accordingly complied with; but the money being lent to a merchant in Whitehaven, who became a bankrupt, the whole was lost, and the income of this church, thereby greatly injured; as the estate in Gosforth, at this time is worth 30l. a-year. On

* In the east window are, in three or four compartments, the arms of the Stanleys quartered with the Awthwaites, Briggs, &c. in painted glass, excellently finished, date 1592.

† Nicolson and Burn state, that Mr. Cleator gave, by his will, 100l. to the minister for preaching twelve sermons yearly, till the impropriation should be restored to the church, and then to go to a school in the parish. The executors refusing to pay the money, the minister recovered it in Chancery, with 20l. arrears of interest; 9l. of that money was lost; 43l. was in the hands of the church-wardens undisposed of, the rest was laid out in lands.

‡ This differs from the Rev. Mr. Hall's account, who, in all other matters of information, appears to have been remarkably accurate.——THE EDITORS.

‡ MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

On a White Marble Monument within the Church, erected to the Memory of the late Mrs. Stanley, is the following Inscription.

Here rest in peace
the transient Remains of
DOROTHY,
the Wife of
GEORGE EDWARD STANLEY,
of Ponsonby-hall, Esquire,
the Daughter of
Sir William Fleming
of Rydal-hall, Baronet;
She died
July 10—1786,
Aged 30.
The remembrance of her virtues,
like her person
exquisitely amiable,
is stamped upon the minds
of her sorrowing connexions
in a character
BOLD and INDELIBLE.

On the nomination of the present incumbent, to the curacy of Ponsonby, in September, 1789, the income was 22l. besides the surplice fees, viz. 6l. paid by the impropiator; 12l. the rent of an estate called Nun-house, in the parish of Dent, in Yorkshire (now let for 15l. 15s.) purchased with 200l. obtained by lot, from the governors of the bounty of Queen Anne, in the year 1744; and 4l. being the interest of another sum of 200l. obtained also by lot, in the year 1780, and those undisposed of in lands.

In midsummer 1790, a benefaction of 200l. was procured by Mr. Stanley's interest; with which, 200l. more was obtained from the governor of the bounty of Queen Anne. In 1791, the further sum of 200l. fell to the said church by lot; and on or before the 25th day of March, 1792, Mr. Stanley obtained by his interest, a further benefaction of 200l. which being placed in Queen Anne's funds, obtained from the governors 200l. now making altogether, the sum of 1200l. which was laid out in the year 1793, in the purchase of a freehold and tithe-free estate, called Green-moor-side, situate in the parish of St. Bridget (Beckermont). The premises are well built, contain between sixty and seventy acres of arable land, and are not more than one mile and a quarter from Ponsonby church.

The church is a neat stone building, with a cross at the east end: it is well flagged,

The following Inscription, engraven upon a Copper-plate, was found affixed to a Tomb-stone, within the Parish-church of Ponsonby.

Here lyeth the bodye of Frances Patryckson, daughter of Sir Thomas Wyat, Knight, one of the most honorable Pryve Councill to Kyage Henerye the viii.—Some tyme wyfe of Thomas Ligth of Calder, and at the day of her death, wyfe of William Patryckson, gentleman.

God gave this wyfe a mynde to praye, in grones and pangis of deth,
 And to heaven elevaytinge hands and eyes, smylynglye to yeld breth;
 And thus at age of lvi, to grave she toke her waye,
 God grante that she and we may mete, in joye at the last daye.

She dyed the xvi of Julii, in the yere of our Lord, 1578.

There is no register in this parish, of an earlier date than 1723, when the Rev. George Cannell was curate.—Mr. Cannell was educated at Trinity College in Dublin, and was not only a sound divine, but an excellent poet.—He was also so expert a mathematician, that after he became blind, he could have solved any problem in Euclid.—He performed the duties of his church, and taught a school in the parish for many years after he lost his sight.

STATE OF POPULATION.

There were 154 inhabitants in this parish in 1792; and 23 families when the account was taken.—One joiner, one blacksmith, one mason, and one labourer; the rest of the men in the parish, except Mr. Stanley's family, farmers and husbandmen.

The baptisms from 1723 to 1743, are	— — — — —	80
The funerals	— — — — —	57
The marriages	— — — — —	19
From 1771 to 1791, the baptisms, are	— — — — —	78
Funerals	— — — — —	38
Marriages	— — — — —	21

There were nine baptisms last year, which is more than have been entered in the register since the time of its date.

flagged, pewed, and feated. At the east end, are several panes of glass, with the Stanley's arms; which painted glass was brought from the ancient mansion of the family, at Dalegarth-hall.

Not only the manor of Ponsonby, but most of the estates within the parish, are now in the possession of Mr. Stanley, either by inheritance or purchase. The poor rate is easier here, than in almost any other place, there being only one pauper, who is now in the one hundredth year of her age.

The inhabitants are all of the established church, and remarkable for their attendance at divine worship, and for their devout and orderly behaviour. They are social and cheerful, and possess a greater degree of urbanity and hospitality, than is usually met with: but the example of their superiors, constantly resident amongst them, together with their intercourse with Whitehaven, and other adjacent places, so wonderfully improved within this century; and, perhaps, the great Lancashire road, which leads through the middle of the parish, hath given them an intercourse with strangers, have been the means of polishing the manners of a country, which, thirty or forty years ago, was neither so well cultivated, nor so civilized, as it is at present.

The parish is about four miles in length, and one and a half in breadth: it contains no curiosities, either natural or artificial, save as before noted; and, excepting that, upon Ponsonby-fell, are the vestiges of an incampment, said to be Roman; but the ground having never been opened, no altars or other antiquities have been found in or near it, to ascertain to what age or people it belonged.*

EXTENT] From east to west, upwards of four miles; from north to south, a mile and a half.

SOIL AND PRODUCE] The most prevalent soil, is a kind of reddish hazel mould, and which is fertile. —A little wheat, barley, turnips, and potatoes are grown; but oats, the principal crop, although other grain is more sown in late years than formerly. —Little clover, or other grass feeds introduced.

RENTS.] Land lets for about 15s an acre upon an average

COMMON LANDS.] In the eastern part of the parish, is a plot of common land, which is used by the proprietors of the neighbouring farms, and upon which they keep 600 or 700 sheep. —Horses are about fourteen hands and a half high; and black cattle weigh about nine stone and a half per quarter.

FUEL.] The east, peat; and coal to the west.

GAME.] Some grouse, partridges and hares in abundance, from the protection given by Mr Stanley. —The lower classes of people deserting their families to run after game, is a thing that common reason condemns: preventing that error, is a gracious clemency shewn to the craftsman and the labourer: how far the general restriction may be useful, we leave to the legislature.

Mr. Stanley is lord of the manor, and proprietor of about two thirds of the lands of the parish.

SCHOOLS.] None.

QUARRIES.] Abundance of freestone, but no coal nor limestone.

RIVER, &c.] The river Calder runs along the north side of this parish, in which are salmon and trout.

WOOD.] Not well wooded. —Large young plantations about Ponsonby-hall.

BUILDINGS.] In general very good —Ponsonby-hall, lately built, a commodious handsome house, on the fourth banks of Calder river.

GENERAL APPEARANCE.] The lands slope considerably towards the west. —The eastern part least fertile. —The roads, particularly the principal one, dry and good. —The lands are divided by earth casts, some bearded or planted with furze, but chiefly quickset: and upon the whole, the appearance of this tract, is cheerful and improving. —Housman's Notes.

* We acknowledge great obligations to the Rev. Matthew Hall, for his accurate account of this parish, and other particulars. —THE EDITORS.

THE PARISH OF ST. BRIDE, OR ST. BRIDGET.

(IN ALLERDALE WARD ABOVE DERWENT.)

THE church of Saint Bride's, placed on a lofty situation, strikes the eye at a considerable distance.—In this parish are the remains of

CALDER ABBEY,

Distant from the road, about a mile, and situated on the northern banks of the river Calder, in a narrow valley, inclosed with fine hanging woods, but in marshy and ill chosen ground. The seclusion of the place, and still, and solemn retirement, were well adapted to the austerities and religious rules of the monks of the Cistercian order, who were placed here.

“ Between Cauder Beck and Beckermitt, toward the sea, stands St. Brides ; and “ at the other side of this beck, is seated the abbey of Cauder, or Caldre, so called “ from the rill or beck, falling from the mountains of § ***** into the dale where “ the abbey stands, and thence into the western ocean. The water had that “ name of the Irish inhabitants there, taken from the form and nature of the place. “ The abbey, as I have read, was first founded in the year of grace, 1134, about “ the last year of King Henry I. when William Duncan was Lord of Egremont : “ howbeit, I think it was not perfected, till Thomas de Multon finished the works, || “ and established a greater convent of monks there. Thomas Multon gave to the “ abbey, half the manor of Dereham, in the county of Cumberland, with the ad- “ vovson of the church there : “ ad sustentationem unius convent apud Caldram “ præter convent ibidem prius statutum.” Ranulph Bonekill, confirmed unto “ them their lands in Gilcruse. John Fleming gave Jollan, abbot there, the pa- “ tronage of Arloughden, with some lands in Great Beckermitt.

“ Jollanus was abbot there 26th Henry III.

“ John ——— abbot ——— 30th Henry III.

“ Walter ——— abbot ——— 40th Henry III.” †*

We approached the remains from the west, and the first appearance of the ruins which caught the eye, was singularly striking; the chief object being the tower,

§ The mountains from whence the beck falls, are named Caldfeil (perhaps, from the cold blasts there usually found) and the name seems hence to be derived to the rill.—GILPIN'S MSS.

|| Vide confirmatory grant, 1st Dugdale, Mon. 774, 15th King Henry III.

† Cauder Abbey is now (1687) the inheritance of Richard Patrickson, Esq. the son of John Patrickson (a younger son of **** Patrickson of How) and Bridget, one of the daughters of Sir Richard Fletcher, the son of Thomas Fletcher of Cocker-mouth. The said Sir Richard Fletcher purchased the abbey of **** and settled it upon his daughter Bridget, who enjoyed it for some time sole, and afterwards enjoyed it by marriage to John Patrickson aforesaid, to whom she had issue, the said Richard, now living; ‡ and one daughter, Bridget, married to John Aglionby, of Drawdikes, Esq. The Patricksons give for arms, arg. three greyhounds courant fable tierced, being the same coat with the Briscoes, excepting only the ferrats; but Q. for the Patrickson's arms are Or, a bar between three greyhounds courant fable.—GILPIN'S MSS. * Denton's MS.

‡ The representative of this family is now living in the parish of Stanwix, near Carlisle.—THE EDITORS.

supported

supported by four fine clustered columns, seemingly detached from the other parts of the structure. To the south, the winding banks of the river are clothed with brushwood, forming an amphitheatre, though not very extensive, yet remarkably beautiful; the area of which, consists of level meads. To the north, the eminences are clothed with a spring of young oaks.

“ In the 31st King Henry I. Gerold had been detached from the abbey of Furness, with twelve monks to found the abbey of Caldre, which they had by the gift of William, nephew to David, King of Scots, and where they remained four years, when David making an inroad into these parts, Gerold, with his brethren, returned for refuge to the mother monastery in Furness. This happened about the 3d of King Stephen. The abbot of Furness refused to receive Gerold and his companions, reproaching them with cowardice, for abandoning their monastery; and alledging, that it was rather the love of that ease and plenty, which they expected in Furness, than the devastation of the Scots army, that forced them from Caldre. Some writers say, that the Abbot of Furness insisted, that Gerold should divest himself of his authority, and absolve the monks from their obedience to him, as a condition of their receiving any relief, or being again admitted into their old monastery. This, Gerold and his companions refused to do; and turning their faces from Furness, they, with the remains of their broken fortune, which consisted of little more than some cloaths, and a few books, with one cart and eight oxen, taking Providence for their guide, went in quest of better hospitality.

“ The result of their next day’s resolution, was to address themselves to Thurston, Archbishop of York, and beg his advice and relief: the reception they met with from him, answered their wishes; the archbishop graciously received them, and charitably entertained them for some time, then recommended them to Gundrede d’ Aubigny, who sent them to Robert d’ Alneto her brother, a hermit at Hode, where she supplied them with necessaries for some time. Gerold afterwards went to Serlo, Abbot of Savigni, who received his dependance on that house, 1142; but dying at York on his return, one of his companions from Caldre, succeeded him in his abbacy. The Abbot of Furness, understanding that Gerold had obtained a settlement at Hode, in the east riding of Yorkshire, sent another colony, with Hardred, a Furness monk, for their abbot, to settle at Caldre. After Roger had quitted Hode, and obtained a feat at Byland, Hardred, Abbot of Caldre, challenged a jurisdiction over his house at Byland, in right of filiation, as belonging to the abbey of Caldre, from which they had departed: but after some altercation, Hardred renounced all right to Roger.” †

In this situation, the solemn ruins seemed to stand mourning in their sacred solitude, concealing woe in the secluded valley, and bending to the adversity of ages; like the image of Melancholy, looking down desponding, on the tomb of interred honours and wasted ornaments. We entered into the limits of the monastery by the old gateway, which has a lodge above it; and by a swift descent passed to the hallowed site. We could not forbear wondering at the present owner,

suffering a row of lime trees, which are planted by the road side, to interrupt the traveller's view of these fine remains, as he descends from the lodge: for so very unfortunately are they placed, as totally to intercept one of the most excellent views of this kind in the north of England. Nothing could be more august than the approach here; if those execrable trees were taken away; for the advance is on a straight line to the tower, with the colonade, which formerly formed a considerable part of this edifice, on your left hand. The first part you come to, is the colonade, having five circular arches, supported on clustered pillars, in length 27 paces. A fascia remains above the arches, as it anciently supported the roof. The tower is supported by light clustered pillars, of excellent workmanship, about 24 feet in height, with capitals ornamented with a roll, from whence spring very beautiful pointed arches, which formed the cupola, or lantern. This church has been but small, the width of the choir being only 25 feet; the square of the tower, 21 feet; and the limb of the cross, which we could trace, 22 feet wide. The monastery has adjoined to the church; the upper chambers shew a row of eight windows to the west, and seven to the east. There are the remains of three arches, on one side, upon the ground floor, which appears to have belonged to a small cloister; the members of the arches are numerous and semicircular. At the end, adjoining to the church, is a large window, which appeared to us to have appertained to the chief apartment of the house, the chapter house or refectory, only the outside walls are standing. As these fine remains immediately adjoin to the mansion-house of J. T. Senhouse, Esq. they have been cleaned out, the ground leveled and trimmed, and much of the beauties taken away, by bringing it into its present smooth order. It is observable, that the columns and arches of the tower, are uniform; but the columns of the colonade, have capitals variously ornamented: the third, only is decorated with the zigzag, so frequent in the old Saxon architecture. Mr. Senhouse's mansion is placed in a solemn situation, shadowed from the sun by the higher walls of the monastery, and surrounded by these awful ruins.

It appears that many eminent persons have been interred here, from the fragments of effigies preserved, and now placed against the walls; but no inscription, or other evidence remains, save the devices on the shields, to point out to whose tombs these sculptures belonged. One of them is represented in a coat of mail, with his hand upon his sword; another bears a shield reversed, as a mark of disgrace for treachery or cowardice; but the virtues of the one, and the errors of the other, are alike given to oblivion by the hand of Time, and of the scourging angel, Dissolution.

Ranulph, § son of the first Ranulph de Meschines, founded this abbey in the year 1134, for Cistercian monks to the honour of the Virgin Mary: and the endowments

§ CALORE IN COPELAND NEAR EGREMOND.

Ranulph, second Earl of Chester and Cumberland, founded here, 1134, an abbey, &c.* Vide in mon. angl. tom. I. p. 774. cart. 15. Hen. III. m. 9. et appropriationes ecclesiarum de Beckermot, et Artokden ex registro Galfrido Archiepisc. Ebor.

* Mon. angl. tom. I. p. 710, 711. Annales, St. Warburgæ Chronicon de Parcluce, M.S.—So that it could not be founded by Ranulph I. as in Baron, v. I. p. 38. because he died, A. D. 1129.

ments and revenues were chiefly from the founder's munificence, though small; being valued, at the suppression, at 50l. 9s. 3d. according to Dugdale, and 64l. 3s. 9d. Speed. King Henry III. confirmed the rights of this religious house.

After the dissolution, King Henry VIII. in the 30th year of his reign, by letters patent, dated the 26th day of July, granted the site of the abbey, the manor and demesne, || to Thomas Leigh, doctor of laws, and his heirs, to hold in capite, by the

Cartas quasdam originales penes Ric. Patrickson de sad. arm.

Plac. in Com. Cumb. 6th Edw. I. pro meremio ex bosco Rutholm. pat. 28th Edw. I. m. pat. 37th Edw. III. p. 2. m. 29.

Pat. 16th Ric. II. p. 2 m 24 pro 6 mess. 148 acres terræ; 260 acr. past. in Gillivus, Seton, Bolton Gosford, &c.——TANNER.

BENEFACTORS.

Ranulph de Melchines gave to this abbey, the ground on which the abbey stands.—Bemerton and Holgate—A house in Egremont.—Two salt-works at Witham.—A fishing in Derwent.—A fishing in Engre.—Pasturage and all necessaries for their salt-works, fisheries, and building houses, pannage, &c.

John and Matthew, sons of Ada —The land of Stavenage.

Robert Borekill,—Lands in Gilcrux, and pasture there.

Roger son of William —Lands and part of a mill in Ikelinton and Barchampton.

Richard de Lucy,—A moiety of the above mill.

Beatrix de Molle,—Lands and part of a mill in Gilcrux.

Thomas, son of Gefpatrick,—Lands in Workington; 20 falmon at the feast of St. John Baptist, and a net in Derwent, between the bridge and the sea.

Thomas de Multon,—A moiety of the ville of Dereham, with the advowson, as some authorities have it; but this was a mistake, or wrong claim of the abbey,; as Alice de Romely gave the advowson to Guisbourn priory, and it was constantly enjoyed by that religious body.

|| The demesne and site of the late abbey, or manor of Calder, and the church steeple, and church-yard thereof; and all messuages, lands, &c. 217 acres, of the clear yearly value of 13l. 10s. 4d.

COM. CUMBR.

Decanatus Rural de Cospland, Com. Cumbri. Abbatia de Cauder—Ricus Abbas ibm.

		l.	s.	d.		
Templia.	{	Valet in Situ Abbatie p'dict cum Gardinis Pomari p'vis Claus. et molend	0	60	0	
		infra p'fcint ejusdem Abbatie, p. annu.				
		Dinijs terr et Tent villis et villat subscript. viz. Dni de Cauder 13l.—Villa				
		de Pontfaby 13s. 4d.—Brashaw, 18s.—Bekarmont, 26s. 8d.—Pycheyng, 10s.	45	15	0	
		Egremund, 3s. 6d.—Buttyl et Mellom' 4l.—Villa de Drege, 73s. 4d.—				
Villa de Deram, 8l. 3s. 6d.—Villa de Gylcrouse, 8l. 6s. 8d.—Yklyngton,						
100s. - - - - -						
In toto		48	15	0		

COM. CUMBR.

Spualia.	{	Valet in Decim' Capelle-see Bigide, viz. in Aven Ordeo et Silig. 40s.	6	16	8
		Lan. 26s. 8d.—Agn. 14s.—Anc. et Gall. 10s.—Ob' - tribz. Diez. prin-			
		cipalibz. 6s.—Minut et priorat Decim ut in libro paschali, 40s. - -			
		Decim Eccleie sci Johis, viz. Aven, Ordei, et Siliginis, 26s. 8d.—Agn. 8s.	4	7	8
		Lan. 14s. 4d.—Oblac. tribz. Diebz. principalbz. 5s.—Anc. et Gallin. 3s. 8d.			
Minut. et privat. Decim ut in libro paschal. 30s. - - - - -					
Decim Eccleie de Cleter, viz. Aven, Ordei, et Sigilinis, 39s.—Lan. 11s.	4	4	5		
8d.—Agn. 6s.—Anc. et Gallin, 3s 9d.—Oblac. tribz. Diez. principalibz,					
4s.—Minut. et privat. Decim. ut in libro paschal, 20s.					
In toto		15	8	9	
Sm. om. Tempaliu et Spualiu Abbatie p'dce.		64	3	9	
		REPRIC.			

the tenth part of a knight's fee, and 27l. 1d. rent, to be paid into the court of augmentations. The grantee's grandson, Sir Ferdinand, sold the abbey, and others, the granted premises to Sir Richard Fletcher, who gave it as a marriage portion with his daughter, to John Patrickson, Esq. whose son sold it to Mr. John Tiffin of Cockermouth, and he gave it to his grandson, John Senhouse, Esq.

The demefne is large, but towards the sea, though the land rises in easy swells, and is capable of much improvement, from the great quantity of manure that might be obtained from the sea shore, yet it remains little attended to. The spirit of husbandry doth not prevail in this part, with any remarkable warmth; the lands, in general, are unsheltered, and but meanly fenced. The lands on the border of the river, are rich and fertile; the mountains of Caldell and Wasdale-fell, to the north-east, rise with lofty, but black and barren brows; they shew their worst countenance on this side; for, to the east and south, their skirts afford fine sheep walks.

Saint Bride's church lies half a mile westward, between Calder Beck, and Beckermont; it is dedicated to St. Bridget, an Irish saint, and was appropriated to Calder Abbey, by the founder; and since the dissolution, it passed by grant to the Flemings of Rydall. John Fleming, Esq. gave it to his daughter, on her marriage with Sir Jordan Crosland, Knt. whose daughters and coheirs sold the same to Richard Patrickson, Esq.; and Henry Todd, Esq. &c. is the present, or lately was the impropiator. This church, with the church of the adjoining parish of St. John's, were under their impropiation, served by the monks of the abbey; upon the dissolution, their proper revenues not being restored, they were left naked, and from their rectorial and vicarial origins, were reduced to perpetual cures; their ancient endowments being mixed indiscriminately, with the possessions of the Abbey upon that occasion: without distinction they were granted out with those possessions.

REPRIC.

Viz. in Libra Firma.	{	Libra Firma Dno R. Balle de Gilcrouse et Deram, 6s 8d.	}	o	13	4
		Abbat de Holme, p. Lib'a Firma de Calder, p. annu. 6s. 8d.				
Viz. in Penc. Sinod.	{	Penc. solut. Vicar de Gilcrouse per compos, 53s. 4d.—Sinod	}	o	64	5h
		et procurac. pro Eccles. predict. 11s. 1d. half. - - - -				
Viz. in Feod.	{	Feod, Thome Lamplew, fenli. terr. 26s. 8d.—Thome Bachanud	}	7	6	8
		fenli. curi. 13s. 4d.—Willi Ponsonby Balli monasteri, 66s. 8d.				
		Johis Dawson, Balli de Deram, 2cs.—Johis Adamson, Balli de Gylerows, 20s. - - - - -				
Viz. in Elemoc.	{	Elemoc dat. quatuor paupibz. Senec. et infirmitate gravat diatim	}	o	50	o
		exillent infra Abbathiam ex fundat fund singli eor capiet ad vict				
		et vestitud. 20s.				
		Confili Elemoc dat et distribut. paupibz in festo fci Luce				
		Evangeliste p. aiabz fundat. ex antiqua fundat. ut in precio vin.				
		bovis 13s. 4d et in Cena Dni paupibz ut in pecio panis et Allie.				
		Rubeis et Abbis et in argent pueris et antiqua fund fundat 36s. 8d.				
		Sum Repric.		13	14	5h
		Et valet clare.		50	9	3h
		xma pf. inde.		o	100	11

ECCL. SURVEY, 26th King Henry VIII.

By

By this means, these two churches, being utterly impoverished, have been supplied by one and the same curate, nominated to both by the same impropiator and patron, and are now regarded as two parishes united. †

In this parish, near the mouth of the river, lies Sella Park, the mansion of Darcey Curwen, Esq. a sweet retirement, on a fine plain, within a mile of the sea. It was anciently a cell to the abbey of Calder, and had a park stocked with deer, for the use of the monastery. On the dissolution of chauntries and small endowments, this was granted by the crown to Sir Henry Curwen, grandfather of the present owner.

The manor of Great Beckermot, on the river End, in this parish, belongs to Lord Egremont, and has constantly attended the demesne of the barony.

† In Bishop Brigham's time, they paid synodals and procurations jointly; but since that time, by reason of their poverty, no doubt, they have paid nothing.

The abbot and convent, in their petition to Godefride, Archbishop of York, set forth, "That, altho' they had the right of patronage, in the churches of St. John Baptist, of Beckermot, and St. Michael, in Arlecken; yet, by reason of the importunity of great men, and provisions of the said benefices, they had not free liberty to present unto the same; and therein, where they obliged one great man, they disobliged many more."—On their petition, the archbishop appropriated St. John's to the house of Calder, for the increase of their alms, and better sustentation of the convent: and that the Archdeacon of Richmond might not be prejudiced, to whom the right of sequestration, &c. belonged, he ordained that the church of Arlecken should be perpetually annexed to the archdeaconry, so that he might have a house in Coupland to which he might resort, when he and his officials "*came into those parts, through fogs and floods and various tempests,*" to discharge their ecclesiastical function. The churches were thenceforth served by the monks of the house.

The church of St. John's was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's bounty, at 7l.—Beckermot, otherwise known by the names of St. John's and St. Bridget's.

EXTENT.] St. Bridget's, from east to west, eight miles; from north to south, about a mile and a half—St. John's, from east to west, three miles; from north to south about a mile and a half.—They are separated for a considerable way, by the parish of Hale.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] Near to the sea, a light soil; towards the eastern mountains the land is cold and barren.—The west and north-west parts of St. John's, are loamy and fertile, producing good wheat and barley: the land in St. Bridget's, especially near the rivers, is fertile, but barley and oats are the chief produce there.

QUARRIES] Of freestone, but no limestone or coal.

MANUFACTORY.] In St. John's, a small manufactory of sail-cloth.

RIVERS AND FISH.] The river Calder bounds the south part of St. Bridget's, and the river End borders, both on St. Bridget's and St. John's, but chiefly on the latter; it separates both parishes from St. Bees. At the mouths of these rivers, are two fisheries of salmon; that in End belongs to Lord Londale, and that on Calder to Mr. Lutwidge.

LAKE.] In St. Bridget's, a small lake, called Sella feld-tarn, in which are bass and other lake fish.

SHEEP AND CATTLE.] In St. Bridget's are about 2000 sheep, and in St. John's about 1000, which are kept upon the high moors, in the eastern parts.—Black cattle weigh about nine stone and a half per quarter.—Horses about 15 hands high.

RENTS.] Fourteen or fifteen shillings per acre on an average.

GENERAL APPEARANCE.] The ground of these parishes inclines toward the sea; the coast is pretty level, and for some distance the banks are not high.—The fields are irregular, and having little wood upon them, have in general a naked appearance.—Calder Alibey is in a low, but pleasant valley; the mansion-house lately much improved.—A considerable quantity of oak wood is growing near it upon the banks of Calder.—Easton-hall is a small neat building, situated in a pleasant, though not very fertile vale, in St. John's.—HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

The

The adjoining parish of St. Johns, has little worthy notice. The manor of Little Beckermot, has, for some ages, been the property of the Flemings of Rydall, held by them as demesne of the barony of Egremont.

“ A little above St. Brides lies the manor of Beckermit, now, and of old time, “ the Flemings lands of Rydal, who, as mesne lords, between the barons of “ Egremont; and the possessors, and lands, tenants of Rotington, Frisington, “ Arlogharen, and Weddikar, did hold them as fees of Beckermit, and itself as a “ demesne of the baron, as a fee of Egremont barony. The first Fleming that “ I read of, was Reginal Fleming, whose son, John, was seized of the same, in “ King Edward II.’s time, and his son Thomas, the son of John, in Edward III.’s “ time. *

The church stands on the mouth of the river End, † It was given in the year 1262, by one of the Flemings, to Calder Abbey, and was soon after appropriated thereto.

* Denton’s MS.

† It was certified to the governors of Queen Anne’s bounty at 7l.

THE END OF VOLUME FIRST.

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